"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow by tonight, somewhat warmer; Friday snow; south to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,915. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

HYLAN FORCES BUGHER OUT; NAMES ENRIGHT

Police Commissioner Resigns After Protesting That Mayor Hampered His Work.

SPLIT OVER APPOINTEES

Mayor Ousts Commissioner for Alleged Attitude Toward Motor Cycle Scandal.

'PRETEXT,' SAYS BUGHER

Police Lieutenant, Summoned from Station Duty, Hurriedly Takes Charge of the Department.

On his twenty-third day in office, Police Commissioner Frederick H. Bugher resigned yesterday, saying that Mayor John F. Hylan, after promising him a free hand, had sought to control his appointments and had urged him to "take guidance and advice from one of the subordinates on the force."

Although Captain Bugher refused to explain this reference in his letter of resignation, it was reported yesterday that the subordinate from whom Captain Bugher was asked to take "guidance and advice" was Irving O'Hara, a brother-in-law of Mayor Hylan, who is a policeman on the force, and has been acting as the Mayor's bodyguard at the City Hall. Mayor Hylan refused yesterday to make any comment on any of the issues raised by the resignation of Captain Bugher.

Captain Bugher wrote on Tuesday to Mayor Hylan, offering his resignation, unless efforts to induce him to appoint men that he did not like and to take advice which he did not want, should cease. Yesterday Mayor Hylan wrote to the Commissioner, demanding his resignation on the ground that he had refused to take action against motor cycle policemen charged with grafting in a presentment by the Grand Jury on Jan. 18. Commissioner Bugher denied that he had refused to act against these men, referred to documentary evidence that he had acted promptly in the matter, and added in his final letter of resignation:

"I regard your notice of today as covering a mere pretext and as proving to a demonstration that I could not have continued to serve as Police Commissioner without the abandonment of my principles and of all my self-respect."

Enright Takes Bugher's Place.

Mayor Hylan at once appointed Lieutenant Richard E. Enright as Acting Police Commissioner. While it was not announced by the Mayor that this was a permanent appointment, it was stated by Grover A. Whalen, secretary to the Mayor, that Commissioner Enright was on probation, with the understanding that he would be retained in office if he measured up to Mayor Hylan's conception of what a Police Commissioner should be.

Lieutenant Enright was called from his desk at the Stagg Street Station, Brooklyn, where he held the place of Acting Captain, to head the Police Department. He has been on the force for twenty-one years. For twelve years he had been President of the Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association, an office which has brought him into prominence because of his oratorical talents and his freedom in criticising police administrations which did not win the approval of the rank and file. He was made something of a martyr in the eyes of the force, and a favorite with the enemies of Fusion, when he was passed over by the Mitchel administration several times in the appointment of Captains because of "political activity," although he headed the civil service eligible list.

Besides the issue of veracity between Mayor Hylan and Captain Bugher over the question whether the police head refused to take action against the motorcycle policemen, another issue was raised yesterday by Mayor Hylan's statement in his letter requesting Captain Bugher's resignation that "it has come to me from time to time that powerful influence was being exercised to save these policemen."

When District Attorney Swann, who was in charge of the investigation of motorcycle graft until the presentment of the Grand Jury on Jan. 18, was asked if he had seen anything of "powerful influences" attempting to save the accused policemen, he said:

"I saw nothing of the kind. I would have paid no attention to it if I had."

Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, who has been working for three months with the Extraordinary Grand Jury, which was appointed by Governor Whitman, was asked if he had seen anything of these "powerful influences." He said:

"Not at all. Never the slightest intimation of it."

Other changes took place besides the change of Police Commissioner. First Deputy Commissioner Cambridge Livingston and Second Deputy Commissioner James C. Auchincloss, who were appointees of Commissioner Bugher, handed in their resignations to their chief before his own took effect. Acting Commissioner Enright at once appointed ex-City Magistrate John A. Leach of Brooklyn as First Deputy Police Commissioner. He announced that he would make no other appointments for the present.

Bugher's Letter of Protest.

Captain Bugher's first letter announcing his resignation was as follows:

New York, Jan. 22, 1918.

Hon. John F. Hylan, Mayor of the City of New York, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Mr. Mayor—I want you to regard this letter in the spirit of friendliness and good will in which it is

Continued on Page Four.

718 Lives Are Lost with Two Steamers

LONDON, Jan. 23.—By the sinking of two steamers by the enemy in the Mediterranean about three weeks ago 718 lives were lost.

Announcement to this effect was made in the House of Commons by Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. Macnamara added that public notification of the loss of these vessels had been delayed until the relatives were notified.

Mr. Macnamara's announcement gives the first news of any heavy loss of life in recent sinkings in the Mediterranean. A dispatch from Tokio on Jan. 4 showed that an attempt had been made by hostile submarines to attack British transports, convoyed by Japanese warships, in the Mediterranean on Dec. 30. The Japanese Admiralty announcement stated that the warships were not damaged.

BELGIUM INSISTS SHE MUST BE FREE

Absolute Political, Economic, and Territorial Independence Demanded.

MAKES REPLY TO THE POPE

Reaffirms Her Statement to Wilson—Foes Have Never Promised Any Reparation.

HAVRE, Jan. 23.—The Belgian Government's terms of peace, so far as they concern Belgium herself, are set forth in her reply to Pope Benedict's peace note, made public today.

The terms are, in substance, absolute political, economic, and territorial independence.

King Albert, in inclosing his reply, wrote a personal letter to the Pope, which has just been published. The letter reads:

"Very Holy Father: I have taken note, with lively sympathy and interest, of the message your Holiness was good enough to send to the heads of the belligerent countries the 1st of August, and have hastened to submit it to my Government, which has studied it with most serious and deferential attention. The result of that study has been recorded in a note which I am happy to communicate to your Holiness.

"In associating myself with the wishes of the Holy See that a just and durable peace may promptly put an end to the evils from which humanity, and particularly the Belgian people, so rudely tried, are suffering, I beg your Holiness to believe in my final and respectful attachment.

(Signed) "ALBERT."

This letter is dated Dec. 27 last:

Note of the Government.

The note of the Belgian Government says:

"The royal Government, as soon as it received the message of your Holiness to the heads of the belligerents, hastened to reply, that it would study with the greatest deference the propositions the document exposed in such elevating language.

"At the same time it desired particularly to express its lively and profound gratitude for the particular interest the Holy Father manifested in the Belgian nation, and of which the document was new and precious proof.

"At the outset of his message the Holy Father took pains to declare he had forced himself to maintain perfect impartiality toward all the belligerents, which renders more significant the judgment of his Holiness when he concluded in favor of the total evacuation of Belgium and the re-establishment of its full independence, and also recognized the right of Belgium for reparation for damages and the cost of the war.

"Already in his consistorial allocution of Jan. 22, 1915, the Holy Father had proclaimed before the world that he reproved injustice, and he condescended to give the Belgian Government the assurance that in formulating that reprobation it was the invasion of Belgium he had directly in view.

"The honest people of all countries will rejoice with the Belgian Government that the injustice of which Belgium was the victim and the necessity for reparation have been proclaimed, and that the highest moral authority of Christendom remains watchful amidst the passion and conflicts of men.

"It was because of the gratitude felt on this account, which was augmented by the numerous charitable acts of the Holy Father in favor of so many Belgians, victims of the violence of the enemy, that the Royal Government has examined into the possibility of contributing in the measures depending upon it toward the realization of the double desire which inspires the Pontifical message: to hasten the end of the present war and render a return of similar catastrophes impossible by the adoption of guarantees destined to assure the supremacy of right over force.

"At the beginning of September the Royal Government informed his Holiness that it must reserve decision regarding its action on the propositions contained in the message until the powers at war with Belgium had clearly made known their war aims. It added that in any case Belgium would make no pronouncement on general peace conditions and the reorganization of international relations, excepting in full accord with the powers guaranteeing its independence, that have done honor to their obligations toward her, and whose arms fight with hers for the cause of right.

"Nothing has modified the situation that existed at the moment the royal government made known that point of view to his Holiness. However, Bel-

Continued on Page Three.

BERLIN COUNTS ON GERMAN PEACE TO COME SOON

Believes America Is Only Pretending to Prepare, Relying on Effect of Bluff.

DISCOUNTS OUR CAPACITY

Holds That Uncle Sam Can Be Formidable Only After Thorough Training.

WILL POINT TO WAR MAP

Intimate View of German Government's Attitude Is Obtained in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—On the eve of the German Chancellor's expected speech in the Reichstag in reply to the American President and the British Prime Minister, THE NEW YORK TIMES has had the opportunity of obtaining a summary of what are declared to be the governing ideas in Germany. Neither the infallibility of this view nor even complete knowledge of the factors upon which it is founded is claimed, but it can certainly be stated that the medium through whom it has been received had unusual opportunities of picking out the leading strings in the warp and woof of the German political, or rather governmental, texture.

First, the German Government is not only desirous of making an early peace, but it is confident that an early peace is certain. It is also confident that it holds in its hands sufficient cards to insure that the peace which it foresees will be a German peace much more than an allied peace. There may have to be some camouflage, particularly in regard to what may be called the democratic aspects of the peace negotiations, but in essentials the final terms of the treaty, Berlin believes, will accord with most if not all of what the German Government wants.

Second—German confidence is based on four main considerations.

A—The consideration conveniently decided according to the war map.

B—Lack of cohesion of effort and community of spirit among the Allies, as compared with Germany's will to victory.

C—Belief that the brain power of the British and particularly of the Americans is inferior—von Papen's phrase, "idiotic Yankees," according to THE NEW YORK TIMES information, thoroughly represents the German Government's idea of the intellectual value of Uncle Sam as a factor in world politics.

D—Information—that is the word used—showing that America is not really in the war and is not likely to get into it with her strength.

Allege America is Pretending.

This last point is also put in another way, viz.: Germany claims to know that Uncle Sam is only making pretense of taking off his coat, believing as he does that the gesture will have sufficient effect. Germany is anxious to encourage this alleged American delusion, believing that it will help play her game, particularly as it is the German idea that Uncle Sam would not develop into a dangerous antagonist unless he thoroughly trained and stripped for the combat.

Germany's policy is to be that of a man who, in a poker game, suspects other players of bluffing. He will sacrifice minor pots, now and again laying down his hand after a show of bidding, but without challenging a serious conclusion until his opportunity for a big strike comes.

Peace is in the air, according to the German view, and will affect the war spirit of the Entente democracies much more deeply than it will affect the war spirit of the militarily controlled and disciplined nation which the Kaiser rules. Germany's allies cannot exercise upon German control over them such influence as the views of one or the other of the Entente countries are bound to have upon other members of the loosely constructed confederation built upon nothing more definite than the pact of London, which already has been practically thrown over by one of its signatory powers and which has never been accepted by the United States.

Hope of Influencing Labor.

In regard to this point it is a noteworthy coincidence that THE NEW YORK TIMES information fits in with the theory developed by The Daily Mail that the German Government is parading for foreign consumption stories of internal troubles in Austria and Hungary with the object of strengthening the impression among the Labor and Socialist parties abroad that there is a large party in Austria and Germany eager for peace and prepared to insist on reasonable terms.

"Germany worked these factors in Russia with success," says The Mail, "and Russia has been disarmed. A German Socialist Deputy, Dr. Lensch, has said that Germany is the motor power of revolution, yet is herself secure against it. He boasted that Great Britain and France were decrepit States, and that they were likely to be faced by the most terrible internal disturbances. The military party in Germany, which is all-powerful, shares his views. It calculates on the docility of the German people and the iron discipline of the German Army to save itself from a movement which might destroy the efficiency of our allies.

"If the rest of the world could be given to revolutionary anarchism, then Germany would have her opponents at her feet. She could dictate what terms she liked, take what territory she wanted, and exact as much money as

Continued on Page Three.

U-Boat Sinkings Held Down Again to 8 Ships in a Week

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Again the sinking of British merchantmen by mine or submarine has been held at a low point. Only six vessels of 1,600 tons or over and two under that tonnage were destroyed in the last week, according to the Admiralty report tonight.

During the week the number of arrivals at British ports was 2,255, and the number of sailings was 2,242. Six British merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked.

The sinkings of British merchantmen for the last week duplicate the sinkings for the previous week—six large ships and two small ones.

The Admiralty report for the week of Jan. 6 gave the sinkings as twenty-one merchantmen, of which eighteen were over 1,600 tons.

That the recent decrease in sinkings by submarines has no apparent connection with the hold-up of shipping in American ports from lack of coal is shown by the following figures of losses, as compared with the arrivals and departures from British ports:

Week of	Vessels Sunk.	Arrivals and Departures.
Jan. 6	21	4,331
Jan. 13	8	4,290
Jan. 20	8	4,497

HURRY YOUR WHEAT, ENGLAND URGES

75,000,000 Bushels Are Needed Right Away as Conditions Are "Most Serious."

MEAT SUPPLY ALSO IS LOW

We Will Win, Says Lord Rhondda, but America's Help Now Is a Vital Factor.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Great Britain calls upon the United States for 75,000,000 bushels more of wheat in the next few months.

This was one of the most important statements which Lord Rhondda, British Food Controller, made in an interview with The Associated Press today. The Controller described the food shortage in Great Britain as most serious, but not such as would be detrimental to the health of the population with proper management of supplies and willingness on the part of the people to accept equally nourishing substitutes for some foods they had been accustomed to.

He referred to the difficulty of discussing the subject frankly without giving encouragement to the exaggerated hopes in Germany that this country was suffering severely from lack of food. He drew a sharp distinction between conditions in Great Britain and in Germany, where the public health, particularly that of women and children, had been dangerously undermined by lack of nutrition and semi-starvation and where the working effectiveness of the men had been decreased 30 per cent. In Britain, he said, the self-denial thus far practiced had actually improved the physical condition of the nation.

"With the help of the United States we shall pull through," he declared. "I would feel very despondent over the position if the United States had not come into the war, but I have unbounded faith in your ability and good will to help us work out the problem. Our situation would have been a happy one but for the shortage of crops in Italy and France.

"The war will be won by England. It is a test of endurance between England and Germany. We are today where Germany was two years ago. I have no fear of failure on the fighting line."

To Force Use of Potatoes.

Lord Rhondda spoke on the most important factors of the food question in detail. Concerning wheat he said:

"Despite the saving of some 1,400,000 tons in the consumption of all cereals during the four months ending Dec. 31, as compared with the same period in 1916, the possibility of a shortage is so threatening that wheat will now be milled in the United Kingdom up to 90 per cent. extraction, increasing the use of dilutents 10 per cent. The restriction of the use of potatoes in bread to 12½ per cent. has been removed and the use of potatoes in breadmaking will become compulsory. Twenty per cent. of potatoes may be used.

"Personally I believe it will make better bread. I have eaten some of that sort of bread. It will be blacker, but these two measures should help to eke out our slender resources. Even then it will be impossible to make both ends meet unless we get at least 75,000,000 bushels of wheat from the United States in the next few months in addition to what has already been exported up to Jan. 1.

"It is vital that shipments for the Allies from America in January, February, and March shall be accelerated to the utmost. They must not be below the average of 1,000,000 tons (or about 33,000,000 bushels) per month. As a means toward securing this not only for ourselves, but for our allies, I most heartily welcome the news of Mr. Hoover's meatless days and wheatless meals.

"The supply of bacon, hams, and lard is so short that the January shipments now in sight are scarcely likely to be enough to fill the army's requirements for this month. Civilians will probably have to go without."

Large Lessening of Meat Supply.

On the subject of meat generally Lord Rhondda said:

"Figures based on the number of cattle in the country and the tonnage likely to be available for imported beef and mutton during the year show that there is likely to be a deficiency of nearly 30 per cent. for the civilian supply, compared with last year, and about 45 per cent. compared with 1913-14. The shortage in home supplies is likely to continue until feeding on the pastures becomes possible in the Spring. In the meantime we must rely on Mr. Hoover's meatless days to increase our imports.

"We are diverting tonnage in order to take all the meat he will give us. The butcher is allowed to have only 50

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VENUS PENCILS—For exacting, difficult work VENUS PERFECT pencils are a necessity.—Adv.

ROADS LIMITED TO FOOD, FUEL, AND WAR GOODS

McAdoo Issues Embargo Order to Pennsylvania, B. & O., and Reading Lines.

YIELDS TO GARFIELD PLEA

Director General Declares Period of Ban Depends on State of Weather.

PREPARE FUEL ZONE PLAN

McAdoo and Garfield Working Out System to Cut Out Long Hauls of Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Another temporary check was put upon the industries of the East today when, after much hesitation, W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, ordered an official embargo on all new shipments of freight except fuel, food and a few war necessities on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, the Baltimore & Ohio lines east of the Ohio River, and the Philadelphia & Reading system. The Central Railroad of New Jersey, from Bound Brook, N. J., into New York, also will be affected, as that part of its rails is used by the Philadelphia & Reading.

The effect of the embargo order will be to stop the loading of all freight except under the exempted classes, on any of the cars of these lines. Industries not essential to the war may continue production to the capacity of their coal supply and storage warehouses, but will be unable to send it out upon the railroads to add to the congestion.

Mr. McAdoo expressed the belief that, with favorable weather conditions, the embargo should be necessary only for a very few days. He had refused to take the step, although Fuel Administrator Garfield made more than one request, until he was advised by A. H. Smith, his assistant in charge of trunk lines in the East, that the continuation of the severely cold weather made it necessary.

That advice came last night after Dr. Garfield had made public a memorandum sent to Mr. McAdoo explaining why he felt that the embargo was essential. Mr. McAdoo talked the matter over with Mr. Smith on the telephone, and issued the order at 10 o'clock this morning.

McAdoo Explains.

His official statement reads:

"On account of the extremely severe weather, which has particularly affected operations of railroads crossing the Alleghany Mountains, Director General McAdoo, upon the recommendation of Regional Director Smith, has authorized him to place an embargo upon all freight except food, fuel, and such war munitions and war supplies as are specifically approved by the War Department, Navy Department, Shipping Board, and other Government necessities, upon the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, Baltimore & Ohio east of the Ohio River, and the Philadelphia & Reading, for the purpose of enabling those lines, which are the heaviest bituminous coal carriers, to continue specializing upon coal for the double purpose of supplying the acute conditions in New England and the harbor of New York and elsewhere, and in the provision of empty cars for mines and coke ovens.

"This embargo is a temporary one. It should last but a few days if the weather moderates."

Mr. McAdoo said tonight that he had opposed the theory of a general embargo order, on the scale of the one finally granted, because he was anxious to maintain, as far as possible, a steady movement of freight. The Regional Directors, he said, had been vested some time ago with the authority to enforce temporary embargoes, but had not been authorized to exercise these powers in a sweeping manner without consulting with him.

"I am convinced," Mr. McAdoo said tonight, "that we will soon have the transportation situation well in hand. Mr. Smith reports that excellent progress is being made in bunkering ships and that the problem of making possible a steady movement of supplies overseas is solved in so far as the bunkering of ships is concerned. The weather has been largely responsible for the serious troubles we have encountered, and we have hoped every day that there would be a change. A few days of warmer weather will give us the upper hand."

The railroads affected by the embargo order carry the greater part of the coal supply for the New York City area, and it is expected that the embargo will make itself felt at once in the increase in supplies of coal and food.

Dr. Garfield expressed gratification over the action which Mr. McAdoo had taken and showed no depression over the somewhat gloomy report concerning the general freight conditions which had been sent in by Mr. Smith. The most favorable reports had been received concerning the bunkering of ships in New York Harbor, he said, and he considered that the problem had been solved. Mr. Smith, he said, had reported to him that but seventy-one ships were in the harbor, and that coal was either in barges alongside all of these ships which were ready to sail or was on the docks.

Dr. Garfield and Mr. McAdoo held a conference and discussed the establishment of a zone system for the distribution of coal in order to end cross hauls. Mr. McAdoo said that ways and means for general co-ordination of effort by the Railroad Administration and Fuel Administration had been taken up.

The Fuel Administration announced today that fuel would be shipped first

Continued on Page Two.

WAR CABINET DEBATE BEGINS TODAY; SENATORS ON BOTH SIDES WILL SPEAK, HOUSE REPUBLICANS FOR MUNITIONS BILL

Baker Reports "Substantial Progress" Made in Getting Army Abroad; Won't Tell Numbers

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Secretary Baker authorized the statement tonight that the Government's plans for sending a large army to France were undergoing constant development and that substantial progress had been made. While he would not state how many men had gone abroad, it was made clear that the number was larger than original plans called for at this stage of America's participation in the war. He would not discuss the statement of the President that the United States would have abroad in June twice as many as was first proposed, but dictated this statement:

The program of the department has been a constantly developing one and many difficulties and limitations have been removed or overcome. I cannot discuss the number of men now in France or anticipated to be in France at any particular time. But we have made substantial progress.

The Secretary later stated that there was no shortage in supplies sent to France for these men.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—When General Pershing sent his first battalions into the trenches with veteran French troops, formal announcement of the fact was made here, coupled with the explanation that these units were rounding out their training course. A similar announcement, directly from General Pershing or the War Department is expected when American troops finally take over whatever sector of the battle line they are destined to fight in.

Recent dispatches from General Pershing's headquarters have shown that a considerable part of his force was regarded as fully trained. The War Department has had little to say on this subject. There have been no hints dropped as to when the American front would be established, but the impression is gaining strength here that the day is not far distant.

REBUKES EFFORT TO INVOLVE WILSON

Prompt Denial of London Times Statement That He Is Interfering in Irish Question.

DISASTER WAS PREDICTED

Correspondent Cabled Our Attitude in War Might Depend on Settlement of the Issue.

ABSOLUTE DENIAL FOR WILSON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—An official in a position to speak for the President said tonight that there was no truth in the reports that the President had sought to influence the British Government in regard to the Irish question. He said that there was no word of truth in any statement indicating that the President was taking part in any such effort.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Washington correspondent of The Times cables that disquieting reports about the prospects of the Irish Convention have created in America profound uneasiness, causing great anxiety in official circles.

"Most disastrous consequences," he says, "would inevitably follow the collapse of the Irish Convention and the failure of the British Government to apply to Ireland the principles which both Lloyd George and President Wilson have declared essential to the future happiness of mankind. President Wilson, while refraining with scrupulous care from any public expression of opinion, is known to sympathize most deeply with the aspirations of the majority of the Irish people for the fullest measure of home rule, and it can be said that neither Mr. Balfour nor Lord Bryce has been left in any doubt about the President's hopes and the feelings of America in this matter. Not only did Mr. Wilson take occasion during Balfour's visit to emphasize the great importance of the effect that a satisfactory solution of the Irish question must have on the attitude of the American people toward Britain, but the former British Ambassador in Washington has received numerous expressions of opinion along the same lines from most of the prominent men of both parties in America.

"Should hopes of a satisfactory solution of the Irish question be dashed," says the correspondent, "no power on earth can prevent an immediate outburst of feeling here which will not only very greatly hamper President Wilson, but will have a direct effect upon American participation in the war. The splendid result of Balfour's visit to the United States would be wiped out over night, and distrust of Britain would take the place of the confidence now happily existing."

The correspondent asserts that even in official circles a strong feeling exists that in the event of the collapse of the Irish Convention the British Government must be prepared to accept the decisions of the majority and enforce them upon the minority.

"If, however, the Ulster minority is allowed to wreck the convention, it will be impossible for President Wilson to keep the matter from being publicly debated in Congress. The next Congressional election is certain to be close, with the present outlook in favor of the Republicans, who in order to win the large Irish vote throughout the country will undoubtedly throw their whole weight behind any movement in favor

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LADD & NICHOLS—Furnished Cottages in Fla. Palm Beach Office, Tel. 33; Miami Office, Tel. 1122. —Adv.

ROOSEVELT TAKING REPUBLICAN HELM

Supports Party Policy of Constructive Criticism of War Program as Duty.

MUNITIONS CHIEF FAVORED

Bill to Create Office Indorsed in House Consultation by 75 to 19.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—No doubt seems to remain that Theodore Roosevelt has become leader of the Republican Party. His leadership was amply attested at the dinner given last night in his honor by his son-in-law, Congressman Nicholas Longworth, at the latter's home, where the Colonel is stopping. The whole war situation was discussed with especial reference to the part that should be taken by Republican members of the Senate and House, and there was a remarkable agreement with the views as to policy that Colonel Roosevelt expressed.

All those present were Republicans, a considerable number from the Old Guard, and others from the Progressive element of the party who have been adherents of Colonel Roosevelt. The Old Guard contingent appeared to be as much in favor of accepting his leadership as the Progressives.

Another evident point was that Mr. Longworth's guests were critical of the way in which the Wilson Administration had managed the war. Some of them were of the opinion that it would be good party politics to refrain from criticism of the President, Secretary Baker, and others of the Administration, leaving them to conduct the war business in their own way and trusting to the people to find out that there was bad mismanagement.

Criticism as Patriotic Duty.

Others took the position that it was the part of patriotic Republican Senators and Representatives to point out the faults of the Administration's conduct of the war in order that the errors might be corrected. With this view Colonel Roosevelt was in hearty sympathy. He held that while it was true that party advantage would be gained by letting the Democratic Administration have the full responsibility for bad management, patriotism demanded Republicans should seek to correct its errors.

He argued that the criticism of the Administration's conduct of the war should be constructive. He thought that a conservative program should be adopted and held that it should include three cardinal principles. These were: (1) The enactment of a law for compulsory universal military training; (2) the creation of a War Cabinet and a department of directorship of munitions; (3) legislation limiting all war measures, such as Government control of railroads, to the duration of the war.

Colonel Roosevelt did not agree with a suggestion made that there should be a movement instituted for a coalition Cabinet. This was a matter, it was agreed, that should be discussed at a caucus of Republican members of Congress.

That the Colonel's view was adopted as a party policy was attested tonight, when the Republican caucus of the House of Representatives adopted a resolution indorsing the position that there should be no partisanship in the war, but that it was a patriotic duty to suggest remedies for existing conditions. In line with this policy the caucus resolution indorsed, by a vote of 75 to 19, the bill to create the office of Director of Munitions. The caucus, however, did

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CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Matinee Today. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Adv.

HOPE TO GET FINAL VOTE

Advocates of Bill Will Fight Reference to Naval Committee.

REPLY TO WILSON'S ATTACK

Chamberlain Declines to Forego an Answer to Condemnation by the President.

EXECUTIVE FEARS DELAYS

Told Conferees That Proposed Laws Would Halt Program Now Under Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The fight over the Chamberlain bills to create a War Cabinet and a Director of Munitions will come up in the Senate tomorrow, when the advocates of the two measures hope to reach a vote on them. In the opinion of Senate leaders tonight, the Administration appears to have backing enough to defeat the bills.

Republicans of the Senate and House went into joint caucus at the Capitol tonight in an attempt to agree on a policy with respect to the two measures. Senate Republicans met first, then conferred with the House Republicans. A disposition was manifest on the part of many Senate and House leaders not to commit the party to any program, but to allow the issue to be fought out on the Senate floor.

Senator Chamberlain plans to rise to a question of personal privilege and reply at length to President Wilson's denunciation of the Senator's recent statement that every department of the Government had broken down in the war as a distortion of truth. Several speeches on behalf of the Administration also are planned.

Try to Dissuade Chamberlain.

Democratic Leader Martin conferred with leaders of both factions and also with several prominent Republican Senators. A futile effort has been made to dissuade Senator Chamberlain from making his speech.

Senator Chamberlain, sponsor of the two measures, when asked tonight if he believed he could muster enough votes to put them through, replied:

"I have no idea. I haven't counted the votes. I won't know what support the bills will have until the vote tomorrow."

The final fight probably will come on a motion to pass, first the War Cabinet bill, then that to create a Department of Munitions. The program as agreed on tonight by opponents of the two measures was to allow the War Cabinet bill to be referred to the Senate Military Affairs Committee on motion of Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee. The committee will at once report the War Cabinet bill favorably. There are enough votes to do it, with practically solid Republican support on the committee, along with Senators Chamberlain, McKellar, and Hitchcock, Democrats. The only Republican on the committee who is opposed to the measure is Senator Warren of Wyoming.

Outlook for Final Fight.

After the War Cabinet bill has been favorably reported Senator Swanson, Administration supporter, will move to refer it to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, of which he is Chairman. This he wants done because he is opposed to any legislation that would interfere in any way with the navy. The Senator, however, may not have enough votes to refer the bill to his committee. If this effort fails the War Cabinet bill will be moved at once for passage, and on that motion the fight will hinge.

The Munitions bill meantime will await motion for passage. It has been reported to the Senate by the Military Affairs Committee. If the War Cabinet bill is defeated it is regarded as likely that the munitions measure will meet the same fate.

The probable lineup of Democrats tonight on the two measures did not change from that of yesterday. Senators Chamberlain, Reed, and McKellar stand together as Democratic members of the Military Affairs Committee in favor of it. They may have the support of Senator Gore of Oklahoma, but few other Democratic votes were in sight tonight for either measure. On the Republican side Senators La Follette of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, Gronna of North Dakota, and Warren of Wyoming were reported as opposed to the measures.

Supporters of the bills admitted tonight that, if they were passed, it could only be by the scantest majority and, thus far, that majority did not appear.

President Wilson's opposition to the War Cabinet and Munitions bills, it was explained tonight by a Democratic Senate leader, was stated at the White House conference of Monday night, to be based entirely on the ground of interference with the Administration's war program at a time when, as the President insisted, it was working smoothly.

The Executive did not tell the Democratic Senators that he wanted them to vote against the two measures, but explained that he objected to them believing that they would throw administrative affairs into chaos and put back the war policy two months. The President

pointed out that he had experienced difficulty in inducing some members of the Cabinet to retain their portfolios for a second term, but that he had argued that they were needed at their posts. They had yielded on the ground of loyalty to the country in time of the war crisis, he said.

The Cabinet, the President went on, had dealt with tremendous war problems and mastered them so that the country now was on a substantial war basis. To interrupt the working of the Cabinet now would be sure to throw war affairs back. A new Cabinet, he continued, could not grasp the problems of war at once, and it would be at least two months before it could reach the point where it could do effective work.

The President urged that it would be inadvisable to create a Munitions Department. The work of supplying the army and navy, he declared, was going ahead satisfactorily. What delays there had been no longer existed, and the army and navy could depend on adequate supply in the future, both as to munitions and uniform equipment.

President Wilson spoke highly to the Senate leaders of Secretary Baker, saying he had performed a difficult task well, and could be depended on in the future.

The President, it is related, remarked to the conferees that he had had extreme difficulty in keeping his War Cabinet together, more than one of the Secretaries evincing a desire to step out and allow someone else to try the work. He made this remark with a smile, adding, amiably:

"Oscar Hammerstein, with his highly temperamental opera stars, had no more difficult work than I've had with my Cabinet."

At the end of the talk the President impressed the Senators that he did not want to influence Congress in its legislation or to say what bills it ought to pass or defeat. He left it to the Senators, he said, to deal with the situation as they felt practicable, having in view, however, the arguments he had advanced.

"The President made it clear," one of the conferees said tonight, "that Congress would interfere seriously with the war program if we passed the Munitions or War Cabinet bills. He opposed both of the bills on the ground that they would upset his war policy and induce great delay at a time when delay is dangerous. The Senators who saw him have no alternative but to work against the two measures."

One argument advanced by the President, it is reported, was that America must ship men and munitions to the Allies as rapidly as possible, and that to attempt to change the prevailing system now would gravely interrupt this work. He furthermore informed the Senators that the United States had sent many thousand more men to France than had been thought possible in the nine months since America's entry into the conflict. This he spoke of as evidencing one phase of the achievements of the Administration in handling the war problems.

THE NEW YORK TIMES learned tonight that an influential member of one of the war agencies which has been cooperating with the Government in the work of supplying the army today to a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee urging strongly that the Munitions bill and the War Cabinet bill be passed. This official, THE TIMES was informed, declared that the work of supplies to the army and shipping industry had been so poorly handled as greatly to impede the efficiency of those two branches of war industry. He urged that a reorganization of Governmental agencies was imperative if the country was to manage its part of the war adequately in the next few months.

The White House today gave out this telegram received by the President from former Representative John J. Fitzgerald, who was Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee:

"Investigation during entire session ended Oct. 9 demonstrated wonderful results accomplished by War Department under great difficulty. Opening paragraph Northcliffe's book on the war graphically pictures accomplishments. Officials desire and should have encouragement and sympathy rather than be hampered by constant nagging and criticism."

BAKER ENDS LABOR BOARD.

Goethals to Fix Standards in Making Army Clothing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Another important change in the Government's plans of preparation for the successful conduct of the war was disclosed today when Secretary Baker authorized the statement that the Board of Control for Labor Standards in Army Clothing had been dissolved. Major Gen. Goethals, the new Acting Quartermaster General of the Army, is convinced that the board has accomplished its work, and that from now on the remaining activities with respect to the manufacture and inspection of army clothing can be successfully undertaken under his own administration.

The board consisted of Louis Kirstein of Boston, Chairman; Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York City, who is General Secretary of the National Consumers' League, and Captain Walter E. Kruesi of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps.

In announcing the dissolution of the board Secretary Baker said:

"The Board of Control for Labor Standards in Army Clothing was established by the Secretary of War on Aug. 24, 1917, as a result of a preliminary investigation which indicated that army clothing was being manufactured in some cases under conditions which were not in accord with standards which should be maintained on all work done for the Government. Through the action of the board these conditions have been brought under control.

"After conferring with General Goethals, it has been decided that the primary purpose for which the board was created has been finally accomplished; that the work is now so organized that the remaining activities are administrative in character, and can best be done under the direct control and supervision of the Quartermaster General. The board has, therefore, this day been dissolved, and the formal contract approved by me on Oct. 31, 1917, for the manufacture of army clothing will be modified accordingly."

FIRST NEW TYPE RIFLE GIVEN TO PRESIDENT

Americanized Enfields Now Made at Rate of 2,000 a Day, He Is Told.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The first Americanized Enfield rifle turned out at the Winchester plant for American troops abroad was presented today to President Wilson to be preserved as a personal souvenir.

The President was told the rifles were being made at the rate of 2,000 a day, which is 800 more than ever were turned out for the British Army at the same plant.

WARNING BY FRELINGHUYSEN.

Senator Advises Caution in Changing War Machinery.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Putting on the American people themselves blame for this nation's unpreparedness at the time it was plunged into war with Germany, United States Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey today declared before the State Senate here that before any change was made among the men now directing the Federal Administration's program, the people must first make certain that the officials were the competent and that their mistakes had not been due to circumstances over which they had no control.

The Senator voiced approval of the plan to put one man at the head of mobilization of the country's man power and create a Directorship of munitions. While not mentioning the Chamberlain bill, he expressed the hope that President Wilson would agree to the solution proposed for the future handling of the war program.

Senator Frelinghuysen and Senator Sherman of Illinois came here to address the New Jersey Agriculturists who today opened a three-day convention. They were guests of the Senate for a few minutes, and later were entertained by Governor Edge at the Executive Mansion.

10 BILLION LOAN BEFORE NEXT JUNE

Passage of Railway Bill Necessary to Insure It, McAdoo Tells House Committee.

UNCERTAINTY MUST CEASE

$500,000,000 Fund Is Needed for Working Capital and for Aiding of Some Roads.

FREEDOM FOR SHORT LINES

May Operate Just as Before the War —Director Against Limiting Period of Federal Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—William G. McAdoo stepped momentarily today from the Directorship of Railroads to the Secretaryship of the Treasury and urged on the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that the immediate passage of the Administration railway bill was necessary to the success of the nation's financial war plans.

The stabilizing effect of the bill's success, he declared, was needed to insure the Government's program of raising $10,000,000,000 between now and June. He left the definite impression that this amount was to be raised by the sale of Government securities. Chairman Sims assured Secretary McAdoo for the committee of its prompt consideration of the measure.

"Over and above the deficit and other measures now before Congress," said the Secretary, "the Government faces the necessity of raising $10,000,000,000 between now and June. With our financial situation as it is now—uncertainty largely prevailing—we can do nothing. Our savings banks, investment concerns, and other fiduciary institutions hold $4,000,000,000 of railroad securities. So long as these institutions are uncertain as to the status of the securities they hold, what income they will get, and what the future holds for their interest and dividends, they are loth to commit to buy the bonds which we must offer."

Secretary McAdoo said that while he had definite ideas against fixing a definite duration of time after the war within which the railroads must be returned to their owners, he would not fully accept the bill in any form the committee prepared it. The prime necessity, he urged, was speed.

Maintenance and Improvements.

The witness went exhaustively into the proposed needs of the carriers, and his policy toward them, supplementing the testimony he gave before the Senate committee. He said the necessity for the $500,000,000 fund proposed in the bill was due in part to need of maintaining and improving the roads and in part meeting their maturities and aiding those in a weak credit position.

Asked what sum total the Government might finally expend in this manner, he submitted the following figures on the roads' own expenditures for the last five years: 1912, $477,000,000; 1913, $900,000,000; 1914, $550,000,000; 1915, $265,000,000; 1916, $281,000,000.

Mr. McAdoo added that he thought the $500,000,000 should be regarded as a one-year appropriation, and that if Government control should last longer, similar sums might have to be asked of Congress periodically. He hoped to add to this sum by the profits which the Government, by unified operation and other economies, might effect.

"With respect to maturities," he said, "I hope the railroads, aided by the Government guarantee, will be able to take care of their own. If it should be required, Government aid should be given wherever it is necessary to protect the credit position of roads taken over. I assume a first-rate railroad bond, guaranteed as it is by the Government, should easily be refunded. The great needs of the Government are such at any rate that all bond flotations necessarily will have to be conducted with the approval of the national Treasury."

Representative Winslow of Massachusetts asked if railroad employes were not becoming lax in their duties under Federal control.

"At first there was a disposition," said Mr. McAdoo, "both on the part of some officials and employes, due to the uncertain position in which they felt themselves. It was a natural disposition and lasted only a short time. I am glad to say now I am receiving the most loyal cooperation from both the officials and the employes of every class."

Representative Decker of Missouri said he had been greatly impressed with the argument of Clifford Thorne that the Interstate Commerce Commission should retain its right to fix rates, allowing the Director plenary powers as to operation.

"With the control of the roads in the President's hands," replied Mr. McAdoo, "it is essential that he should have the same full control over their properties as he has to send men into battle. To protect our Federal Treasury, it is entirely necessary that we be able to control our income through fixation of rates."

He said he thought the Interstate Commerce Commission should conduct its hearings on rates as usual but that its findings should be in the nature of recommendations to the President. State Commissions, he thought, should retain all usual powers, subject also to review.

"How about the power of commissions to allow the issuance of bonds for matters of convenience and necessity?" asked Representative Esch of Wisconsin.

"I should like to be consulted on that," said Mr. McAdoo.

No Raise in Passenger Rates Now.

He continued that after his action on demurrage his associates had begun a study of the reconsignment privilege, which they had found often to be "a very great abuse which must be corrected." Passenger traffic, he thought, already had been curtailed so far as the necessity of conditions demanded. He was not considering a general raise in traveling rates. He had ordered all railroads, before they canceled trains hereafter, to obtain his consent, which he would give only after conference with the State Commissions or Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Where," asked Representative Dillon of South Dakota, "does the President get his control over rates?"

"It inheres in his general control," said the Director.

Replying again to questions, Mr. McAdoo said:

"To take over the so-called short lines, or systems not essential to the fighting welfare of the country, is an unthinkable proposition. The Federal Treasury has all it can do to meet the inexorable demands upon it. You might as well propose to take cripples into the army so they might be assured an income which in many cases they never had before the war. The small roads will not find the United States a hard master."

"But they complain," said Chairman Sims, "that much of their business resulted from solicitation which they have been ordered by you to cease."

"There has been no such order," said Mr. McAdoo. "I am considering none. They may operate just as before the war."

Representative Dewalt of Pennsylvania asked Mr. McAdoo if he would object seriously to the following amendment:

"That the Federal control of transportation herein and herebefore assumed shall extend to the period of the war and for a reasonable period thereafter, not exceeding three years, during which the Congress shall fix the termination of such control."

Mr. McAdoo said he felt that the committee should draft its own opinions into legislation, but that his own view was strongly against fixing any limit.

SMITH GOES TO HELP EASE FREIGHT TIEUP

Snow and Cold Throughout Eastern Territory Nullify Efforts to Break Blockade.

GATEWAYS SLOWLY OPENING

Embargo Not Expected to Affect New York — Coal Mines Report Better Car Supplies.

A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, went to Philadelphia last night to seek means to relieve the freight congestion, which led Director General W. G. McAdoo yesterday to embargo all freight except food, fuel and munitions on the Pennsylvania, Reading and Baltimore & Ohio east of Pittsburgh. An enormous part of the Eastern traffic has been thrown upon the Pennsylvania, and the tie-up at the Pittsburgh gateway has seriously hampered its movement.

Mr. McAdoo's embargo will have little affect in New York, where for ten days an embargo-permit system has been in force by which all freight except food, fuel and Government freight has been under control. Practically no permits have been issued because of storm conditions since the new system went into effect. The permit system does not prevail in Baltimore, Norfolk and Philadelphia, and the McAdoo embargo will affect freight for those ports.

Reports to Mr. Smith from Pittsburgh yesterday said that snow, cold weather, and shortage of labor had badly hampered freight movement. The Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and Reading are the Eastern connections between the Pittsburgh gateway and the seaboard, and the action of Mr. McAdoo was supported by the heads of those roads. The action fitted in with requests made by Fuel Administrator Garfield that all freight, except food, fuel, and Government supplies, be barred from all Eastern lines to help the movement of coal. It is not expected that the embargo will last more than a few days.

Reports yesterday did not show marked improvement. There was some increase in the movement of cars westward, showing that traffic was breaking through the congested gateways. There was a decrease of 4,589 in westbound carloads above normal and a decrease of 2,883 westbound empties. This means that about 7,500 more cars moved westward off the Eastern lines than on the day before.

Reports showed that very cold weather prevailed in the twenty-four hours up to yesterday morning in the entire Eastern territory. The temperature was 10 below in Northern New England, 2 above at Boston and New York, 1 above in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, 4 below in Ohio and Indiana, and zero at Chicago. There was six inches new snow in Northern New York and New England.

In response to pleas from the Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, five trains of more than 100 cars of coal were diverted to Toledo yesterday. Ohio and Indiana reported low supplies of fuel for commercial use, but with prospects of improvement with moderate weather.

West Virginia and Pennsylvania bituminous regions reported the worst weather in fifty years. The movement of coal from the mines to tidewater was much retarded. The roads reported that efforts were being concentrated on getting empties to the mines and in moving coal east. The car supply in West Virginia mine territory was reported yesterday as about 85 per cent., and in Pittsburgh about 90 per cent. The car supply at anthracite mines was reported as 100 per cent. The Pittsburgh district loaded 1,846 cars of coal on Tuesday, 80 per cent. of capacity. West Virginia bituminous mines loaded 60 per cent. of normal. Central Pennsylvania bituminous fields reported a 50 per cent. car supply. Indiana mines reported working 70 per cent. capacity of mines.

Reports from the anthracite mines showed that 3,112 cars were loaded on Tuesday, and that the five coal-carrying roads—Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Erie, and Ontario & Western—were furnishing all needed cars.

WALL ST. WILL CLOSE ON HEATLESS MONDAYS

Stock and Coffee Exchanges Vote to Comply with Fuel Administrator's Order.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange decided yesterday that the experience of one Monday without heat and light on the board and in their offices had made it desirable to obey Dr. Garfield's fuel conservation order by stopping business altogether, and they voted to keep the Exchange closed on the nine remaining days under the Fuel Administrator's ban. The Coffee Exchange also voted to put up the shutters on Mondays up to and including March 25. The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange held a meeting at which it was understood closing was discussed, but no decision was announced. Another meeting is scheduled for Friday. The Produce Exchange took no action in respect to the future.

The Stock Exchange management acted after representatives had gone over the situation with bankers. When the banks agreed to allow call loans secured by Stock Exchange collateral to hold over from Saturday noon until Tuesday morning for the ensuing nine weeks the Governors adopted this resolution:

Whereas, it has been found possible to arrange that the call loan market will not be disturbed in the event of the Stock Exchange being closed on Mondays, Jan. 28, Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25, March 4, 11, 18, and 25, be it

Resolved, That the action taken Jan. 17, 1918, be rescinded; and be it further

Resolved, That the Exchange be closed on the above dates.

The banks, of course, are unaffected by the decision of the Exchange, and will remain open unless a series of legal holidays should be decreed by Governor Whitman. Governors of the board said the primary purpose for closing down was to make as effective as possible the Fuel Administrator's effort to conserve coal. Another incentive was to remove the necessity for their employes and themselves running chances of catching colds in unheated offices, and a third had to do with the delivery of securities.

Bond dealers who had to send valuable batches of securities to other offices by messenger were last Monday apprehensive of possible hold-ups in darkened hallways as the boys climbed through the skyscrapers. Most of the big buildings scattered extra guards through the various floors, and brokers who intrusted several thousands of dollars' worth of negotiable securities to messengers sent guards with them. The whole situation was found unsatisfactory, however, and the difficulties in working the usual security market machinery promised a sharp curtailment of transactions on the forthcoming holidays if the Exchange had been kept open.

Extra holidays are by no means unusual for the Exchanges. The Stock and Cotton Exchange in the past have frequently extended it to Christmas, New Year's, and Good Friday recesses to cover additional days. The Consolidated Stock Exchange usually closes when the big board does, and the Curb as well, but no change of the original plan of closing as well as possible without heat in the offices was made known last night.

In case of the Stock Exchange it was indicated by comment heard following the first heatless Monday that comparatively few members would be down on subsequent holidays, while the business done that day could have been easily handled in two hours of an ordinary session.

Secretary George W. Ely of the Stock Exchange sent out a notice to members yesterday asking them to be diligent in identifying customers who sent orders by telephone. Mr. Ely said that a firm had reported receiving fictitious orders last Monday to buy stocks, the sender giving the names of two other Stock Exchange firms as the buyers. This firm was worked several times last year in an effort to boost particular stocks at times when the shares were declining. Mr. Ely did not make public the name of the house which received Monday's fake orders.

The Governors decided to remit the dues to the Exchange which were payable Nov. 1, 1917, to members who are in business for themselves and engaged in active military or naval service of the United States.

DEPARTMENT STORE RULING.

Garfield Says They Should Close Entirely on Heatless Mondays.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Fuel Administration has ruled that department stores shall not use fuel for heating purposes on the Mondays named in the general order issued by H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, on January 17.

Dr. Garfield, in discussing this subject, said:

"There is nothing in the order as it stands at present which forbids department stores the use of fuel for power for elevators or for lighting purposes. Only sufficient heat is permitted, however, to prevent injury to property and fire danger.

"In my opinion, the department stores, if they observe the spirit as well as the letter of the order, will remain closed on the Mondays named. They are permitted to remain open as usual on all days except the specified Mondays.

"Stores of this class which have food and drug departments might find that they had the right under the present order to keep those departments open. I do not think that this should be done, however, unless such a course is vital to the proper distribution of foods. Few, if any, of these stores keep their food or drug departments open on holidays such as Christmas.

"I am confident that there will be a general observance of the spirit of the order. It is possible that additional rulings will be made if the conditions warrant."

7-HOUR DAY FOR WAR FAVORED BY GOMPERS

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—A universal seven-hour day during the period of the war, instead of a spasmodic suspension of industries by the Fuel Administration to conserve coal and relieve railroad congestion, was suggested today by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech to the convention of United Mine Workers.

"The order issued a few days ago I regard as an absolute necessity," he said. "You know there is now a discussion to repeal or modify the Sherman anti-trust law. I am not going to offer any excuse for the railroads; they have been lax so long, but the Sherman anti-trust law forbade them to do what now the Director General of the Railroads has the right to do. The jam had occurred and was increasing and something had to be done to relieve the situation. If the Ice King has interfered there can be no help for that.

"I think there is one mistake in the making, and I trust it will be changed or modified. I refer to the closing of the industrial and commercial plants of our country one additional day each week. I think it is a mistake to have a whole day such as Monday idle, and involving from Saturday afternoon until Tuesday morning. I believe if the order were changed so that instead of there being ten, nine, or eight hours as a day's work, the same power proclaim a universal seven-hour day during the war, better results would follow.

"We would have practically the same results in the conservation of fuel and all other needful commodities. It would not do violence to the history, the traditions, the work and the practical operation of industry and commerce.

"I trust that the suggestion may find lodgment somewhere and bring about that change; but if it does not, I am going to obey like a soldier of America; I am going to yield my judgment to the judgment and the actions of the men in whose hands the destinies of our Republic are placed."

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ROADS LIMITED TO WAR GOODS

Continued from Page One.

for an indefinite period to the list of preferred consumers contained in the order before industry generally received its supply.

"After this preferred list has been cared for," an official statement read, "the Fuel Administration in each locality throughout the country will endeavor to supply those concerns whose operations have been listed by the departments of the Government as most necessary to the conduct of the war.

"Local officials of the Fuel Administration throughout the country were today to see that this priority of the regulation was carefully observed in the distribution of coal. The Director General of Railroads, in complete cooperation with the United States Fuel Administration, has today authorized embargoes on general freight on Eastern railroad lines. These embargoes will operate to aid materially the efforts of the Fuel Administration in hastening the movement of coal to the preference list, established by the Fuel Administration."

Under these directions the local Fuel Administrators will see that those in the preference list receive their full supply of coal, no matter to whom the shipments may be consigned—whether under contract or not—by the operators or wholesalers. It is probable that none of the essential industries which have now been selected will be permitted to obtain supplies sufficient for more than two weeks before other less essential industries are served. In some instances where the preferred industries are more vital to the war program, a supply sufficient for thirty days may be granted before the less essential interests are provided for.

A definite curtailment plan will thus be made effective as pointed out in THE TIMES today. Dr. Garfield said that he could not tell at present how long it would be necessary to continue this plan.

Planning Zone System.

The zone system of distribution of the bituminous coal also should be placed in operation within a few days, Dr. Garfield said. The experts of the Fuel and Railroad Administrations are already at work on its final details. Much of the groundwork had been prepared by the Fuel Administration. In a general way the plan will provide for a division of the nation into zones, and all coal mined in these zones or districts will be distributed among the industries within their prescribed limits.

Contracts which may have been entered into for shipment of coal by mines outside of their zones will be abrogated and the coal called for by these contracts supplied to the industries involved from mines within the zone in which such industries are situated. By this arrangement it is believed that all unnecessary long hauls and cross hauls will be eliminated.

Dr. Garfield said that while the zone system was a step which might lead to Government pooling by purchase and distribution of output, it did not necessarily mean that such powers would be exercised. He has, however, been one of the advocates of a plan by which the Government would purchase all output of bituminous coal, pool and resell it.

The Fuel Administration issued this statement today in reply to many requests for a ruling:

"There is nothing in the order of Jan. 17 to prevent the operation of automobiles, motor vehicles of all classes being considered as coming under the head of public utilities, in keeping with this ruling garages have been exempted."

Director General McAdoo announced also that he would confer tomorrow with representatives of the machinists and shop workers in on effort to make plans for rushing repair work on engines which have been put out of commission by the blizzard conditions.

INDUSTRIES RESUME; LESS COAL IN SIGHT

Day's Receipts and City's Stocks Smaller Than Before Garfield Shutdown Began.

When New York's industries resumed operation yesterday after the five-day suspension ordered by Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield there was less coal at tidewater than on the day the order went into effect, less coal was received at New York piers, and the railroad congestion was so severe that new embargoes were imposed in the hope of bringing relief. In addition, industries were worse off than before the suspension, because the Garfield order put into effect coal priorities which take care of domestic needs ahead of industries.

Seventeen ships were coaled in the twenty-four hours ended at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, compared with twenty-four in the preceding twenty-four hours. Seventy-one ships are waiting for coal, compared with eighty-one the day before. The coaling of ships has improved under the order, which brought more bituminous coal to the port at the expense of anthracite, the coal mostly used by industries in the city.

The coaling of ships stood out as the one benefit at New York from the Garfield order. On the day before the order went into effect 15 ships were coaled; on the day it went into effect, last Friday, 13 ships were coaled. Three days before it went into effect 21 ships were coaled. The situation is such, according to Joseph E. Parsons, in charge of coaling ships for the Shipping Board, that ship coaling will continue to show improvement. How the coaling which has been effected at the expense of the New York industries is shown by the fact that while only 20,000 tons of anthracite was towed to the city yesterday, more than 30,000 tons of bituminous arrived. Most of the bituminous was for ships. The normal anthracite consumption of the city is 45,000 tons and of bituminous 10,000 tons.

Wiggin Calls Situation Critical.

The coal situation in New York yesterday was described as "critical" by Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator. Mr. Wiggin asserted that notwithstanding the undoubted benefits growing out of the Garfield order, the snow and severe cold had made it impossible to relieve the city of fuel famine danger.

"The Garfield order shutting down industry saved a lot of coal," he said. "Just how much we will probably never know, but a lot of circumstances have combined to nullify some of the benefits. I will say this, however—if it had not been for the order issued by Dr. Garfield, New York would have faced a situation infinitely worse than any that has arisen this Winter."

Mr. Wiggin yesterday telegraphed Dr. Garfield urging the Fuel Administrator to heed his request, made last Monday, that tidewater piers be worked to full capacity of 2,000 cars a day. Yesterday morning a message from the Federal Fuel Administrator declared that the docks were being worked at the rate of about 1,300 cars a day, and that Fuel Administration officials in Washington "could not ascertain that any increase in working hours now would increase the movement of anthracite to New York."

In his telegram Mr. Wiggin said:

"Telegraphic reply from your office received today promises no relief and, therefore, most unsatisfactory. We regret necessity begging reconsideration by you, but situation here is so critical we should be remiss in our duty if we did not do so. During first twenty days in January there were nearly four cars standing at the docks for every car dumped. Telegram from your office received this morning gives figures for one day's results and figures show that the docks are not operating to capacity. We need more shipping to the docks and more dumping at the docks. Our recommendations to the railroads Jan. 1 were for this increased capacity at the docks. The figures submitted to you for first twenty days in January show that the docks have not dumped to capacity. Please again read our Monday wires and the reply from your office and reconsider and wire us if you agree that it will help if docks are operated to full capacity. If you do not come to this conclusion it apparently can only be justified on the basis that it is not your expectation to provide in the future more shipments to tidewater; that is more than 1,300 cars, as this was the average for the last twenty days. This, as you know, is a greatly insufficient supply for the Port of New York. If capacity of the docks is not operated, and if New York is to continue short because of shortage of shipments, this district should be warned."

Can Meet Urgent Needs.

County Fuel Administrator Reeve Schley was no more optimistic than Mr. Wiggin regarding the amount of coal to be had in New York by the ordinary consumer. Mr. Schley declared, however, that the situation was "in hand" and that if a ton of coal was needed it could be obtained.

"I am not going to say that anybody who wants a ton of coal now can get it," said Mr. Schley, "for that is not possible at present. But where there is sickness or some urgent need, I can safely assert that the coal can be secured."

Mr. Schley said that about 20,000 tons of coal was delivered to the city yesterday, compared with 18,000 tons the day before. The normal daily average, he said, for this time of year was 45,000 tons.

Yesterday's reports of the coal-carrying railroads to A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, showed the following situation at tidewater:

	Anthracite. Cars.	Bituminous. Cars.	Total. Cars.
Dumped into pockets.	590	565	1,155
In barges.....	432	265	697
In cars in yards.....	2,093	1,632	3,725

Counting 50 tons to a car, this means 276,750 tons of coal at tidewater. There was 293,000 tons on Tuesday. On the day the Garfield order went into effect there was 316,900 tons, and three days before 383,150 tons. Before the order was made most of the coal arriving was anthracite. The larger part now is bituminous, used for bunkering ships.

The daily reports show that the coal dumped yesterday was much less than ten days ago, that the coal arriving was less and that the coal in yards was less. However, the figures prove that the dumping has kept pace with arrival.

On the day the Garfield order went into effect 2,886 cars of anthracite and 1,359 cars of bituminous were standing in yards at tidewater. Yesterday there were 2,093 cars of anthracite and 1,632 cars of bituminous in the yards. On the day the Garfield order went into effect 960 cars of anthracite and 696 cars of bituminous were dumped; yesterday's report showed 590 cars of anthracite and 565 cars of bituminous dumped. This increase of bituminous has increased the coaling of ships.

"We are making further headway in the bunker situation," Mr. Parsons said yesterday. "The coaling of ships is improving and the percentage of ships delayed is very much smaller than some days ago. A fortnight ago more than 200 ships were waiting for coal and today there are only 71. We therefore consider the bunker situation to be greatly improved."

ORDER HELPS CHARLESTON.

Coal Supply Still Short, However—No Freight Congestion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 23.—No congestion exists in any of the terminal warehouses here and the railroads report that they are moving their trains on improved schedules. It is generally felt here that the Garfield fuel order has brought about a betterment of conditions that will not come fully to light for several days, as trains already on the lines must first be cleared.

BALTIMORE GETTING RELIEF.

Soft Coal Arriving in Quantity, but Freight Blockade Grows.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Baltimore is getting relief from the fuel crisis, 200 cars of soft coal having been placed today at the disposal of Fuel Administrator Mayer. Seventy carloads were turned over to retail dealers for distribution among householders. One ton for each family is the limit, larger allotments being made to institutions and apartment houses.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN GEORGIA.

Congestion as Bad as Ever at Atlanta, Savannah, and Brunswick.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 23.—The five-day industrial shutdown has been of little value in relieving the coal shortage and railway congestion in the Atlanta district. Coal is still being supplied to homes under the card system, and no reserve has been accumulated as a result of the shutdown. It is still difficult to coal ships at Savannah and Brunswick, the Georgia ports. The movement of freight apparently has not been facilitated.

The congestion in warehouses at terminals and on the railway lines is reported as bad as ever, and at many points worse.

KANAWHA MINES IDLE.

114 Shafts in District Closed and 10,153 Men Out of Work.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 23.—For the second time since Jan. 9, idle coal mines in the Kanawha district of West Virginia have exceeded the 100 mark in number owing to a shortage of cars. There were 114 mines closed down in the district today, the largest number since Jan. 17, when idle mines numbered 126.

There were more idle mine workers in the district today than on any previous day, the total being 10,153. Only 11,670 tons of coal equipment were supplied to the 165 mines reporting to the Kanawha Coal Shippers Association, the requirements for the 165 mines being 68,510 tons.

There was a very slight improvement today in car supply to Chesapeake and Ohio mines, reports showed, but a decided decrease to Kanawha and Michigan mines, as compared with Tuesday.

NORFOLK IS DISAPPOINTED.

Shutdown Order Only Improved Conditions in Part.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 23. — Shipping and railroad officials of this port roughly estimate an improvement of between 30 and 35 per cent. in freight conditions by reason of the five days' shutdown of industrial plants. There has been no improvement in the fuel situation for householders, however, owing to the embargo on anthracite coal to this port.

Industrial plants and merchants generally are complaining because of delay in the receipt of raw materials and goods, ordered or en route, and in all instances sidetracked to make way for coal trains. The improvement in terminal and pier congestion of freight, while appreciable, is far from what was hoped for or necessary to make the situation easier to handle. The harbor congestion of ships waiting coal cargoes or bunkering is acute, although materially cut down.

RELIEF AT PITTSBURGH.

Coal and Coke Being Moved and Freight Congestion Clearing.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23.—Beneficial results of the Garfield five-day closing order were seen on many sides today. Solid trains of coal and coke are rumbling out of the local railroad yards and eastward over the mountains to the seaboard. Coal and coke that has been on sidings for six months or more because of the rail congestion is moving.

In the Connellsville district alone hundreds of cars of coke, tied up from four to six months, is moving eastward. Train after train of coal has moved out of the yards in the last few days, and part of a draft of 100 engines from the Southwest, brought here to reinforce Pittsburgh's motive power, is aiding in the big push eastward. Local plants are well supplied with coal. Private families are suffering only a slight shortage, and big downtown office buildings have more fuel on hand than at any time in the last several months.

The freight congestion is being cleared up, local railroad officials say, although the congestion is still of considerable proportion. However, it is expected to be substantially cleared within the next few days. Local terminals are still congested, but signs of movement are apparent.

WATER FAMINE STOPS MINING.

Several Anthracite Collieries in Pennsylvania Shut Down.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 23.—Overshadowing the inability of the railroads to move coal quickly from mine to market, a water famine has tied up several big collieries in Pennsylvania's anthracite field, and about a dozen other collieries are on the verge of a shutdown. Thousands of loaded coal cars remain in railroad classification yards and on sidings. The congestion, however, is being gradually cleared.

Water is a vital factor in the operation of a mine. It is used for flushing the breakers, where foreign substances are removed from coal, and to generate steam.

CHICAGO STILL SHORT.

Factories and Householders Unable to Get Enough Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—John E. Williams, State Fuel Administrator, says the Garfield order proved the "salvation of the community." It is estimated that 35 to 40 per cent. of the usual consumption for power purposes was saved. The Illinois situation, with two blizzards, resolved itself into a shortage in fuel of 1,250,000 tons, instead of 500,000 tons, as originally estimated. Chicago has had no terminal congestion. The terminals here could handle 25 per cent. more business.

Many factories have been unable to open because they could get no fuel. Raymond E. Durham, County Administrator, says he hopes they will be supplied within a week. Many householders' wants are yet uncared for. Calls from down State are still insistent, many communities being without fuel.

Railroads report 50 per cent. supply of coal cars available against 60 per cent. in December, which was a bad month. A big improvement has been shown in the last four days, however. Barring further storms, Mr. Williams says the improvement will continue.

COAL SAVED AT EAST ST. LOUIS

Shutdown Order, However, Cost Factory Workers $800,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—The five-day shutdown of industries in the East St. Louis industrial district resulted in a net saving of 51,000 tons of coal. Nearly 50,000 men and women returned to work in the plants this morning. These workers sacrificed a total of about $800,000 by their enforced idleness. The closing caused virtually no suffering in this district, however.

BOSTON'S SITUATION ACUTE.

City Has Only Three Days' Supply of Coal—Schools May Close Again.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The five-day stoppage of industry has not noticeably lessened the coal or food stringency in New England. Freight cars are still tied up the whole length of the New Haven Road between New York and Boston, and, so far as relieving the fuel situation in Boston is concerned, the city tonight has only three days' supply in sight, and it is feared that the schools and courts will have to be closed again at the end of the week.

Officials say there is no possibility of giving New England coal enough by means of railroad transportation. Boston alone needs sixty-five trainloads a week. That amount is not forthcoming today by rail or water, or both.

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ROOSEVELT TAKES REPUBLICAN HELM

Continued from Page One.

not indorse the measure to create a War Cabinet.

Following is the text of the resolution adopted by the caucus:

Whereas, In the conduct of the existing war the Republican members of the House of Representatives have taken the position that there should be no partisanship, but that all Americans should be united in the support of the Government in pressing the war to a successful conclusion, and in voting ungrudgingly to the Administration all the resources and powers to that end, and will continue to do so; and,

Whereas, The need of a united country demands that where conditions exist causing unnecessary delay or waste, due to the overlapping jurisdiction of bureaus and departments, or for other causes revealed by Congressional investigations, it is their patriotic duty to suggest remedies for such conditions; theref

LENINE APPEALS TO THE WORLD

Wants People of Germany and Austria to Know They Are Being Deceived.

TEUTONS WON'T WITHDRAW

Trotzky Says Berlin Seeks to Strangle Russia Economically and Politically.

WILSON ALSO ASSAILED

Official Organ Declares He and Lloyd George Seek to Subjugate Humanity to Capitalism.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 21.—The official Isvestia today publishes a leader on "The Results of the Peace Negotiations," which recognizes that the Germans absolutely refuse any guarantee of the removal of troops from Poland, Lithuania, Courland, Riga, and the islands of Moon Sound. "Under these conditions," says Izvestia, "talk of self-definition is a mockery both of the principle and of the peoples concerned."

The writer asks what was the object of the Austro-German Imperialists in "recognizing" the principle of a democratic peace. The answer he gives illustrates perfectly the standpoint of the Bolsheviki, both in relation to the enemy Governments and to our own:

"Their object was the same as that pursued by Messrs. Wilson, Lloyd George, and the other Allied Imperialists in setting forth their 'democratic' programs for the salvation of humanity under the high control of finanicial capital, and both on the one side and on the other the object was to hoodwink the awakening consciences of their own nations."

The writer proceeds to show how the Germans are trying to pretend that they are obeying the commands of the Reichstag majority, while actually they are pursuing their own ends. The German annexationists assumed that Russia needed peace, and consequently that the Russian delegates would themselves try to give that peace an outward form that would not offend the democratic dignity of the Russian people. Counting thus on silent collaboration on the part of the Russians, Dr. von Kühlmann "recognized" democratic principles. But the main assumption of imperialist diplomacy turned out to be entirely false. The Russian delegation came in order to learn the actual, not the verbal, program of German imperialism and to publish this program to the peoples who are struggling toward an honorable peace.

"The revolution," he goes on, "cannot live by lies and trickery. The revolution at the present moment may not have the strength to throw aside the grabbing hands and repel the annexationists. But the revolution will never lower itself so as to call black white and to cover base pretensions to theft with a figleaf of democratic verbiage."

The article ends with the words:

"The Brest-Litovsk negotiations have made things perfectly clear. More than that could not be expected from the negotiations."

Russian Government's Appeal.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Russian Government, according to a wireless message, has issued two communications addressed "to all," the object of which is to intimate to the world that by the declaration of Dr. von Kühlmann, German Foreign Secretary, that the Central Powers cannot remove their armies from the occupied regions until the conclusion of a general peace, the peoples of Germany and Austria-Hungary are being deceived.

One communication asserts that the Annexationists have been sufficiently powerful to impose their will upon the evasive diplomatists of the von Hertling-von Kühlmann school, but that the Governments of the Central Powers do not dare divulge this to their own peoples. It continues:

"This object is monstrous, the annexation of Poland, Lithuania, Courland, Riga, parts of Livonia, Moon Sound, and the islands, with the purpose of the complete economic and political suffocation of Russia, while the rôle of the Austrian representatives at Brest-Litovsk has been limited to humble approval.

"Austrian statesmen are appeasing their restless workmen by affirming that the Central Powers are striving for a democratic peace, but to have such a program and to talk at the same time of a democratic peace surpasses even the limits permitted by diplomacy."

Leon Trotzky, Bolshevist Foreign Minister, who returne dto Petrograd Monday from Brest-Litovsk, is noted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Petrograd, in a dispatch dated Tuesday, as saying that the German terms preponderatingly favored annexations, their object being to strangle Russia economically and politically. The Austrian delegates, the Foreign Minister added, played no very active rôle in the negotiations, merely assenting to every German proposal.

M. Karakhan, Secretary of the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk, has announced that the Russian delegation has made an official protest to Dr. von Kühlmann and Count Czernin, heads of the German and Austrian delegations, regarding the omission from the official German reports of the declaration of Leon Trotzky at the latest sitting of the peace conference respecting the attitude of the Central Powers. M. Trotzky said that after a fortnight's negotiations Germany and Austria were insisting upon terms contrary to the principles they acknowledged in their announcement of Dec. 25 respecting peace without annexations or indemnities.

A long statement dealing with the Brest-Litovsk negotiations issued through the Bolshevist Telegraph Agency at Petrograd emphasizes the absolute German refusal to give any sort of a guarantee of the evacuation of occupied territorres.

"In such circumstances," says the statement, "the words self-determination sound like mockery of principles and the people concerned."

After a wordy speculation as to what prompted the Germans to take the course they took in the negotiations the statement continues:

"The revolution cannot live in an atmosphere of deceit and falsehood. The revolution may not at a given moment be in a position to repudiate the annexationists, but it will never humiliate itself to call black white and won't cover up the brutal annexationist pretensions with the fig leaf of democracy.

"The significances of the Brest-Litovsk pourparlers are that they stripped from German imperialism its false coats temporarily borrowed from the democratic wardrobe and exposed the cruel reality of annexationism of owners and capitalists. There is nothing more to be demanded from the pourparlers."

Vienna Cautious About Ukraine.

A much more cautious account of the result of the negotiations between the Central Powers and the Ukraine at Brest-Litovsk than was given in the recent German semi-official statement which reported what appeared to be a virtual settlement is contained in an official statement from Vienna received through Amsterdam today. The Vienna statement speaks of "the well founded hope" of the negotiations leading to an agreement on the basis of a peace treaty.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.—At Brest-Litovsk on Monday the Russo-German Economic Commission continued its discussions, and yesterday work preliminary to further deliberations was referred to a sub-commission, which began its sittings in the afternoon.

WORKMEN'S COUNCIL ASSAILS ALLIED ENVOYS

Declares American, French, and Rumanian Ministers Are Nothing but Spies.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 23.—Replying to sharp criticism in the Novaia Zhizn of Petrograd, Maxim Gorky's paper, of the arrest of the Rumanian Minister at Petrograd, the Pravda, organ of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, says:

"And you believe seriously that all these men—M. Diamandi, (the Rumanian Minister,) Mr. Francis, (the American Ambassador,) and M. Noulens (the French Ambassador) are really envoys for the workmen's and peasants' governments, for the Russian people! You think the Government should consider as envoys these men, who have declared that this Government is not recognized by their Governments! Have not these men themselves declared they are not remaining in Russia as envoys, but merely to obtain information?

"Worthy gentlemen, for us all these Rumanians, French, and other diplomats are nothing but agents for international imperialism, which has for its aim the crushing of the Russian revolution. They are spies, and helpers of Korniloff, Kaledine, and Savinkoff. If they, who sent out spies and understrappers, begin to take liberties with our soldiers we shall arrest these agents, no matter how much they shriek about their immunity."

FOOD CRISIS ACUTE IN NORTH RUSSIA

Provisions Lacking, Transportation Broken Down, and Trade at a Standstill.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.—Since the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly and the disappearance of any immediate hope of reconciling the striving political parties, public attention in North Russia is centred on the bread shortage, the lack of practically all foodstuffs, the breakdown of transportation, and the commercial stagnation as the result of the closing of the banks. Moscow, Petrograd, and all the larger cities of North Russia have little bread.

The bread allowance in Petrograd today has been reduced to a quarter of a pound daily, and the Food Commission has limited eggs to children under 3 years, each child to have four eggs a month. But eggs are not obtainable at any price. The commission also has limited fresh meat to children between the ages of 3 and 12, with a half-pound monthly to each child. Potatoes have been substituted for bread at Novgorod and many other places in North Russia, but the cost is equivalent to eighteen cents per pound in Petrograd and consequently the masses of the people cannot buy them.

HURRY YOUR WHEAT, ENGLAND URGES

Continued from Page One.

per cent. of the supplies he disposed of in October last, and meat queues are the natural result.

"With sugar compulsory rationing seems to be working well, but tonnage difficulties make it doubtful if we shall be able to maintain the weekly ration at half a pound per capita.

"The supplies of butter, margarine, and cheese are all very short, and queues prevail throughout the country.

"The larger centres of population throughout the United Kingdom are being grouped into related areas, namely, London and the home counties, containing about a third of the whole population. Area schemes are being formulated, all providing for compulsory rationing of butter and margarine and many other commodities, including meat, bacon, cheese, lard, and tea.

"These schemes will undoubtedly be blended into a national and universal plan, but pending the necessary arrangements for this era, the authorities are being urged to put quickly into operation methods to provide equal distribution. An order, making a more severe restriction upon public meals, has just been published, and your readers are acquainted with its provisions."

Some of the food control restrictions, particularly those lowering prices and limiting the amounts allotted to dealers for sale, Lord Rhondda admitted, were hard on the merchants.

"But this is war," he explained. "In peace time I would be the first man in the country to oppose the regulations we are compelled to make now, for I do not believe in interference with the normal processes of trade."

In illustration of his statement regarding the health of the country, he cited the fact that the deaths in the United Kingdom for the third quarter of 1916 were 10.9 per 1,000, as compared with 13.5 in the third quarter of 1914, and the death rate among children was 91, as compared with 126 in the same period—this with a large part of the most robust members of the population abroad in the armies.

TO KILL HORSES FOR MEAT.

Harrow Butcher Tells of Order to Slaughter 100 Head.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—At a meeting of the butchers of Harrow yesterday one of their number said the shortage of meat had become so serious that the authorities had asked him to start killing horses, and he was beginning this week with a hundred head.

Horse meat, he said, would perhaps not be very palatable to some, but it had to come.

The butcher in question said that the request for the slaughter of horses, which were not of sufficient use for service purposes, came from the army authorities. The meat will be sold at sixpence a pound at certain shops.

There are already about thirty shops selling horse-flesh, largely to Belgians and other people from the Continent, who have taken up their homes in England since the war began.

BERLIN COUNTS ON PEACE SOON

Continued from Page One.

she required. Her present figure is, The Mail believes, a trifle of £10,000,000,000 as an indemnity. Having done this, the military party believes it could put down any trouble at home.

THE NEW YORK TIMES informant, it may be added in conclusion, lays especial emphasis on the superiority of the German war machine, of German national discipline, and of German brains. If German intellect were to be judged by the scheme of why trickery by which, according to the foregoing information, the Kaiser's Government hopes to entice the world into a German peace, its quality could not be rated high. German cunning has been clearly exposed by the Bolshevist methods of negotiation.

President Wilson's last address to Congress showed that he was prepared for the manoeuvres of the heavy-handed Prussian machiavellianism, and Purdy's speech at the Nottingham labor congress today indicated that British labor had its weather eye open also.

AUSTRIAN UNREST MENACES GERMANY

Prussian Terrorists Tighten Repression of the Growing Popular Discontent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS STIFLED

Berlin Vorwaerts and Tageblatt Suppresed for Three Days for Revealing Situation.

AUSTRIAN CRISIS CONTINUES

Food Trouble Is More Serious, But Vienna Strikers Are Resuming Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 23.—Although the latest reports from Austria say that the strike there is practically settled, the military authorities of Germany are afraid that the trouble is spreading, and recent reports indicate that Germany is being placed more and more under the heel of the Prussian military terrorists.

All popular meetings and all political literature except those of the so-called Patriotic Party have been suppressed. That party is asserting its power increasingly.

The Russian revolutionary movement and bad food have resulted in a certain popular movement throughout Germany which is an echo of the movement in Austria, but whereas in Austria the reins were loosened and the people were allowed to echo their wants, the autocratic military régime in Germany holds the reins tighter than ever.

Austrian statesmen realize the imminent danger of the situation in their own country and are demanding immediate and pronounced relaxation of the German grip. In particular they demand that the German Government dissociate itself from the Junker annexationist party and disavow the Patriotic Party. In Austria elements corresponding to these parties are considered the main obstacles in the way of peace, and their obvious control arouses vehement popular feeling.

It seems doubtful whether the German Government, as at present constituted will be able to do more than make a compromise, as has happened often before, or what the Frankfurter Zeitung calls a patchwork job, as the Berlin Government is completely controlled by the military authorities. All over the country the military are becoming more oppressive and are ignoring everything but the highest army authorities. One commandant even refused to take orders except from the Kaiser, and it is stated that another refused to accept orders from the War Minister himself.

Prussian ballot reform has been indefinitely postponed, although it has been decided that the upper Prussian house must be "reformed" first, "so as to avoid all danger from ballot reform," as one Nationalist paper puts it.

As von Berg, the new chief of the Kaiser's civil cabinet, is an arch reactionary and the Patriotic Party has simply become a voice of junkerdom and annexationism, constant controversy has been aroused in the democratic and liberal press, although the symptoms are not allowed to come to the surface. It appears that some wounded soldiers, recently insulted at a meeting of the Patriotic Party, sent their iron crosses to von Tirpitz as a protest against the party.

From Austrian papers it is evident that Czernin means to stick to his guns, even to the extent of losing his position. Papers of all shades in Austria echo the desire for peace and discontent with present conditions.

Vorwärts, the German Socialist organ, has been suppressed for three days because it printed news and comment on the strikes in Austria. Herr Ebert, the Socialist leader, has protested against this suppression. The Berlin Tageblatt has also been prohibited from publishing a paper for three days for reasons not given.

Vorwaert's Outburst on Austria.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—In one of its issues just before its suppression Vorwärts emphatically asserted the solidarity of the German proletariat with Austrian labor in the peace struggle, and maintained that events in the Dual Monarchy must have a deep reaction in Germany.

"We have been walking on the edge of a precipice in the last few days," it says. The paper goes on to demand that the German Government resolutely take its place by the side of its Austrian ally.

"As the fruit of Pan German propaganda," it continues, "we are menaced not only with the wrecking of the peace negotiations with Russia but also with complete political isolation. This danger can be averted only if the German Government declares itself in agreement with Foreign Minister Czernin's declaration (respecting adherence to the principles of no annexations and no indemnities) and draws therefrom all practical conclusions which must be drawn honestly. If the Government acts otherwise the consequence would be that, while Austria-Hungary and Russia enter into lasting relations of friendship, Germany will remain excluded therefrom and we shall lose our last neighbor and friend."

Among newspapers of a different complexion there are indications of considerable irritation toward Austria, which in some cases is expressed frankly. The Tägliche Rundschau of Berlin says that, owing to support from the Austrian Government, democratic internationalism has come to the surface, stirring up strike after strike and preparing for democratic peace of the sort for which Trotzky stands. It also speaks of a fresh crisis arising in Germany through the action of the German Social Democracy.

A report from Amsterdam says that fourteen meetings having the character of peace demonstrations were held in Cologne on Monday, non-Socialists from the middle classes as well as the Socialists being represented largely.

When Chancellor von Hertling delivers his promised speech in the Reichstag, respecting German war aims, tomorrow, Count Czernin also will probably speak in Vienna.

FACTORIES REOPENING, VIENNA ANNOUNCES

Concessions Made to Socialists, but No Abatement in the Widespread Peace Demand.

VIENNA, Jan. 23, (via Amsterdam.)—The newspapers of Vienna reappeared today and the workmen in a majority of the factories resumed work.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Dispatches from Austria, received in Berlin, Amsterdam, and elsewhere on the continent and telegraphed here, leave much doubt as to how far the strike in Austria has been reduced and show no abatement in the demand for peace throughout the empire, which was the main cause of the strike. Considerable concessions have been made by the Vienna Government to the Socialists, but the nature of these is not clear.

A dispatch from Vienna to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, referring to the negotiations carried on last week between the Socialists and the Government, which resulted in the Government concessions, says:

"The official Socialist Party has been completely victorious over the extreme Socialists, but only partly over the Government, and the extremists are gnashing their teeth at their failure, owing to the yielding attitude of the majority."

In the opinion of the Vossische Zeitung correspondent, important results were attained. He says that Foreign Minister Czernin would not have referred to a possible compromise on the question of the evacuation of Poland without having agreed with the German Foreign Minister, Dr. von Kühlmann.

The same dispatch says that the strike was started by a workman named Schorefelder, who induced several hundred of his comrades at the Daimler Motor Works in Weiner-Neustadt, thirteen miles south of Vienna, to walk out. The strike spread rapidly, and on Thursday of last week all the munitions factories were forced to close.

Hundreds of thousands of persons gathered in the streets. No songs were sung and no banners were flown, the dispatch says, threats, grumbles, and demands only being heard. The trades people joined generally in the strike, and all shops were closed. The printing of newspapers was stopped and Vienna was without a paper for three days.

The Austrian Premier, Dr. von Seydler, according to a Vienna dispatch, replied to an interpellation in the Lower House Tuesday. The interpellation had reference to a resolution adopted by the Prague Deputies demanding the right of self-determination.

The Premier characterized the demand as having been conceived in a sense absolutely hostile to the State.

"Its underlying idea," he said, "is to dissolve the existing State union and assume full independence. Such a demand is an encouragement to the enemy to continue the war and must be indignantly rejected by every Austrian and combated by every Austrian government by every means. We are striving for an honorable peace, strong in the spirit of justice and conciliation, but also unity and firmness which will make clear to our enemies the futility of their intentions of oppression."

The striker, Dr. von Seydler asserted, had not been of an excessive character, but might have assumed a dangerous form. He added that the concessions which had been made had not been granted in consequence of class struggle, but as a result of the Government's wish to preserve the interests of the State and of society.

An American dispatch says that the resignation of Count Hadik, the Hungarian Food Minister, has been accepted, according to advices from Budapest.

A Zurich dispatch early this month reported that Count Hadik had resigned as Hungarian Food Minister, owing to differences between Austria and Hungary over supplies of Hungarian foodstuffs for the Austrian civilian population.

BERLIN PAPER WARNED GERMANY OF CRISIS

Suppressed Tageblatt Printed Alarming View of Situation from Vienna Correspondent.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.—Not until yesterday was a section of the Berlin press, and a small section at that, "in position," as the Berliner Tageblatt puts it, to deal with the Austrian situation. The Tageblatt published a six days' old dispatch from its special correspondent in Vienna, Dr. Lederer, who certainly is the most capable and reasonable of all the foreign representatives of the German press. In the course of a long dispatch, in which he seriously warns Germany, he declares:

"Reduction in the flour ration may actually set the strike in motion, but the political reasons must not be underestimated. This strike is the expression of the urgent demand for peace, and proof that the way in which the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk have hitherto been conducted has called forth in the broad masses of the people a deep feeling of distrust.

"The proletariat simply does not understand the long-winded debates at Brest-Litovsk regarding the right of self-determination. The average man looks upon that right as a clear and simple thing. Therefore the intervention of military factors at Brest-Litovsk has called forth severe criticism. The people of Austria, including the German workers in the country and the broadest masses of the middle parties, decline to fight further for aims which go beyond the limits of a clearly defined peace without annexations and indemnities."

Lederer shows how it will be difficult for the Government to provide the people with greater supplies of food, for the sources which can be tapped between now and the beginning of the next harvest year—still eight months distant—are exceedingly limited. The Government cannot fill the stomachs of the workers, because it does not possess the necessary supplies. Had the workers limited themselves to a cry for bread the Government would have been powerless.

Having shown that the Ministers got out of the difficulty by yielding on the political demands, the message concludes:

"One will do well in Berlin to follow the movement with great attention. Though the strike may end an extraordinarily delicate situation will remain. The people will hold out as long as necessary for defense, but they won't hold out for the achievement of annexationist aims, no matter how disguised. If the German Army command and German policy do not wish to experience surprises, then they must not set in the rearmost place those views to which the strike has given expresion."

The Vossische Zeitung's Vienna correspondent, after giving an interesting account of the beginnings of the strike, says:

"Today at the end of the negotiations it must be said that the official party which stood between the Government and the Extremists has been completely successful as against the latter, but only partially successful as far as the Government is concerned. The Extremists rage over the nonachievement of success, and attribute the failure to the weakness of the majority party."

The correspondent attributes great importance to Count Czernin's statement regarding Poland, for it is thought that he could not speak of a compromise on the question of evacuation without an agreement with Kühlmann. That, he says, together with the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister's declaration that he guaranteed the negotiations would not collapse on account of any intention to annex nations, is noteworthy. There, says the correspondent, "lies the historic success of the movement."

The strikers also secured a promise of a raise of wages and decreased punishments for munition workers, but—and here is really the important point—it was all promises. The Minister of the Interior promised a democratic franchise, not food. The Minister promised organization instead of flour."

In Budapest, according to other reports, the movement spread much quicker than in Vienna and took a similar course. It will be seen, therefore, what a serious position Hertling has to face when he speaks tomorrow, and the Pan German journals in Germany are very angry.

Reventlow in the Deutsche Tageszeitung mockingly says that Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Socialists, and the Russian Bolsheviki stand together to force Germany to renounce unconditionally and completely her needs in the East, while the Tägliche Rundschau thinks there is no sense in continuing the Brest-Litovsk negotiations under the new conditions.

The Germania, which draws its information from somewhere near the Chancellor's palace, sees a very black outlook. It still harps on the need for frontier security, but thinks that such a change has taken place in Russia with the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly that the prospects at Brest-Litovsk appear hopeless. The Lokal-Anzeiger is mournful, too, and most of the other Pan German papers are engaged in attacking Lenine's Government.

GOVERNMENT HAS CONFIDENCE IN HAIG

War Office Official Protests in Commons Against "Cruel Charges" Against Him.

ANNOUNCES STAFF CHANGES

But Says Promotions in France Have No Bearing on the Breakdown at Cambrai.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—On a motion of adjournment in the House of Commons today, the matter of the attack on the General Staff in connection with the recent German success at Cambrai was brought up with a view of eliciting some reassuring statement from the Government and an expression of continued confidence in Field Marshal Haig.

James Ian MacPherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, replying to criticisms, after protesting against what he termed the cruel charges against a most distinguished General at a time when he had no opportunity for defending himself, declared unhesitatingly that the Government had full confidence in the Field Marshal. Mr. MacPherson said he could not speak for the War Cabinet, but that he could speak for the War Office and the Army Council, and he asserted that from the time Field Marshal Haig took command up to the present moment he had never lost the confidence of those bodies.

The Secretary admitted that there was a breakdown at Cambrai, but he pointed out that the General Staff knew on Nov. 28 that an attack was intended for the 30th. He could not go beyond Mr. Bonar Law's previous statement on the subject of the inquiry held, said Mr. MacPherson, but he would repeat that the breakdown was not a fault of the General Staff.

The disposition of the troops, Mr. MacPherson added, was as good as could possibly have been made, and the War Cabinet came to the conclusion that nobody should be sacrificed for the reverse, which could not possibly have been avoided, owing to the nature of the circumstances, which could not be overcome.

The Secretary said that there was a breakdown at this particular point of the line, but there was no salient there. Inequality of forces existed at this particular spot, despite the fact that the General Staff took all necessary precautions. It has been asked why reinforcements were lacking, but, as matter of fact, they were ready behind the lines in most perfect disposition. History would show why they were there, and if they had not been there he was sure what the result would have been.

There was no intention to publish the result of the inquiry, said Mr. MacPherson. There had been no withdrawals from the front of any persons from the highest command. He thought the War Cabinet already had shown that when necessary it would withdraw generals, and, if in the present case the Cabinet had been assured that the higher command was not blameless, he made bold to say that it would have changed the higher command.

Mr. MacPherson announced that Lieut. Gen. Sir Herbert Alexander Lawrence had been appointed Chief of the General Staff in France, Colonel E. W. Cox to be a Brigadier General on the General Staff of the Intelligence Department, and General Travers E. Clarke Quartermaster General.

These changes, Mr. MacPherson added, had nothing to do with the report to the War Council on the recent operations at Cambrai.

Hints Planned Once to Drop Haig.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 24.—The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent, writing on the discussion in Commons last night of the Cambrai setback, says:

"MacPherson chivalrously and zealously defended Haig against his critics, declared the Field Marshal had the full confidence of the War Office, and emphatically reaffirmed Bonar Law's statement that no responsibility for the breakdown near Cambrai belonged to the high command.

"So far as it went, this was well enough, but the discussion left one with a feeling of dissatisfaction, and Mr. Pringle said with truth, 'The matter cannot rest here.'

"Of some statements made in the debate by Kennedy Jones more will certainly be heard. He startled the House by saying that when the present coalition Government was formed in December, 1916, the war Cabinet contemplated the appointment of a new commander-in-chief in France, and was only restrained by the fear of great newspaper opposition."

Lord Derby will take an early opportunity to make a statement on promotion in the army, in the course of which, it is said today, he will correct the impression which certain morning papers have endeavored to give by asserting that in deference to public opinion the authorities had decided to throw open promotion to the higher ranks to officers of the new army.

The Evening Standard says that there is no question of opening the doors, which have long been open. As a matter of fact, there is already a considerable number of Brigadiers from the new army.

Lord Derby, at a luncheon given today to Sir Edward Kemp, the new Canadian Minister of Overseas Forces, caused loud cheers when he spoke in a way which the audience seemed to think significant, of the necessity of supporting to the full the man in office so long as he retained confidence.

"If you haven't confidence in him," he said, "kick him out at the earliest possible moment, but while you have stick to him."

Officers Who Are Promoted.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Herbert Alexander Lawrence, whose appointment as Chief of Staff of the expeditionary forces in France under Sir Douglas Haig, was unofficially reported several days ago, was a Lieutenant Colonel on the retired list when the war broke out. He served in the Dardanelles campaign, and was made a Major General there, and a Knight Commander of the Bath last year. General Lawrence is an uncle of the present Lord Lawrence, and has had two sons killed in action. He was born in 1861, and served with the Seventeenth Lancers in South Africa, where he won several decorations for distinguished conduct.

General Travers E. Clarke was a Lieutenant Colonel of the Inniskilling Fusiliers when the war broke out. He had served on the northwestern frontier of India in 1897-8 and in South Africa, where he was three times mentioned in dispatches and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel Edgar W. Cox, now made Brigadier General in the Intelligence Department, was only a Captain when the war began. He was born in 1882, and, after serving in various capacities as a pioneer and investigator in Central Africa, was appointed to the General Staff in 1912. He won the D. S. O. and was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1915.

WHY REPINGTON RESIGNED.

London Times Denies That It Was Because of "Intrigues."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Press discussion of the attack upon General Sir William Robertson continues.

The Times, in order to "dispel certain false suggestions appearing in the press" about the resignation of Colonel Repington as its military correspondent, says the facts are as follows:

"Colonel Repington, who had decided to transfer his services to another newspaper, announced his intention a week ago to the editor of The Times and was at once relieved of his duties. The reason given for his resignation was the failure of the Government to enforce a far more drastic combing out for the army of the remaining civilian population, and the support given by The Times to their man-power policy, which is expressed in the new military service bill. Published interviews with Colonel Repington appearing in various newspapers have suggested, however, during the last two days, that his action was the consequence of some 'intrigue' of The Times against Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson. For that inference there is not the very slightest foundation in fact."

STILL BOMB THE GOEBEN.

British Aircraft Score Two Hits on the Stranded Turkish Cruiser.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Several attacks by day and night have been made by British naval airplanes on the Turkish cruiser Goeben, stranded in the Dardanelles, and two hits with heavy bombs were scored, it was officially announced today.

The announcement reads:

Naval air service machines have made several day and night attacks on the Goeben and secured two hits with heavy bombs. They have also bombed one of the tugs which is secured alongside the Goeben. In every case heavy anti-aircraft gunfire was encountered, but all our machines returned safely.

The attacks are continuing.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (via London.)—An official statement issued by the German Admiralty today regarding the naval action between British and Turkish forces at the entrance to the Dardanelles on Jan. 20, says that the Turkish cruiser Sultan Yavuz Selim, formerly the German Goeben, grounded lightly on entering the Dardanelles. The Admiralty says the vessel was not stranded owing to heavy damage, as was asserted by the official British report.

REBUKES EFFORT TO INVOLVE WILSON

Continued from Page One.

of autonomy for Ireland. The Democrats will have to follow suit, and Congress will drape itself green from head to foot."

FATE OF PEACE AIMS HANGS ON HOME RULE

Lloyd George Cannot Preach 'Self-Determination' Without an Irish Settlement.

By ROBERT DONALD,

Editor of The London Daily Chronicle.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Amid the stress of domestic problems the Government is striving to bring the aristocracy of labor into line. With the Man-Power bill, the controversy over the army command, and all the vast responsibilities more directly connected with the war, there is one question which persistently obtrudes itself and is becoming daily more compelling. That is the Irish question. The convention drawing to a close in Dublin is in every one's thoughts. It will carry in its decisions and the policy which will flow from them more effect on the future of British democracy and the relations between Great Britain and America than any other single political act.

All the politicians are gravely concerned about the problem, but the two to whom it is giving most anxiety are the Prime Minister and Sir Edward Carson.

Carson's resignation was prompted by a genuine desire to promote a settlement. He tells me he is going to Ireland to use his utmost influence with his friends to see that the convention is not barren of results.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the absence of an agreement by the convention which he created, would suffer a great blow to his ideals and his hopes. What would distress him still more would be the international effect of a negative result. As the leading exponent of British democracy, he based his hopes on the settlement of the Irish question for the maintenance of the prestige of Great Britain at the peace conference. He cannot as Prime Minister preach the policy of self-determination to the small races and nationalities of Europe and have the Irish problem unsolved on his back.

Should the convention fail to arrive at a just settlement, with adequate protection for minorities, the Government, having delegated the matter to Irishmen, would be justified in taking a bold line to enforce the convention's decisions or provide an accommodation.

The Dublin convention sits in secret. It is kept secret from the press, and comments on its proceedings are prohibited. To exclude discussion in the press as well as reports was no doubt a wise precaution. It has silenced controversy and party bitterness outside. There are, of course, factional interest inside.

Edward E. Lysaght of Clare has just withdrawn from the convention and is the first member to resign. No serious deductions need be drawn from his resignation.

Talk of Redmond's Withdrawal.

A disturbing factor is conveyed in the latest rumor of the contemplated withdrawal of John Redmond from the leadership of the Nationalist Party. This can only imply that there are differences among the Nationalists. Probably the Catholic hierarchy are going in one direction, and the rank and file in another.

John Redmond, who has been the outstanding personality in the conference, may for the monment find himself in an embarrassing position. Respect is universally felt for his character and his judgment, and his statesmanship and the influence of his broad and conciliatory spirit have conjoined to inspire confidence in the future of an autonomous Ireland, in which he would be the central and guiding force. An autonomous Ireland, started in the conserving and constructive spirit of Redmond, with all the potential elements of its national life, all that hitherto divided classes have to contribute from their culture and tradition, brought into the structure, would prove a steadying factor to society, not merely in Ireland alone.

Now is the time for Mr. Redmond once more to assert himself and use his great influence to maintain unity within his party and to harmonize the various factions outside it. The fate of the convention, of Ireland, of British democracy, and British world influence, is in the balance, and upon the strong action of three strong men—Lloyd George, Redmond, and Carson—will depend the result.

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Yet we are following our custom of clearing stocks on the basis of marked reductions from this season's prices.

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$30, $25 and $20 Fancy Overcoats	$18.50
$30 and $25 Fancy Overcoats	22.50
$35 and $30 Fancy Overcoats	26.50
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This list of reductions applies to a great majority of our Overcoats. Some staple overcoats are being offered at what appear to be smaller reductions—but in view of the cost of replacing them, *they are all radically reduced.*

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HYLAN FORCES BUGHER OUT

Continued from Page One.

written. I have been considering with great concern and not without disappointment the subject-matter of our various recent interviews, and have reluctantly reached the conclusion that if I were to subscribe to the conditions you are now imposing upon me (in a most courteous way, but which are nevertheless conditions) I could not make a success of the department.

Rather than take such a risk with my reputation and the accompanying disturbance of my peace of mind, which interferes with the quality and efficiency of my work, it would be better for me to get out now by you accepting my resignation if that can be accomplished with the least disturbance to your administration, which, as a citizen and as a Democrat and well wisher of you personally, I am most anxious to see succeed, unless we can reach a more satisfactory understanding.

Tells of "Peremptory Message."

Yesterday Mr. O'Hara came here with a man who impressed me most unpleasantly with the peremptory message from you that I appoint him property clerk. I had previously appointed an assistant property clerk by your direction.

On Saturday you unexpectedly confronted me with Mr. Smith and placed me in a most embarrassing position in connection with your desire that I appoint him a Deputy. I had told you the evening before that Mr. Smith impressed me very unfavorably, but that I wanted a few days in which to think it over and investigate his political affiliations.

I accepted this post reluctantly, partly for reasons personal to myself, but more particularly because I feared political interference, which has always wrecked the discipline and usefulness of the department. Mayor Gaynor, who was also a very able man, tried to run the department and failed. I warned him of what would happen, and it happened just as I predicted.

I was persuaded to accept the appointment upon your positive assurance that I would be absolutely unfettered and would be allowed to select my own Deputies and organization in my own way. The first appointment of a Deputy that I made, after the most painstaking investigation of dozens of applicants, met with your disapproval because, as you said, he is not "of the people" and does not understand them—meaning thereby that he happens to be a man of good family and of unquestioned antecedents, which I regard as a distinct advantage in this particular case and in no respect a handicap. I am firmly of the opinion that the gentleman in question will develop into a capable, loyal, and efficient assistant. He is full of energy and ambition and is already of invaluable aid to me and is rapidly securing the respect and confidence of the force.

Opposed a Woman Deputy.

Upon two recent occasions you stated that you had under consideration the question of appointing a woman as one of my Deputies. I told you that this proposal does not appeal favorably to me. I am not willing that a woman should be a Deputy Commissioner, although I am and have long been an advocate of woman suffrage. This is one of the few positions that is no fit place for a woman, neither in its environments nor by reason of the character of the duties it imposes.

True, there are certain phases of the work, such as the discovery of lost girls, to which a woman is well adapted, but you can hardly expect a Deputy to confine his activities to that desultory and occasional duty. There is no reason why the voluntary women's organizations outside the department that have heretofore and should continue to co-operate with the department in that and other directions should not be utilized, but that is a very different proposition from placing in the department a woman, whose duty would necessarily be circumscribed and whose surroundings would at times be of the most indelicate and unpleasant character.

Among other things you also stated that you wanted representation from each of the five boroughs in the appointment of Deputy Commissioners, but that you did not care so much about a representative from Queens County. I do not consider this feasible. The department will have to be run from a central point and the Deputies should, in my judgment, be selected without regard to their local residence within the city, except as to Brooklyn.

It goes without saying that if we can get a competent man from Richmond County or from any other county within the city for any of these offices, the question of his residence would not enter into the problem, but he would have to be (except as to the Brooklyn Deputy) at headquarters in Manhattan and should be selected without regard to the section of the city from which he comes.

Suggestions Caused Uneasiness.

Other suggestions, such as that of Mr. Solevey, and your letter strongly urging Mr. Schneider as the Brooklyn Deputy, have also given me great uneasiness for reasons already stated to you. Although it is but fair to say that you have thus far always yielded to my objections when you believed them to be well taken, I have been particularly disturbed by your frequent urging that I take guidance and advice from one of the subordinates on the force and listen to his views regarding the way the department should be conducted, which views are to be conveyed to me by him through you if not directly by him to me.

Surely you must realize that this would be utterly destructive of discipline, no matter how discreet the man might be. In the first place I have sufficient vanity or self-confidence to believe that I know as much about the work of the department which I am to conduct as the man from whom I am asked to take advice, and in the next place this would create a situation in which it would be known throughout the force before a month is over that I am being virtually compelled to show special consideration to a man whose sole duty should be to obey orders instead of indirectly giving them.

There is as great necessity for discipline and rigid rules of discipline and priority in the police force as in the army and especially in these abnormal times. This departure, however innocent it may appear to the civilian, would be destructive of discipline. No member of the force must be given the slightest encouragement to believe that any one connected with the department has either "a pull" with or "the ear" of the Mayor as against his Commissioner.

A few days ago you sent for the Third Deputy by direct message to him instead of through me. This was happily corrected by your sending for me, which is as it should be. You have also notified me not to fill even the most unimportant exempt positions, which would include clerks and stenographers, without first consulting you.

Surely, you must realize how embarrassing and unpleasant it is to be forced constantly into the position of differing from and being unable to comply with the wishes of my superior, which under ordinary conditions should be equivalent to a command. But that was not the understanding on which I accepted the office.

Demands a Free Hand.

Let me repeat that I am very anxious not to embarrass you. I want to help you. That I cannot do unless permitted to run the department in the way I was promised. The undertaking is difficult under the most favorable conditions with your full support. Without it the task is impossible. If you find that I am not the man you want I shall be the first person to ask to be relieved of my office, but in the meantime you must let me have my way if I am to remain.

Unless therefore you feel that you can leave to me the selection of my assistants, on whose loyalty and efficiency I must rely, I cannot stay.

Not one of the many men whom I have had under consideration is personally known to me. I have no friends to favor or reward, no enemies to punish, no political ambitions to further and no politicians with a string tied to me. I have been and am steadily and unremittingly looking for the right men and would, of course, at all times welcome suggestions from you. But if I believe that a man will measure up to my standards I must have the right, without question, to appoint him.

He must owe his office and his undivided loyalty to me as I owe mine to you, and to you alone. It is difficult to find the right men, but I can better get along for a time without them than to discredit your and my administration at the start by making mistakes.

Every man on the force and the public at large, and the newspapers, are suspending judgment upon me awaiting to know the personnel of my deputies. If they prove a disappointment my administration will be a foredoomed failure.

Whilst you have the chief responsibility I have my own reputation and the good of the service, as I see it, to safeguard. I am satisfied from our various talks that our aims are the same, and I am still hoping that we may find a way of reconciling our methods of encompassing them. The difference between us seems to arise out of the fact that instead of relying on me until I have had the opportunity to demonstrate my fitness or unfitness, as I have the right to expect, you are urging me to rely on you. Whilst I am responsible to you as you are responsible to the people of the city, the primary burden at the moment is mine and I must ask that I be permitted to assume or surrender it. Very truly yours,

F. H. BUGHER,
Police Commissioner.

Hylan's Peremptory Demand.

Mayor Hylan's reply was his letter of yesterday, making no reference to any of the statements of Captain Bugher, but asking his resignation because of the motor cycle matter. His letter was as follows:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor.
Jan. 23, 1918.

Dear Sir: I have read carefully the presentation of the Grand Jury impaneled on the 27th day of August, 1917, after a proclamation of the Hon. Charles S. Whitman, the Governor of the State, arising primarily from the failure on the part of the Police Department to perform what seemed to be its manifest duty in the discovery of the body of Ruth Cruger and the apprehension of her murderer. In the course of their inquiry the motor cycle squad of the Police Department was investigated, and the testimony of many witnesses examined convinced the Grand Jury that a wholesale system of graft on the part of motor cycle policemen has been existing in the City of New York for a number of years.

Chauffeurs, owners and dealers testified to the payment of money to police officers for the purpose of securing immunity from arrest and prosecution.

In my conversation with you yesterday I was greatly disappointed with you when you said that you would not suspend those motor cycle policemen and you did not believe that sufficient evidence could be found against them to dismiss them, and that if they were dismissed they would probably get back through the courts.

It has come to me from time to time that powerful influence was being exercised to save these policemen. I intend to stamp graft out of the Police Department, and must have a man at the head of the department who will act and investigate the police upon the slightest indication of wrongdoing. I must therefore ask you for your resignation.

Yours very truly,
JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Frederick H. Bugher, Esq., Police Commissioner, 240 Centre Street, New York City.

"Mere Pretext," Bugher Writes.

In reply to this communication from Mayor Hylan, Commissioner Bugher wrote as follows:

New York, Jan. 23, 1918.

Mr. John F. Hylan, Mayor, City of New York, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Mr. Mayor: I have received from your hand a letter of this date asking for my resignation. You doubtless have in your possession my letter of yesterday, wherein I called to your attention the intolerable conditions under which you have expected me to perform the responsible duties of my office, which, as you know, I accepted with the express understanding that I was to be and remain unbounded and unfettered.

With some detail I have enumerated some of the many acts on your part, which if persisted in would compel me to sever my official relations with your administration. I regard your notice of today as covering a mere pretext and as proving to a demonstration that I could not have continued to serve as Police Commissioner without the abandonment of my principles and the loss of all self-respect.

For the reasons which I have stated in my letter of yesterday, and not because of the unwarranted criticism which you have made in your letter of today, I now resign as Police Commissioner.

In doing so, I deem it important to impress upon your mind the injustice of your insinuations, which only serve to emphasize the fact that your real purpose in seeking my retirement is the consciousness on your part that I will not permit you to dictate the selection of my staff, regardless of the public welfare.

The presentment to which you refer is that of a Grand Jury empaneled on Aug. 27, 1917. It was not made until Jan. 18, 1918. A copy of it was then delivered to me. The matters to which it refers occurred at a time when I was not connected with the department and months before my appointment to office. It is clear that the Grand Jury was not possessed of evidence justifying the indictment of the motor cycle policemen to whom your letter relates. If such proofs had existed these policemen would long since have been in the custody of the law and their trial would have proceeded in the Criminal Courts. Hence it became obvious to me that before taking action it was important to ascertain whether the proofs which the Grand Jury found to be lacking and which would be sufficient to warrant summary action for their dismissal from the force could be found. Without a moment's delay I proceeded to give the subject the attention which its importance deserved. My Deputy, Mr. Livingston, forthwith conferred with the District Attorney, discussed with him the evidence which had been gathered, charges against the men concerned were prepared, and the essential preliminaries for their trial were in process of arrangement.

During our interview yesterday I informed you that it was my intention to place these men on trial without delay and that I had already requested the District Attorney to conduct their prosecution in my department. You gave your unqualified approval to this course, and I was about to take the steps necessary to carry out this plan when you called me to your office this morning and delivered to me your ultimatum.

Takes Issue with Mayor.

You are in error in saying that I made the statement that I would not suspend these men. In view of the character of the charges their suspension would have followed almost as a matter of course. I did call your attention to the fact that unless sufficient legal evidence was forthcoming their dismissal, should it take place, might be reversed on appeal. Past experience certainly warranted the remark. I did not, however, decline to deal promptly and earnestly with the situation. I was engaged in making every effort to give them a searching trial.

I have felt the responsibility of my office and have recognized the importance of administering it in full accordance with the oath that I took when I entered upon the performance of its duty, and I can assure you that the law has been strictly enforced and that there has been no laxity in its application to evildoers. I can appeal to the public with entire confidence to indorse this statement.

Let me say to you in conclusion that it is because I resent your unfairness and the injustice of your innuendoes that I deem myself fully justified in making public the true reasons which have actuated you in asking for my resignation. Very truly yours,
F. H. BUGHER, Police Commissioner.

Appointment of Enright.

Mayor Hylan at once notified Lieutenant Enright of his appointment and sent him the following letter:

Jan. 23, 1918.

Richard Enright, Esq., Acting Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir: I hand you herewith the presentment of the extraordinary term of Grand Jury, impaneled by order of Governor Whitman. I direct that you forthwith suspend the members of the motor cycle squad referred to in this presentment, and have their trials proceed with as little delay as possible. I further direct you to appoint Inspector John Daly as Acting Chief Inspector of the Police Department.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Mayor Makes No Explanations.

The announcement of these changes was made at the Mayor's office by handing out the letter of the Mayor demanding the resignation of Captain Bugher. The Mayor's office did not give out copies of the letters of Captain Bugher and gave no explanation which would make it appear that there was anything more to the controversy than the desire of Mayor Hylan to proceed at once against the accused motor cycle policemen and the alleged reluctance of Commissioner Bugher to take this action.

After the Mayor's letter had been made public, Captain Bugher gave out the rest of the correspondence. Efforts to induce Mayor Hylan to discuss the issues raised in the letters of the retiring Commissioner failed.

The statement of Captain Bugher that the dispute over the motor cycle policemen did not exist and that it had been invented for the purpose of justifying the enforced resignation of the Commissioner on another ground than the true one, was corroborated by First Deputy Commissioner Cambridge Livingston, who said that he had gone over the matter thoroughly with District Attorney Swann on Tuesday and had planned yesterday to ask the Corporation Counsel to co-operate with him in the prosecution of the police charges against the motor cycle men.

District Attorney Swann, who by direction of the Grand Jury placed the charges against the motor cycle men in the hands of Police Commissioner Bugher, gave out the following letter yesterday, which he had received from Commissioner Bugher:

City of New York,
POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Commissioner.
Jan. 21, 1918.

Hon. Edward Swann, District Attorney, County of New York, Criminal Court Building, New York City:

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge your communication of the 18th inst. in the matter of a presentment filed on the said day, in the Supreme Court, Extraordinary Term, Hon. John W. Goff, presiding.

It would be extremely desirable that all the facts and as much of the evidence as has already been reduced to writing, should be before me for consideration in view of what you say at the end of your letter—"that bribery in the Traffic Squad was so notorious as to be conspicuous," and the inference arising therefrom, that there is a condition in this department which ought to be a subject of discipline. Therefore, I request you to send all the papers in this matter, including the minutes of the said Grand Jury, if permissible, to this department, in order that such action may be taken thereon as appears proper in the premises.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) F. H. BUGHER,
Police Commissioner.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that Deputy Livingston had discussed the case with him on Tuesday afternoon and that he thought Mr. Livingston had appeared to be desirous of dropping the cases against the policemen. He said:

"Mr. Livingston left on me the impression that he was afraid police trials on the subject would not result in dismissals, and that, if they did, the Appellate Court would reverse the findings. He thought that the men would be more undesirable on the force if reinstated by this process than if they were allowed to continue without trial.

"It was true that the Grand Jury had not been able to indict these motor cycle policemen because of lack of corroborative evidence. But such corroborative evidence was not necessary to prove them guilty at a police trial. I showed Mr. Livingston decisions of the Appellate Court in similar cases, holding that a police trial was an examination into the facts and of a disciplinary character which was not subject to ordinary rules of evidence."

Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, who also talked with Mr. Livingston, said that he had got the impression from their interview that Mr. Livingston was doubtful about the merits of the case, but that he intended to proceed against the motor cycle men as a matter of course. When Mr. Livingston's attention was called to the statement of District Attorney Swann, he said:

"I do not believe that Mr. Swann could have made such a statement. We talked about methods of procedure in the case and about having an Assistant District Attorney at the trial, and decided to take the matter up with the Corporation Counsel's office. I never intimated that I had the slightest intention of dropping the cases. Neither Commissioner Bugher nor I ever entertained for a moment the idea of dropping the cases, and were prepared for a prompt trial of the charges."

Men Proposed by Hylan.

The men mentioned in the letter of Capt. Bugher as appointees whom the Mayor had tried to induce him to accept against his will are Henry Smith, who was a Park Commissioner of Manhattan under Mayor McClellan; Barth Schneider, a Brooklyn advertising man, and Joseph A. Solovei, not "Solevey," as Mr. Bugher mistakenly had it. After Mayor Hylan had refused to answer questions one of his official staff at the City Hall was asked if Mrs. Grace Humiston, who for a time held an appointment under Commissioner Woods, was the woman that Mayor Hylan sought to have appointed to a deputyship. He replied:

"No, I understand that no woman in particular was mentioned, but that the Mayor suggested the idea of having a woman appointed to one of the offices."

Joseph A. Solovei, who is reported to have been Mayor Hylan's choice as the head of the detective force, has offices at 215 Montague Street and lives at 60 Thatford Avenue, in the Brownsville district of Brooklyn, where he has an extensive criminal practice.

Commissioner Enright sent the following letter to Mayor Hylan:

Jan. 23, 1918.

Hon. John F. Hylan, Mayor of the City of New York, City Hall, New York City:

Dear Mr. Mayor: With reference to the presentment of the extraordinary term of Grand Jury handed to me by you for attention, I beg to report that I have obtained the names of nine motor cycle patrolmen which were called to the attention of said Grand Jury from the office of the District Attorney, and have issued an order suspending all except William F. King from duty forthwith.

As to William F. King, I have ascertained that he was granted an indefinite leave of absence on Dec. 7, 1917, and is now serving in the United States Navy. The status of his case will be investigated further and thereafter acted upon.

The presentment recommended that all summonses and other papers of the Motor Cycle Squad be made out in ink, and that all summons books issued to traffic officers be turned into the precincts at the conclusion of each tour of duty. I have issued an order through the proper channels of my department.

Very respectfully yours,
RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Acting Police Commissioner.

Lieutenant Enright's appointment caused a great stir at Police Headquarters, although it had been understood that he was likely to be made a Deputy Commissioner. The appointment met with emphatic approval among the uniformed force, as a general rule, because of his fight against legislation which would have deprived dismissed policemen of the right of appeal.

SAYS HE TOLD MITCHEL HE COULD NOT WIN

Jacob A. Livingston Explains to District Attorney Why He Would Not Desert Cropsey.

At the investigation of the Fusion campaign fund at the District Attorney's office yesterday, Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Republican organization in Brooklyn, said he refused to desert Justice Cropsey at the behest of the Fusion campaign managers because he felt certain from the first that Mayor Mitchel could not be re-elected. It was only after M. J. Dady had suggested that Fusion would probably win out at the primaries and that the Republican organization would then have to support the Fusion ticket anyway that Livingston finally met the Mayor in a conference at the Union League Club.

"Mayor Mitchel wanted to know what the trouble was, and I told him he had been making enemies for four years, and that if an election took place tomorrow he would be beaten by 150,000," the Brooklyn leader said to Assistant District Attorney E. P. Kilroe. "The Mayor said: 'Well, the people in New York tell me different.' I told him his informants were not in touch with the people who were going to do the voting."

A list of the men to whom Fusion managers distributed $10 to each of the 778 election districts in Kings County was made up by the Republican leader, he said, only upon the insistent requests of the Fusion men for his help on the ground that the money would get into improper hands if recipients could not be vouched for. Livingston said he had no knowledge of the $20,000 fund reported to have been sent to Brooklyn on primary day by the Fusion managers.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, in West 104th Street, concerning the statement sent out by the Federation of Churches requesting support of Mayor Mitchel, said he signed it because he believed Mayor Mitchel was the best man for Mayor. Mr. Kilroe asked Dr. Reisner if he had heard about the fund given to preachers for services during the campaign, some of whom, it was rumored, had their mortgages paid off that way.

"The men in the clergymen's movement for Mitchel were men who would slap a man in the face if he attempted to offer them money," replied the pastor. "They are the most prominent ministers in New York, and included such men as Dr. John P. Peters and my own Bishop, Luther B. Wilson. We couldn't even get money enough from Fusion to get up a luncheon."

ADVERTISEMENT.

United Cigar Stores Closed Monday

The order of the Fuel Administrator provides that only food and drugs are permitted to be sold in retail stores on the Mondays set apart by him for saving both heat and light.

The patriotic meaning of the order is clear.

The Government wants no business whatever transacted on Monday, other than in **necessities of life,** which, on account of being perishable or because required for unexpected emergencies, may not be purchased in advance.

We will live up to the spirit as well as the letter of the Fuel Administrator's order.

All our stores will be closed on Monday next.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.

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Alexander's Shoe Sale

Closing Days

bring still further reductions

in men's, women's and children's shoes—all from the regular Alexander stocks. Consolidation of small lots makes the style choice attractive and size-assortments are still good in the aggregate. Only a few more days of these superlative bargains.

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SPARKLING TABLE WATER

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"Be slow in choosing a friend, slower in changing."

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Accounts of $200. and over are invited.

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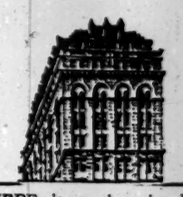

THERE is a place in Paris where, they say, all France passes at one time or another.

All America, it seems, passes along 42nd Street at one time or another. Think of having an office at 21 East 40th, just off this beaten path, yet close enough to reach it in a moment!

21 EAST 40TH

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Trotsky.

Full-page photograph of Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevist leader, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week—24 pages of rotogravure. On all news-stands, 10 cents—$5 a year, by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

James McCreery & Co.

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Extraordinary Sale

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"McCREERY SHIRTS"

$1.65 each

6 for $9.50

Considerably Below Regular Price

Another special purchase of Men's "McCreery Model Shirts," comprising comprehensive assortments of conservative or bold patterns; made of Madras, also various other materials; full cut; White and Colors; superior workmanship and finish.

INCOME TAX PRIMER TO SETTLE DOUBTS

Government Issues 143 Questions and Answers as a Help to Taxpayers.

BASED ON ACTUAL QUERIES

Replies That Are Given Have the Force of Internal Revenue Department Rulings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Internal Revenue Bureau issued today the "Income Tax Primer," which has been in the process of making since the passage of the War Revenue act of Oct. 3, 1917. The primer consists of 143 questions with answers to meet the desire for information by possible taxpayers.

The questions are actual inquiries received by collectors and the Internal Revenue Bureau. Each of them has received the benefit of expert consideration and the replies given may be accepted as having the force of rulings by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Specimen questions and answers illustrate the difficulty encountered in the administration of the law. For some classes of taxes the office of the Internal Revenue Commissioner is engaged in sending out as many as 20,000,000 blank forms.

Some of the questions and replies given in the "Primer" follow:

Q.—Can the amounts expended by a business man in entertaining out-of-town customers, or prospective customers, be claimed as deductions?

A.—Yes, if the sole purpose of the business man in making such expenditures is to cultivate the good-will of his customers and secure an increase in trade they may be so claimed.

Q.—I held an endowment life insurance policy upon which I paid premiums for twenty years. In 1917 that contract matured and I received its face value, or $1,000. Must I return the entire amount received?

A.—No, return only the difference between the aggregate amount of premium paid and the amount received upon maturity of the contract.

Q.—If I employ an architect to prepare plans for a building to be used for business purposes may the fee paid to the architect be claimed as a business expense?

A.—No; amounts expended for an architect's services are held to be a part of the cost of the building and not such items as may be claimed as deductions.

Q.—"A," who is employed in a city, has his home in a suburb. He pays carfare between his home and place of employment and takes his noon lunch in the city. Can the amounts expended for carfare and lunch be claimed as a business expense?

A.—No, as such amounts are held to be items of personal expense.

Q.—Are payments of alimony to be returned, for tax purposes, by their recipient?

A.—Alimony is not held to be income to the recipient, nor is it held to be such an item as is allowable as a deduction to the person paying the same.

Bonus Stock Taxed When Sold.

Q.—In 1915 I purchased ten shares of the preferred stock of a corporation and received ten shares of common stock as a bonus. Has the value of this bonus a taxable status?

A.—No; but when the stock received as a bonus is sold, the entire proceeds of the sale are income subject to normal and additional tax, and should be included in your return rendered for the year during which the sale is made.

Q.—Are commissions on renewal premiums on insurance policies subject to income tax?

A.—Yes; such commissions received by insurance agents on account of business written are taxable income for the year in which they are received.

Q.—In 1917 I purchased a property, the title to which proved defective, and in order to straighten the matter out I employed an attorney and resorted to court proceedings. Can I claim a deduction to cover the fee paid the attorney and the court cost?

A.—No. Such items are held to be a part of the cost of the property and, therefore, not allowable as deductions.

Q.—Are amounts placed to the credit of a shareholder in a building and loan association subject to income?

A.—Any amount credited to a shareholder when the title to such credit passes to the latter at the time of the credit has a taxable status for the normal and additional income tax and should be included in the return rendered for the year during which the credit is made. Where the amount of accumulations credited does not become available to the shareholders until the maturity of a share it need not be reported as income, but upon maturity of the share the amount received in excess of the total amount actually paid in by the shareholder is to be returned.

Q.—"A," who is the employe of a corporation, was injured, and, under the laws of the State in which the accident occurred, he received $5,000 on account of the injury he suffered. Must the amount thus received be reported as income?

A.—Yes, any amount received under an Employers' Liability act or Workmen's Compensation act, or any other similar act, or as the result of a settlement or compromise for "pain and suffering," is held to be such income as is subject to the Federal income tax. This ruling is also applicable to any amount received under the terms of an accident insurance policy.

Q.—"A" is employed by a corporation at an annual salary of $3,000. The corporation, being in financial straits, only paid "A" $2,000 during each of the years 1915 and 1916. In 1917 "A" received his salary in full plus the balance of the salary due him for the two previous years. Must he include the full amount received in 1917 in his return for that year?

A.—Yes. Five thousand dollars should be returned, and that amount will be subject to income tax at the rates prescribed for the year 1917.

Income of Children at Home.

Q.—I have two children who live at home and are regularly employed. One is 17 years old, the other 21 years old. Am I required to include the amount of income which accrues to each during a calendar year in my own personal return?

A.—As the first child has not reached its majority and is still legally under your control, the amount of its income is to be included in your personal return and is subject to tax in your hands. The income of the child which has attained its majority is not to be included in your return, and is only subject to tax in the hands of that child.

Q.—Is an individual contractor who constructs a public highway, a bridge, a drainage system, &c., for the State, county, or a municipality, held to be an employe of the political sub-division for which the work is performed?

A.—No; and therefore the income tax derived from his contract is not exempt from the Federal income tax.

Q.—May a widower or widow whose wife or husband died during the latter part of the tax year, say, Dec. 26, claim the full amount of personal exemption allowed to a married person?

A.—No; the marital status of the person rendering the return as of Dec. 31 of the tax year determines the amount of exemption which may be claimed.

Q.—An employe receives a per diem allowance for expenses in addition to his regular salary. Is this amount to be included as income in his return?

A.—Yes. The entire amount of allowance received should be reported as income. The difference between the expenses incurred and paid while away from home and the ordinary expenses while at home may be claimed as a deduction.

Q.—If I enter into a contract in 1917 which will not be completed until 1918, and which requires me to make expenditures for material and labor, provide for possible losses, &c., must I include the advance payments I receive in 1917 in my return for that year?

A.—No. As you are unable to determine what amount of gain or profit you will derive from the contract until it is completed, the payments received thereon during 1917 need not be included in your return for that year. When the contract is completed the net gain or profit derived therefrom should be reported under "gross income" in your returns rendered for the year 1918.

Q.—John Doe, while driving an automobile, ran down and injured another person. He either paid over a certain sum, or paid a judgment rendered against him, in settlement of the injury done. Can he claim the amount so paid as a loss?

A.—No. It was not a loss which was incurred in the conduct of his business or trade, or which resulted from a transaction entered into for profit.

Q.—I bought a patent for $5,000 which, under the patent laws of the United States, had five years yet to run. As the value of this patent depreciates each year on account of the exhaustion of the patent period, may a deduction be claimed?

A.—Yes. The cost of the patent divided by the number of years it has yet to run, yields an amount which may be claimed each year as depreciation. In your case this amount is $1,000.

Value of Destroyed Crops.

Q.—If a crop which is ready to be harvested, but has not been gathered, or a crop which has been harvested, but has not been sold, is destroyed by storm, flood, or fire, can the value of that crop be claimed as a deduction?

A.—No. It is understood, of course, that the actual cost of producing or harvesting a crop which has been so destroyed may be claimed as a deduction under the head of business expense.

Q.—During 1917 I contributed $100 toward the support of a needy family. May this contribution be claimed as a deduction?

A.—Contributions or gifts made to individuals do not constitute allowable deductions.

Q.—If, on account of friendship or relationship I advanced a certain sum to assist a needy friend or relative, and at the time such advance was made I had little or no reason to expect that the amount so advanced would ever be returned, may I now claim a deduction to cover such advance?

A.—No; such an advance, partaking, as it does, somewhat of the nature of a philanthropic donation or a good-will offering, is not held to constitute a bona fide debt.

Q.—"A" claimed that "B" owed him $1,000. "B" contested the claim, but agreed to pay $500 in compromise. May "A" claim as a deduction the balance which he contended was due him.

A.—No; where an indebtedness is claimed, contested, and a settlement is had by way of compromise, whereby an amount less than the debt claimed is accepted in full payment, the difference between the amount claimed and the amount paid cannot be claimed as a deduction.

Sending 20,000,000 Blanks.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue began today the distribution of 20,000,000 income tax blanks known as "Form 1040." This is the first form to be used by any person liable to the income tax either under the law of Sept. 8, 1916, or of Oct. 3, 1917. It requires a return of every form of income over $800, although the exemption begins with $1,000 for the tax under the law of 1917.

This is regarded as the most important blank form in the whole process of collecting income tax. It will involve an almost endless amount of labor on the part of many thousands of employers throughout the country, who will be asked to fill out a blank for every employe who earns $800 or over. Owing to complicated methods of compensation where day wages, commissions, bonuses, time checks and various other arrangements are employed a great deal of bookkeeping will be required in order to comply with the law.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). It relieves the Cough and Headache and helps work off the Cold. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.—Advt.

JURY FINDS FRAUD IN WILL.

Decision Deprives Doctor and Wife of Bequests of William Marshall.

A jury before Surrogate Cohalan decided yesterday that the will of William Marshall, an inventor of electrical appliances, who died May 16 at the age of 67 years, was executed through fraud. The chief beneficiary was Mrs. Frieda Bullinger, wife of Dr. John A. Bullinger of 50 East Fifty-eighth Street, who received the residuary estate valued at about $48,000. The testimony showed that Mrs. Bullinger wrote out the will and that Dr. Bullinger held the pen while the decedent signed the instrument. Mrs. Bullinger testified that she read it to Mr. Marshall before he signed it, but other witnesses asserted that this was not true. The testimony indicated that Mr. Marshall was in a semi-conscious condition when the document was put before him for signature.

The contestants were Mrs. Rosa V. Marshall, a school teacher, wife of the decedent, who had lived apart from him for many years, and her son. They will divide the estate if the verdict of the jury is upheld. Dr. and Mrs. Bullinger contended that they had made Mr. Marshall a member of their family for many years, and that he had twenty years' medical treatment free.

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Charming Spring Dresses
of the new silk ginghams will be made to individual requirements
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Franklin Simon & Co.
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Spring Fashions *for* Misses
Exclusive Franklin Simon & Co. Models
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MISSES' SPRING SUITS

Eton or Pony Suits — SMART NEW MODELS with Eton or Pony Jackets is the most attractive fashion, that has been introduced for many seasons. They are plain-tailored, braid-trimmed or wool-embroidered. 45.00 to 98.00

Suits With Coats of Various Lengths — TAILORED SUITS with coats that are belted, Empire, straightline, surplice or flaring at sides; of tricotine, Poiret twill, serge, gabardine, homespun, checks or silvertone, also of new silk fabrics. 39.50 to 125.00

MISSES' SPRING COATS

Featuring A New Adjustable Cape-Coat — OF SILVERTONE OR GABARDINE, with a detachable cape and buckled belt. Also belted or semi-Empire coats of gabardine, silvertone, Bolivia, serge or wool Jersey. 29.50 to 75.00

Sleeveless Sport Coats — NEW SPRING MODELS of velvet, wool Jersey, Baronet satin or silk tricot, appropriate to wear with separate walking or sport skirts; also sport coat with sleeves. 15.75 to 29.50

MISSES' SPRING DRESSES

Wool Scrim the New Dress Fabric — WOOL SCRIM is particularly adaptable for tailored dresses, many are combined with satin; collars are of satin or Georgette crepe; featured are apron, panel or slashed tunic skirts. 34.50 to 59.50

Misses' Wool Dresses — SPRING MODELS of serge, Poiret twill, tricotine, wool Jersey or wool challis; straightline, bolero or waistcoat models; many are wool or silk embroidered. 18.50 to 69.50

Misses' Silk Dresses — NEW SPRING MODELS of fashionable fabrics—Baronet satin, Georgette crepe, taffeta silk, foulard silk, figured chiffon, silk crepe de chine, checked or plaid silk gingham. 19.75 to 115.00

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce an Extraordinary Special

Sale of Women's Fashionable Coats at $25

Regularly $35 to $49.50

A large number of high-grade coats from regular stock, and a special purchase of coats from a well-known manufacturer. The styles are among the best shown this season—full-belted, half-belted, or strictly tailored. Fashioned of the most wanted materials, showing large collars of

Nutria, Near Seal, Kolinsky-dyed Muskrat, Skunk-Opossum, and Raccoon. Each coat is beautifully lined and warmly interlined.

In an Important Sale

Women's Fashionable Boots Very Special at $6.95

Made over slender, graceful lasts, in the most fashionable leathers and combinations, including:

Gun Metal Calf; Nut-Brown Russia Calf; Gun Metal with Slate Grey Top; Cordo Tan Russia Calf; Gun Metal, Glazed Kid, Nut-Brown Russia Calf, or Patent Leather with Castor Grey Nu-Buck Tops; Seal Brown Kid with Tan Kid Tops.

Every style heel from the 1¼-inch college to the 1¾ Cuban heels. Sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D. Two models *illustrated.*

Charming All Wool Serge Dresses For Women at $18.50

values of extraordinary importance to the woman who needs a practical frock.

There are three distinct models, full of youth and originality. One is in surplice waist effect with smart Satin collar that extends to end of surplice; another is in straight-line effect with semi-fitted waist line, and the third model has short waist line and shows many new features in the skirt.

Colors: Brown, Tan, Navy Blue, and Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

Velveteen Dresses	Formerly $29.50	Now $15.00
Satin and Georgette Dresses	Formerly $25 and $29.50	Now $18.50
Velvet and Georgette Dresses	Formerly $45 and $49.50	Now $29.50
Evening Gowns	Formerly $25	Now $14.50
Evening Gowns	Formerly $75 to $95	Now $39.50

Take our selected liquors and mix them by measure —age the result in wood —and you yourself could make as good a drink as

Club Cocktails

$2 Invested in Vogue
(a tiny fraction of your loss on a single ill-chosen hat or gown)
Will Save You $200

This year above a.. others when extravagance and waste must be avoided you should have Vogue at your right hand.

For now, every woman must devote even more than her usual care to the selection of every detail of her wardrobe so that not one hat, gown or wrap may remain unworn and its price wasted.

The gown you buy and never wear is the really expensive gown. Gloves boots, hats, that miss being exactly what you want are the ones that cost more than you can afford.

Vogue suggests that before you spend a single penny on your new clothes, before you even begin to plan your spring wardrobe, you consult its great series of Spring and Summer Fashion Numbers. Save yourself from that costly error, a wrong start.

Special Offer—9 Issues for $2
Ten, if you Mail the Coupon Now

Don't bother to enclose a cheque, or even write a letter. The coupon will do, and is easier and quicker. With one stroke of the pen you will solve your entire clothes problem. Your subscription will begin at once with

VOGUE'S
Forecast of Spring Fashions
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VOGUE, 19 W. 44th St., New York City
Please send me the NINE numbers of Vogue as described. I will forward $2 upon receipt of bill, (OR) I enclose $2 herewith. It is understood that if this order is returned promptly you will send me besides the nine numbers, a complimentary copy of the Forecast of Spring Fashions, making TEN issues in all.

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THE best New York men ever saw at these prices.

SO-CALLED clearances of men's shirts are now being announced on every hand, the principal feature of such events being the odd prices at which the shirts are offered.

¶ We are not quoting odd prices, but we are offering so much value per dollar in this important presentation of men's shirts that we invite every man in Manhattan to compare these shirts with those represented at "clearance" prices elsewhere.

For value, workmanship, beauty and variety of cloths and Patterns this collection of shirts is simply remarkable.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

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We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

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NEW DEMAND ON ALLIES

Convention Unanimous in Calling for a Fresh Statement of Peace Terms.

NOTTINGHAM, Jan. 23.—The British Labor Party today declared its position in regard to war and peace. By a majority of about two-thirds in a viva voce vote the delegates supported the war aims program recently promulgated by their Executive Committee, which corresponds generally with the recent utterances of President Wilson and Lloyd George.

All amendments suggested by pacifists were swept aside in favor of a single resolution of moderate length, welcoming the utterances of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, and inviting the Central Powers to make known their war aims, as the Entente Allies have done.

One amendment, which was voted down with scant consideration, was a proposal to eliminate mention in the resolution of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, although the backers of it explained that it was offered in no spirit of unfriendliness, but in the belief that the resolution would carry more weight with the German and Austrian Socialists if it avoided the appearance of approving the acts of "representatives of capitalistic Governments."

Arthur Henderson moved what he described as a "peace resolution." This welcomed the statements of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson in so far as they harmonized with the war aims of the British labor movement, called upon the Allies to formulate their war aims at the earliest possible moment, and approved arrangements being made for an inter-allied conference to be held in London on Feb. 20.

Mr. Henderson, in supporting his resolution, said that peace could never be brought about until all the Allies had stated their aims and proved that they accorded with the magnificent statement of aims by President Wilson.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor Member of Parliament, who seconded the resolution, said that there must be an international conference of the working classes to obtain a settlement.

After an attack by R. W. Williams of the Transport Workers, upon the Government for refusing passports for Stockholm, the resolution was unanimously adopted

President Wilson figures as one of the Labor Party's prophets at this year's convention. In the opening session today his name was mentioned no less than six times, in each case in connection with his recent war aims speech, which was described as showing essentially the same point of view as the British Labor Party's. The fraternal delegate of the French Socialists gained hearty applause when he said:

"President Wilson has declared, on behalf of the common people of the whole world, the terms which the common people want. This statement has now been agreed to by every Allied Government, including the Russian Bolsheviki. In the face of this unanimity of opinion the Central Governments are silent, but their peoples are restless and disturbed, and before long they, too, must come into agreement."

In his address at the opening of the formal conference, President Purdy said that if Germany would not accept the terms President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, and the Labor Party had laid down as the minimum, "we must fight on." In view of the declarations of the President and the Premier, he said, Germany could assert no longer that she was fighting a defensive war.

"We see no signs yet," he added, "that Germany and her allies are willing to accept the principles enunciated by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Wilson, and the Labor Party.

"Peace, when it comes, must be a general peace, a just peace, a lasting peace that will secure liberty and freedom for all nations, great and small; a peace based on the will of the people. It must be a peace in which labor, nationally and internationally, must play its part in order to secure full and fair consideration of its claims."

Welcomes Russian Revolution.

Whatever might be the view of the labor representatives as to the effect the Russian revolution had exerted on the course of the war, the President said, they welcomed it heartily because it had released the Russian people from the thraldom. He continued:

"If our responsible Government and its allies had endeavored to appreciate the real meaning of the revolution they would not have been so lukewarm toward that great event."

The Government had sent Arthur Henderson, then a member of the Cabinet, to Petrograd, Mr. Purdy continued, but had declined to accept his advice, and even today there was no great anxiety on the part of the British Government to recognize those who were representing the Russian people.

Mr. Purdy's statement that the declarations of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George made it impossible for Germany to claim she was fighting a defensive war, but that no sign could be seen that Germany was willing to accept the principles proclaimed was received with some dissent, cries of "Oh!" and with applause.

"Will the German democracy define its war aims?" Mr. Purdy asked. "Will the German democracy face its Government as we have faced ours? Will Germany agree to evecuate Belgium, Northern France, and the other territories over which she holds sway?" There were cries of: "Yes, and Ireland."

"If the German people and the German Government," Mr. Purdy continued, "are sincere in their desire for peace based on the principles of righteousness and justice, the way is open to them; but it must be a peace which will leave no germs behind of future wars. At present the military party in Germany is in the ascendancy."

Peace by negotiation while Germany held the territories she had conquered, the speaker declared, would fasten militarism more strongly on the people of Germany, the British Empire, and the whole world.

The action of the United States in joining the Allies was appreciated, he said, not so much because of its help as because the unity of the English-speaking people the world over had been demonstrated thereby.

TWO KILLED LOADING SHIP.

Four Others Injured on U. S. S. Camden—Fell Down Hatchway.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Reports to the Navy Department tonight told of an accident on board the U. S. S. Camden, when loading stores Monday, in which two men were killed and four injured by being thrown down a hatchway.

The dead men were Seamen W. F. Allen of Port Huron, Mich., and James E. Davis of Daggett, Mich.

Those injured were Arthur Willoughby, fireman, of Springfield, Ohio; George E. Lamberth, machinist's mate, of New Upton, Va.; Ray E. Lowe, seaman, of Washburn, Ark., and Charles H. Hanson, yeoman, of Manistee, Mich.

FRENCH RECAPTURE NIEUPORT POSITION

Germans Fail to Hold a Footing Gained Under Cover of Heavy Shelling.

HARD CHAMPAGNE FIGHTING

Berlin Reports the Repulse of French Attacks Near Souain—Guns Active in Flanders.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—German troops this morning made a raid on French positions east of Nieuport, Belgium, and, aided by a heavy bombardment, gained a footing in the first line. A prompt counterattack expelled them.

Cannonading continued today on that sector, according to tonight's official report, which reads:

In Belgium there was cannonading in the Nieuport sector. She enemy detachment which penetrated one of our lines to the east of Nieuport this morning was immediately driven out.

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery was quite active in the sector of Hill 344 and the front of Chaume Wood. At the latter point an enemy attack, following upon a spirited bombardment, failed under our fire.

In the period of Jan. 17-20 ten German airplanes were brought down. In addition it is confirmed that four German machines, reported as having been seriously damaged in a preceding period, were in reality brought down, thus increasing to nineteen the number of machines destroyed by our pilots from Jan. to 10.

The text of the afternoon report is as follows:

As a result of an important raid which the Germans made in Belgium, after an intense bombardment, they gained a footing in an advanced position of our first line east of the town of Nieuport.

There were spirited artillery actions in the vicinity of Avocourt. Elsewhere the night was calm.

Following is the text of the Belgian communication:

Aside from the usual dispersal shelling, the day of Jan. 22 was marked only by a bombardment, without great intensity, in the region of Scheeweg and Caeskerke. We brought down a German airplane. Our batteries shelled the enemy batteries in action and carried out various fires regulated by the aviators.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

A small party of the enemy which endeavored to approach our positions early this morning west of Villers-Guislain was dispersed by our fire. Another hostile party succeeded in entering our trenches northwest of La Bassée, but was ejected, leaving prisoners in our hands.

Later in the morning the enemy raided one of our saps west of La Bassée. Three of our men are missing.

The hostile artillery has shown some activity during the day at different points between St. Quentin and the Scarpe, and also southeast of Messines and in the neighborhood of Zonnebeke.

"There were encounters during the night southwest of St. Quentin between our troops and hostile raiding parties and patrols," the War Office reported this afternoon. "Three of our men are missing.

"A raid attempted by the enemy against our posts south of La Bassée was driven off."

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (via London.)—The repulse of violent French attacks in the Souain region of Champagne is reported in this afternoon's official communication. Many prisoners were brought in by reconnoitring parties near St. Quentin. There was increased artillery activity on the Flanders front south of the Scarpe and near Verdun.

The text of the statement follows:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht—On nearly the whole of the Flanders front the artillery activity increased during the afternoon. South of the Scarpe the fighting activity also increased.

Near St. Quentin a great number of enemy prisoners were brought in as the result of successful reconnoissances.

Army of the German Crown Prince—North of Souain and northeast of Avocourt there were attacks by the French after strong artillery preparation. The enemy was beaten back in violent hand-to-hand fighting. Our infantry detachments penetrated the enemy's trenches east of Malancourt and returned with many prisoners. Between Beaucourt and Ornes the artillery activity increased in the evening.

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Borine, $1.00 size	.58	Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Rouge, compact form vanity mirror, reg. 40c	.29
Borine, Magnum size	.90	Absorbent Cotton, Hospital grade, 1-lb. pkgs., reg. 60c	.39
Phillip's Milk of Magnesia	.32	Shower Sprays, long tubing, large sprays, reg. 85c	.69
Baldpate Hair Tonic, $1.00 size	.65	Sanitary Napkins, large size, 12 in package	.45
Westphal's Auxiliator, $1.00 size	.59	Turknit Wash Cloths 4 for	.25
Lysol, 25c. size	.19	Velvo Wash Cloths, embroidered edges, 2 for	.25
Pond's Cold Cream, 50c. size	.34	Ever Ready Razors, $1.00 kind	.79
Arthur's Eau de Quinine	.65	Hollow Ground Razors, reg. $1.00 to $1.50	.59
Rose Elite Perfume Extract, box, reg. $1.00	.79	Prophylactic Tooth Brush, adult's size, medium and hard bristles, not seconds, reg. 35c	.30
Eversweet, 25c. size	.18	Nail Brushes, wooden backs	.25
Johnson & Johnson's Shaving Cream	.21	Bath Brushes, long, detachable handles, reg. 50c	.39
Benzoin & Almond Lotion	.25	Hair Brushes, reg. 75c	.50
Theatrical Cold Cream, 1-lb. can	.39		
Petroleum Jelly, 1-lb. can	.10		
Caudo Silver Polish, 25c. size	.21		
Caudo Silver Polish, 12c. size	.09		
Peroxide of Hydrogen, reg. 25c.	.21		
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 20c. size	.17		
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 35c. size	.29		
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 60c. size	.45		
Park & Tilford's Bay Rum, reg. 35c	.29		
Park & Tilford's Bay Rum, reg. 65c	.50		
Park & Tilford's Bay Rum, reg. 85c	.70		
Babcock's Talcum Powders, can	.12½		
Lazell's Talcum Powder, can	.12½		
Arthur's Lilac Talcum Powder, can	.12½		
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Talcum Powder, 1-lb. cans	.21		

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Babeskin Soap, box of 3 cakes	.18
Peroxide Bath Soap, 12c. cake	.08
Johnson's Foot Soap, cake	.16

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The New York City
Telephone Directory
Goes to Press
Wednesday, January 30, 1918

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ANY of our business offices listed below will be glad to give you full information. Just telephone, write or call—

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Copr. Life Pub. Co.

Reproduced from a drawing by Charles Dana Gibson, whose pictures appear exclusively in LIFE.

Who Is the Real Girl

Our boys are leaving behind them? Two pictures in this week's LIFE answer this question. One is the star picture on page 129. The other is the centre-page cartoon. And as for that dehooverized dog on the cover—well, you'll know what's the matter with him the moment you see him.

Life

Issue dated January 24, out to-day.
All news-stands—10 cents.
$5 a year. $5.52 Canadian. $6.04 Foreign.
14 West 31st St., New York.

THRONG WELCOMES THE CHICAGO OPERA

Mary Garden, Lucien Muratore, and Others Win Ovations in "Monna Vanna."

SOCIETY AT THE LEXINGTON

Composer Fevrier's Music Enhances But Little Glowing Lines of Maeterlinck's Poetic Drama.

MONNA VANNA, opera in three acts; music by Henri Fevrier, book in French from the poetic drama by Maurice Maeterlinck. At the Lexington Opera House.

Monna Vanna.....Mary Garden
Prinzivalle.....Lucien Muratore
Guido.....Georges Baklanoff
Marco.....Gustave Huberdeau
Borso.....Octave Dua
Torello.....Desire Defrere
Trivulzio.....Constantin Nicolay
Conductor—Marcel Charlier.

Thirty curtain calls for Campanini's artists, singing a French "Monna Vanna," in this city that no longer knows "Tristan," made a brave welcome for the young Lochinvars from the West at the Lexington last night. Half a mile of Lexington Avenue and all side streets were blocked with limousines, finding their way for the first time, while society and musical folk greeted the Chicago troupe a thousand miles from its home stage and its own "Golden Horseshoe." Those patrons also of the local Metropolitan, who had taken boxes for the prohibited Tuesday nights, yielded to the Wednesday folk and were content to scatter about the orchestra floor.

Melba in a second tier box joined her voice in "The Star-Spangled Banner," played before the opera's second act, in which Garden and Muratore found the theatre more kind to voices than any other where opera has been recently sung. The building, whose walls expand like a sounding board or a great horn from proscenium to street, gave an eloquence "Monna Vanna" never had here before.

Act Earns Fifteen Recalls.

Fifteen recalls after this act alone finally brought the singing actress and the romantic tenor separately before the house for an ovation. There were interruptions by applause during the scene, too, and Baysanoff, as the husband, had his turn at the footlights a few minutes before midnight. One of the novel features was the summoning of the crowd from the lobbies by an army bugle call.

The Chicago Opera Association made good its promise that it would open in New York a season of grand opera such as it has given in the West, where it is established on a Metropolitan scale, and, indeed, had been for some years a Metropolitan ally. Cleofonte Campanini performed more than promises, too, when he and his staff brought their company East under difficulties of transportation due to the war, the congested railroads, and the fuel famine.

Without doubt, it was a matter of pride on their part to mark the return to New York by heralding in double measure some of their earlier achievements here. For Fevrier's "Monna Vanna," with which they opened last night, and Wolf-Ferrari's 'Jewels of the Madonna,' which was to follow it this evening, had been the last operas produced by the Chicago Opera Company in its first appearance at the Metropolitan four years ago. In last evening's prevailingly French cast, also, were most of those who had appeared in "Monna Vanna" originally. The exceptions were only two among the singers on the stage, Baklanoff and Octave Dua replacing Vanni Marcoux and one Etienne Concesso, respectively, while in command of the orchestra, Marcel Charlier took the baton for his chief, Cleofonte Campanini.

Heard Here but Once Before.

"Monna Vanna," as New York first heard and saw it on Feb. 17, 1914, was one of a special French series of Tuesday evenings at the Metropolitan. Miss Garden, Muratore and Huberdeau, as well as Vanni Marcoux, with them then, had interested a large audience and, in part, a demonstrative one, an indulgent first-night assembly that found the work's chief excellencies in the literary qualities of its book by the Belgian poet.

The opera reached America by way of a production at Boston in December, 1913, given by the Boston Opera Company, now no longer active in that town. The Chicago-Philadelphia company gave it in both the cities, between which Mr. Campanini's forces then divided their season, and finally they brought it to New York. Its sluggishness in reaching Broadway was rather remarkable in view of the fact that "Monna Vanna" as a play had been fresh in memory of most theatregoers then, more so than at the present time.

Italy is the scene of the action, which takes place in Pisa in the fifteenth century. The city is besieged by Florentine troops, with Prinzivalle as leader. Guido, chief of the Pisan forces, sends his father, Marco, to treat for peace, a "separate" peace, as such negotiations were, between cities of that day. The father brings back an offer of provisions for the starving Pisans on condition that Monna Vanna, the wife of Guido, shall go that night to Prinzivalle alone, naked under her cloak. She consents, her husband raging, while his old father blesses the woman for her sacrifice.

Music Hardly Equal to Play.

There is no sensational scene of violence or, necessarily, of unveiling. Prinzivalle receives Vanna timidly, tenderly; he tells her he has loved her always, since as a boy he first saw her. They speak of their childhood, of scenes she had long forgotten. But the Florentine army has revolted against Prinzivalle for betraying his troops, as the rebels suppose, for a woman. Since he must escape, she invites him to Pisa, promising that Guido shall know how his enemy has respected her.

The music at best enhances but little the admitted value of the play, as little as Puccini did with Belasco's "Girl of the Golden West," less than had often been done by the adroit Massenet. Fevrier's musical invention proclaims impotently Maeterlinck's glowing lines, as in many of Guido's agonized speeches, there is no defined characterization of the several personages. Monna Vanna's varied entrances on the scene are effective always as pictures, but never in the accompanying orchestral delineation. A tender farewell of Guido to his wife is good writing. In the second act, the rapture of Prinzivalle's boyhood love stirs in the composer a warmer inspiration; here Fevrier has most nearly reached success. The final scene's revengeful passion of Guido is musically violent, nothing more.

Mary Garden's Acting Intensive.

Miss Garden played last night's great scene, the visit to the tent, with a touch that no other actress rivals; she was lightly wrapped in endless trailing veils, orange and rose, and the remembered tiger-like intensity was in the woman's pose and footfall. The restraint of it was more amazing, the Spring's awakening of childhood memories, the final love scene, played in the key of her Marguerite, Griselidis, or Melisande. Of tomorrow's "Thais," the soul's awakening of Monna Vanna was the exact reverse, a whirlwind at the close. Youth, the "fault" of Fevrier's music, was the glory of it when that music lifted the drama out of seeming a spoken play. But there was eloquence in the heroine's spoken "yes" or "no." The choral outburst of the return to Pisa was well done, the lashing of the food-porters carrying a sting of much more recent war.

New faces were in last night's audience, a sea of faces with here and there groups of those well known at the older house. The performance did not begin till 8:30, so late was the crowd. From the carpets laid over the snow in Lexington Avenue to the parting draperies, gold and blue, that disclosed the stage, it was all new. The scenes, familiar in general outline, were fresh and bright under "art nouveau" lighting from overhead. A war touch appeared in the banishing of flowers behind scenes to the dressing rooms. Here the musical folk ran in between acts to greet the stars. Mr. Campanini, who had been ill, did not leave the stage. The big exodus at each intermission was of those besieging the box office for the next Galli-Curci night after her début, now sold out.

SOCIETY GREETS THE OPENING.

Comes Early in Costumes of Smoke-Gray and Pastel Shades.

A representative assembly of society greeted the opening of the Chicago Opera Company last night at the Lexington Theatre. The costumes, as at all social gatherings now, were modified in tone, with smoke-gray and pastel shades largely in evidence, and many handsome fur wraps were worn, ermine predominating.

Several innovations attended the opening. Society came early for one thing, and there were few arrivals after 9 o'clock. Two buglers announced the playing of the national anthem from the left boxes. Officers in service uniform, both of the United States and allied armies, were conspicuous in the boxes and in the orchestra.

Mme. Melba entertained a box party, her guests including Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar. Mrs. Philip Lydig, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Ricardo de Acosta, was in the orchestra. Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, former Senator William A. Clark and Mrs. Clark, who had their son-in-law and daughter with them; Dr. and Mrs. Lewis R. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ronalds, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold were also present.

Mme. Cadski, Mme. Lina Cavalieri, Andres Segurola, Antonio Scotti, Albert M. Bagby, William W. Hinshaw, and John McCormack were among the first nighters.

Among others in attendance were Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mrs. Stanwood Menken, Baron and Baroness de Meyer, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Lauterbach, Mrs. C. H. Truax, Mrs. W. E. Corey, Mrs. Charles H. Senff, Mrs. J. T. Harahan of Chicago, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Bernard M. Baruch, Mrs. Walter Lewisohn, Mrs. W. Reeve Merritt, Mrs. William A. Jamison, Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, F. W. Woolworth, Mrs. M. N. Dick, Mrs. Pierre Cartier, Mrs. Joseph Duveen, Mrs. Charles D. Halsey, Emil Winter of Pittsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler, Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim, Mrs. Henry Helde, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Seymour J. Hyde, and Ashley Bigelow.

GALLI-CURCI DEBUT MONDAY

"Dinorah" Begins Chicago Opera's Second Week—Other bills.

Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" is among the second's week's bills of the Chicago Opera Company at the Lexington announced in full last night. The series will present not only the New York debut of Amelita Galli-Curci in Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" next Monday, but also the return in "Pagliacci," on Feb. 2, of a former Metropolitan baritone, Riccardo Stracciari.

Monday's cast for "Dinorah" includes Galli-Curci, Giacomo Rimini, Octave Dua, Gustave and Huberdeau, led by Ardaldo Conti. Tuesday will be dark. Next Wednesday will add to the list Massenet's "Manon," with Genevieve Vix, Muratore, Alfred Maguenat and Huberdeau, under Conductor Charlier.

In "Pelléas and Mélisande," a special Thursday matinée, Mary Garden is to resume another Maeterlinck rôle, in which she appeared at the Manhattan, while a new Pelléas will be Alfred Maguenat. Others are Dufranne, Huberdeau, Louise Berat, Dora de Philippe, and Constantin Nicolay, Mr. Charlier conducting.

Mme. Galli-Curci will make her second appearance Thursday evening, Jan. 31, when she will sing "Lucia," with Juan Nadal, Rimini, Arimondi, Octave Dua and Alma Peterson, led by Giuseppe Sturani.

Rosa Raisa will be heard in "Aida" on Friday, with Forrest Lamont, Cyrena Van Gordon, James Goddard, Rimini and Arimondi. "Monna Vanna" will be repeated at next week's Saturday matinée.

The second week ends with a double bill, "Cavalleria," sung by Raisa, Nadal, Rimini, Berat, Swartz and "Pagliacci," by Fitziu, Lamont and Stracciari.

FRENCH IN EMOTIONAL PLAY.

M. Copeau and His Players Excel in "Les Freres Karamazov."

The new French play at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier, given last night by M. Copeau's company, was "Les Frères Karamazov," a drama by M. Copeau and Jean Croué based on Dostoyevsky's unfinished novel. In addition to being manager and co-author, M. Copeau takes the leading part as Ivan, the second of the three brothers whose tempestuous lives form the story of the novel and the play.

A play of Russian character, transmitted to western ears by French art, is not without its special interest at the present time. The distinctly Russian quality has been much reduced and transformed in the version presented last night which makes no pretense of following all the mazes of the novel. What is presented is a tremendous struggle of wills among the three sons and the dissolute father of the Karamazovs. It is the youngest of the brothers who gives the key to the play in his despairing cry: "Pardon my two brothers! They have in them something mad and savage where the spirit of God is perhaps absent. It is the soul of the Karamazovs."

The play gave to the French company perhaps their best opportunity for acting of a highly emotional quality in which the French school excels. Robert Bogaert as Dmitri, the eldest of the brothers and the most materialistic, was uniformly successful in the portrayal of his character. Ivan, played by Copeau, is the intellectual character, and his struggle is more like Hamlet's. Louis Jouvert was the father, and Alfosha, the youngest brother, was played by Jean Serment. Lucienne Bogaert and Valentine Tessier had the principal rôles of the women in the cast.

"Samson et Dalila" Sung Again.

"Samson et Dalila" was sung a third time at the Metropolitan last evening, the French opera, with Caruso, turning 300 persons away, in the face of the season's first operatic "double event" by rival companies. Mme. Margaret Matzenauer made her appearance as Dalila, sung previously by both Mmes. Claussen and. Homer.

Mme. Farrar, it was announced, has recovered from a cold and will appear tomorrow in "Madama Butterfly."

Next Week's Metropolitan Operas.

The Metropolitan operas for next week, as announced two days ago, will be: Monday "Elisir," with Caruso and Hempel; Wednesday, "Carmen," Farrar, Martinelli and Whitehill; Thursday "Rigoletto," a début for the Spanish tenor, Hipolito Lazaro, and a return for this season of Barrientos; Friday, "Lodoletta," Caruso and Farrar; Saturday matinee, "Daughter of the Regiment," with Hempel, and Saturday night, "Faust," with Alda.

Marie Louise Wagner Sings.

Marie Louise Wagner, dramatic soprano, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday, singing in four languages and flute-like tone a program from one of Handel's operas down to lyrics of today. She added American pieces by Homans, Kramer, Harris, Bliss, and Carpenter. Hue's "J'ai Pleure en Reve" showed good French diction, while a light waltz song, Cesak's "Paties Roses," was encored.

Ethel Barrymore in Comedy Next.

Ethel Barrymore's plans for her season at the Empire Theatre have been slightly altered, and she will be seen next in a comedy by R. C. Carton entitled "The Off Chance," a play not originally included in her schedule. Rehearsals of "The Off Chance" will begin next week, and performances of "The Lady of the Camellias" will continue while the new piece is in preparation. After "The Off Chance" Miss Barrymore will revive "Mid-Channel," and will then be seen in another new play and in revivals of "Captain Jinks" and "The School for Scandal."

'POKEY' IS A JOY AT THE COMEDY

Philip Moeller's Play the Most Amusing in Washington Sq. Players' New Bill.

'SANDBAR QUEEN' GRAPHIC

Sketch of Life on a Riverfront Is Picturesquely Written—"Habit" the Weak Spot of Four Comedies.

SUPPRESSED DESIRES, a comedy by George Cram Cook and Susan Glaspell; THE SANDBAR QUEEN, a comedy by Geo ge Cronyn; HABIT, a comedy by Frank Dare; THE BEAUTIFUL LEGEND OF POKEY, a comedy by Philip Moeller. Acted by the following Washington Square Players: Clare Tree Major, Robert Strange, Marjorie Vonnegut, Arthur E. Hohl, Eugene Lincoln, Edward Balzerit, Abram Gillette, Jay Strong, Hugo Gillespie, Robert Hosse, Helen Westley, Frederick Roland, Kate Morgan, and Vincenzo Ioucelli. At the Comedy Theatre.

The new program of the Washington Square Players, seen for the first time at the Comedy Theatre last night, is rather more frankly designed to meet the popular taste than have been most of the Players' previous bills. All four of the new plays are comedies, and yet in presenting such a program the Players have so nicely adjusted matters that they have managed to retain practically all of the qualities for which their institution is noted. In short, the new bill at the Comedy is excellent entertainment for theatregoers from every stratum. Three of the plays rank with the best that the Players ever have presented, and in these circumstances the fourth may be condoned.

First on the new program is the Susan Glaspell-George Cram Cook satire, "Suppressed Desires," a play whose qualities were first revealed by the Provincetown Players last season. "Suppressed Desires" satirizes the Freudian theories, and, although it makes no pretensions to any great depth, is keenly written and a joy throughout. Its story of the conversion of a Freudian fanatic by the principle of similia similibus curantur is trite, but this is a handicap which is overcome by sheer brilliance of line. The play was rather unsteadily acted last night, but this, of course, is a defect which a few more performances will remove.

"The Sandbar Queen," second on the program, gives Helen Westley her opportunity, and she arose to it last night by giving the best performance of her career. The piece is a graphic sketch of life on a Canadian river front—although it might have been any river front for that matter. It is set in the flat out of a wayfarer who asks nothing more than to be left alone, and derails the visit to his quarters of the boisterous Sandbar Queen. It is freshly, vigorously, and picturesquely written, and every ounce of its value is extracted by Miss Westley and Arthur E. Hohl, upon whom fall the burden of the piece. The author is George Cronyn.

The most hilarious of the new offerings is however, Philip Moeller's "Pokey," a play designed along the now familiar lines of the author's "Helena's Husband" and "Roadhouse in Arden." "Pokey" is sheer joy. Its heroine is Pocahontas, and its central incident, of course, is the Captain Smith affair. But in "Pokey" it is Pocahontas's grandmother who plans the execution of the Captain, the while Powhatan, refusing to take any interest in matters, sleeps and snores.

There are other corrections of history in "Pokey," and the result is a play which is immeasurably more laughable than even "Helena's Husband." The figure of the grandmother, all of whose speeches are written in the metre of "Hiawatha," is highly amusing, and is excellently acted by Kate Morgan. Helen Westley again distinguishes herself as Pokey's mother, and Florence Enright, although afforded little opportunity, does good work as the amorous Princess.

The weak spot of the bill is "Habit," a play by Frank Dare, which endeavors with consummate awkwardness to do what has been done in "The Admirable Crichton," "The Deluge," and many other plays. "Habit" should be played first instead of third, and persons arriving at 9:15 would then be assured an evening of perfect entertainment.

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Thurs. Night, Lucia, Galli-Curci, Nadal, Rimini, Arimondi, Dua, Peterson. Conductor Sturani.
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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1918.

POLICE COMMISSIONER OR PUPPET?

Did Mayor HYLAN demand the resignation of Police Commissioner BUGHER because the Commissioner would not suspend the indicted motor-cycle policemen, or did he demand it because Commissioner BUGHER, as an honest and self-respecting man, insisted that he must administer the department in his own way, solely for the good of the city, refusing to permit the Mayor to control his appointments of subordinates and all his official acts?

The evidence upon which an answer to this question must be based is abundant and convincing. In the first place, Commissioner BUGHER did not refuse to suspend the indicted men. He informed the Mayor on Tuesday that he would put the motor-cycle policemen on trial without delay; that he had requested the District Attorney to conduct the prosecution in his department; that their suspension "would have followed almost as a matter of course." To this, Commissioner BUGHER declared, the Mayor gave his "unqualified approval." So much for the Mayor's assigned reason for getting the Commissioner out of the way.

What are the grounds for the belief that the Mayor's real motive is quite different? The evidence here is of a double nature, and one-half corroborates the other in a remarkable manner. First, we have the letter Commissioner BUGHER sent to the Mayor on Tuesday. In that letter he told Mayor HYLAN that he could not, with self-respect or any hope of success in the department, retain his office under the conditions imposed by his Honor. These conditions are frankly set forth in the letter. A member of the detective force, who happens to be the Mayor's brother-in-law, came to the Commissioner with a man who impressed him "most unpleasantly," "with the peremptory message from "you that I appoint him Property "Clerk." The Mayor on Saturday last had asked the appointment as a deputy of "Mr. SMITH," who also had impressed the Commissioner "very unfavorably." The Mayor had twice told the Commissioner that he had under consideration the appointment of a woman as one of the Deputy Commissioners, although Mr. BUGHER pointed out to him that it was not a fit place for a woman. The Mayor told the Commissioner that he wanted representation for each of the five boroughs in the appointment of Deputy Commissioners, but he "did not "care so much about a representative "from Queens." The Mayor wrote a letter to the Commissioner "strongly "urging Mr. SCHNEIDER as the Brooklyn deputy," which, for reasons he had stated, gave Mr. BUGHER "great uneasiness." The Commissioner says in his letter:

> I have been particularly disturbed by your frequent urging that I take guidance and advice from one of the subordinates of the force and listen to his views regarding the way the department should be conducted, which views are to be conveyed to me by him through you if not directly by him to me. Surely, you must recognize that this would be utterly destructive to discipline. * * * It would be known throughout the force before a month is over that I am being virtually compelled to show special consideration to a man whose sole duty it should be to obey orders instead of indirectly giving them.

The extent and degree to which Mayor HYLAN proposed to take control of the Police Department out of the Commissioner's hands and into his own hands appears from this passage in Mr. BUGHER's letter: "You have "also notified me not to fill even the "most unimportant exempt positions, "which would include clerks and ste"nographers, without first consulting "you." Furthermore, the Mayor had objected to the Commissioner's first appointment of a deputy because he was not "of the people." These are not the conditions under which Mr. BUGHER accepted office. "I was persuaded to accept the appointment," he says, "upon your positive assurance "that I would be absolutely unfet"tered and would be allowed to select "my deputies and organization in my "own way." This is, of course, the only way in which a man of independence and self-respect could hold, or expect to succeed in, this difficult post. Mr. BUGHER is put aside because he would be a Commissioner—the Mayor wants a puppet.

The second piece of evidence, strikingly corroborative of the testimony given by the Commissioner in his letter, is the Mayor's designation of Lieutenant ENRIGHT as Acting Commissioner. Police Commissioner BINGHAM'S opinion of Lieutenant ENRIGHT is well known. Police Commissioner WOODS'S opinion may be inferred from his repeated refusal to promote ENRIGHT to a captaincy, although upon the examination papers, being a very intelligent man, long in the department, he stood very high, or first, upon the list. Lieutenant ENRIGHT has the confidence of the chief men in the Tammany organization, and he has been for many years President of the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association, always recognized as a power in the department, but not always as a power for the good of the service.

It had been reported on very good authority that the Tammany organization had resolved to let the Police Department alone. It had come to the conclusion, because of many public scandals and the association in the public mind of Tammany control with inevitable police corruption, that its interference in that department had done more harm than good to the organization. The removal of Commissioner BUGHER, for the Mayor's demand for his resignation is equivalent to removal, creates an impression it would be difficult to remove that Tammany has reconsidered this resolve. It would be equally difficult to remove the impression created by this act, and by the Mayor's choice of an Acting Commissioner, that the admirable work of ARTHUR WOODS in the department is to be undone with some present speed.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Nobody has at all called in question Secretary BAKER'S intelligence, his patriotism or his earnest desire to prepare and equip our soldiers for service, speedily and completely. That his intentions are of the best is beyond doubt, the only question is as to his capacity to bear the great load he has assumed. No man could bear it alone. If under these great responsibilities Mr. BAKER has failed to meet the country's need, if he has fallen somewhat short of public expectation, the reason may be sought, without personal reproach to him, in his lack of special qualifications and training for these great and exacting duties. Intelligence, engaging qualities, talents in many ways admirable, do not constitute fitness for the post of War Minister in time of actual war. However fit the incumbent may be, though he be the fittest in the country, he should have aids also of distinguished ability.

The tempest that now rages around the head of Mr. BAKER has been made more violent by the unfortunate manner in which he has met questions and criticisms. His bearing before the Senate Investigating Committee was of a nature to intensify rather than to allay public dissatisfaction. When shortcomings in the war service were pointed out his manner was much too complacent, his stereotyped reply, "Quite the contrary," too frequently reiterated. The committee endeavored to ascertain the truth, which is what the country demands. Mr. BAKER was not a helpful witness. If the people reached the conclusion that the Secretary was obstructing the efforts of the committee to mend matters in his department, to secure greater expedition in our preparations for war, Mr. BAKER is himself to blame for it.

Would it not be well for the Secretary of War to reconsider his position, to welcome help instead of repelling it? If he believes that his administration of the department has been without flaw, he is not the man for the place. If he is willing to admit that there have been errors, that there has been much confusion and failure to provide needed supplies for the soldiers in camp or in France, then, naturally, logically, and behaving like a sensible man, he should join hands with Congress, with the country, with the army chiefs in a resolute effort to make amends for past shortcomings and advance our war work with the utmost speed.

While the country would prefer to see a much stronger man put in Mr. BAKER'S place, the President declines to yield in the slightest degree to that sentiment. Mr. BAKER would be well advised, we think, if he should yield to it to the extent of calling to his aid men qualified by experience in great affairs, by strength of will, by sheer backbone, to assume some considerable part of the great burden which is evidently too heavy for him. He needs no "advisory council," no mere clerks, no men called upon merely to submit views and execute his orders, but men to whom he can say, "Equip these "camps, get guns made, ammunition, "airplanes, clothing, provide trans"port, put our army in the field," with entire confidence that they will do his bidding. Let him get the men and trust them to get results.

If Mr. BAKER could be persuaded to adopt this course, there would be an end of squabbling and we should much sooner be ready for fighting.

REPREHENSIBLE.

There is absolutely no foundation for the statement made by the Washington correspondent of The London Times that there is in this country "profound uneasiness in respect to Irish affairs." His dispatch is a fabric of misrepresentations; the correspondent has been grossly deceived by some persons bent upon mischief.

His assertion that "most disastrous "consequences would inevitably follow the collapse of the Irish con"vention and failure of the British "Government to apply to Ireland "principles which both LLOYD GEORGE "and Mr. WILSON have declared es"sential to the future happiness of "mankind" is capped with the specification "that no power on earth can "prevent an immediate outburst of "feeling here which will not only "very greatly hamper Mr. WILSON "but will have great effect upon "America's participation in the war." This is wild work for one who should aim faithfully to present existing public opinion.

The people of this country have a natural sympathy with the misfortunes of Ireland, they would be glad to see the Irish happy, but they are well aware of the almost insoluble difficulties the Irish question presents to the British Government, and they have no desire to proffer impertinent advice, much less no intention to let their participation in the war be conditioned upon the determination of that question. Speeches about Ireland may be made in Congress, and candidates for re-election to that body may appeal to the Irish sentiment in their constituencies next Fall—that has been the way of our politicians for a generation. But the Irish question is not dominant in our politics or in our thoughts. There is a Sinn Fein element here, it is very active, we judge that it has been adroit in getting its views before the British public. But the great mass of the American people have other things to think about than Ireland. Was the censor asleep when this reprehensible dispatch was filed at the cable office? It is a false picture of American public opinion and manifestly intended to stir up discord, helpful to the enemy.

THE NATION'S UNIFIED PORT.

The Interstate Commerce Commission adopts in full the railway policy of making an indivisible rate to the undivided Port of New York. The Commission knows no better way, and therefore alters nothing for the present, but suggests that, as the expense of terminal service increases, an increased specific charge may become justified hereafter. That bridge may be crossed when it is reached. Meanwhile, it may be remarked that the Commission is nearer to the solution in time as well as in principle when it advises New Jersey to discard its separatist policy, and counsels the New Jersey railways to combine their resources for the accommodation of their customers rather than to impoverish themselves by uneconomic competition.

New Jersey's trouble does not lie in its being on the wrong side of the river. The continental side is the right side for large scale operation on a low scale of cost. The Manhattan side is the side of restricted area, of high capital cost, and of disadvantage in railway accommodation. If the New Jersey railroads would combine, instead of competing, if they would create a joint terminal of suitable capacity, instead of insisting upon working individual terminals on a small scale, they could compete with New York on terms of equality, or even of advantage. They could do this with the expenditure of less than New York's outlay and with more self-respect than by pressing their attempt to rob New York of its profits by underbidding.

The Port of New York consists of shores and islands. There is no port in the world so well able to put ships and railways within reach of the same lading and unlading machinery by a single process. It is preposterous to speak of separate rates to a port so largely served by water that the water rate must always be competitive with the rail rate. There are those who think that the water facilities are a misfortune, and that the crying need of the port is a freight bridge or tunnel to Manhattan. The present emergency supports that idea. But war is not a normal condition, and great capital outlay must be based on normal conditions. After the bridge or tunnel was provided, it would be necessary to provide terminal facilities of an area several times exceeding the Sunnyside yards. The Pennsylvania Railroad had to go off Manhattan to find room, and the united railroads of New Jersey could do no better. An island of Manhattan's area is not suited for great railway facilities. A port with the water facilities of New York possesses a great area for flexible distribution, which costs nothing for either creation or upkeep.

The Philadelphia Ledger is now talking about "the development of the "Port of New York at the expense of "the rest of the country," as though it were an "expense" to be provided with an open door to foreign commerce at rates above other ports in order that they may get some business. The Ledger lists the ports which are "incomparably superior" to New York in accommodations—in everything except the supply of railways, shipping, and deep water. Like New Jersey, Philadelphia "demands justice." It needs to be saved from its friends, like New Jersey. If a flat rate were to be charged to tidewater, the conditions would be less favorable to the outports than now. New York does now appear at a disadvantage. But the congested facilities here are at least as useful to the nation as the "unutilized" facilities of other ports. The present trouble here is not due to the inherent faults of our facilities. If an open door is used, under Government direction, as a dump or a warehouse, it ceases to be fully useful as a door.

DEMANDING FOOD AND PEACE.

Unrest in Germany, and especially in Austria, caused by shortage of food demands consideration because it promises to affect the war policy of the two nations and any peace proposals which may have their support. It should be borne in mind that much of the recent testimony could not be suppressed, but was permitted to be published at home and sent by telegraph to the outside world. We direct attention to parts of the evidence.

A German newspaper says that in the rural districts and small towns children are pining away for want of food. Because there was no fodder, a great many cows have been killed. The death rate from diseases due to malnutrition and from other ailments has risen sharply. Official figures for a group of cities show an increase of 70 per cent. for tuberculosis. When it was admitted that Germany's cereal crops were very small, the Government asserted that the deficiency would be filled in part by the large yield of potatoes, but official reports now prove that this was misleading, and the potato ration was recently reduced, the crop having been less than that of 1915 by 40 per cent. Even the embassies of neutral nations at Berlin cannot get food enough for health. They complain of chemical substitutes that cause physical disability.

In more than half of Austria industry has been paralyzed by strikes due to hunger and to disappointment because expected peace has been delayed. More than 1,000,000 workmen are idle, and 100,000 of these were employed in Vienna and a neighboring city. The people cry for food and peace. Many riots are reported. The small bread ration was recently reduced by one-half. Germany's Government has been denounced at public meetings and attacked by the press because in peace plans it asks for too much. Berlin newspapers have angrily replied, one of them saying that such "impertinent interference cannot be permitted." But very little news about Austrian strikes and popular protests can be found in the German press. Only two papers have made more than a brief reference to what has been said and done in Austria. One complains that the German people are required to "go on stumbling in the dark"; another sees Germany "menaced by complete political isolation" if peace conditions are not modified in accord with the desires of Austria's people. "Peace means bread," say the Austrians. And the censors are idle because those in authority are more in sympathy with those whom one journal calls "the tortured masses" than with Germany's rulers.

Unsatisfied hunger and the suffering caused by it may not force the Central Powers to give up the fight, but food shortage and physical exhaustion may separate Austria from Germany or modify the peace terms which Prussian autocracy will consider or be willing to propose. No longer can either nation look to neighboring neutrals for food. The people of three of these are now on rations. For neither Germany nor Austria can there be relief before the next harvest, and in the coming few months the conditions which now cause strikes, riots, and demands for peace cannot be improved.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

The prosperity abundantly reported by the Federal Reserve Bank is of the sort which is grudged by none because it benefits all. This is true even of banks which might have been thought disaffected by that competition. But the Federal system is not a close corporation. It is truly national, and theoretically all embracing. The local branch of the Federal system yesterday reported that its resources had more than tripled within a year, although its capital had increased only by half. That has come about chiefly through the addition of member banks and trust companies recruited from the State system. For a long time they held aloof. They finally joined in large degree from patriotic considerations, and now find their reward in being able to divide profits from financing the Government and rediscounting for other banks of the system.

The Liberty loans could have been floated only with more difficulty, if at all, if the Federal Bank had not grown up to its work. The rediscounts of over $25,000,000 are a service through other banks to a wide circle of business, yet the system is in its infancy. The Federal Reserve notes are now $1,348,984,075, and double the national bank notes. The Federal notes increase without causing such anxiety as the national bank notes, for the Federal notes respond to business conditions, while the national bank notes are almost a constant quantity.

It is not possible to state in figures the worth of the detached counsel, without excess of optimism or hysteria, which the Federal Reserve authorities from time to time send through the country. In the report to Congress published yesterday there were counsels of restraint regarding the rediscount of unliquid paper and of encouragement regarding what many have thought inflationist tendencies. The Federal Bank is, above all, a bank of commercial discount and deposit, and should be liquid in its resources. It is desirable, therefore, that the member banks should be liberal in accommodation to the commercial activities of the war and yet should be invincible in opposition to locking up funds in investments. Production should be financed liberally, but not the flotation even of Liberty bonds beyond the processes of distribution.

It ought, not to be necessary to argue this, but there are organized attempts to use the Federal resources for collateral rather than commercial loans. On the other hand, the central authorities do not share the disquiet regarding inflation. They regard the rise in prices as due to economic considerations as well as credit expansion. Labor and materials are scarce, distribution is disturbed, gold currents are interrupted, and there has been great destruction of capital. Therefore it is but natural that demand should outrun supply and that prices should rise under the influence of these economic considerations, as well as from the fact that demand is stimulated by the enlarged supply of spendable money distributed in increased wages. The solidity of the Federal banking statistics and the sanity of the Federal banking counsel are mainstays in the situation. It is hard to recall or to desire a more ample vindication of theory by practice than is illustrated in the working of the Federal system.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Lesson in Honesty and Courtesy.

Whoever is eager, as all good citizens should be, to utilize every opportunity that can be found for praising public officials—including even those public officials who have a regrettable tendency to provide opportunities of the opposite kind—will be sure cordially to commend the order just issued by Mayor HYLAN to all departmental employes.

Already he had told them that for a day's pay he expected them to give a day's work, exactly as is expected from men in private service. That, particularly as the telling included a clear statement of the hour at which work should begin and that before which it should not end, with only a reasonable intermission for luncheon, must have been something of a shock to big and little politicians with old-fashioned notions about the earning of municipal salaries.

Now he has added to the disquietude of not a few newcomers in the departments, and probably of many more who hope to enter them, by commanding that they shall not smoke or read newspapers in office hours, that they shall keep their hats off throughout the same period, and, most emphatically, that they shall be sedulously courteous to all representatives of the general and unofficial public who have occasion to do business with them.

For some time past the grosser derelictions of this sort have been comparatively rare among the city's servitors, but the Mayor did well to demand improvement even on the degree of reform already attained, and his exhortations are not less applicable to private business, where like evils are not unknown and are equally deserving of reprehension. The public employe, however, is appreciably more apt than the occupants of unofficial posts to exaggerate his own importance and to minimize that of the people of whom he is the servant and in no sense the master or ruler. If Mayor HYLAN succeeds in curing his subordinates of this delusion, and in teaching them to be modest and polite in all their dealings with the public, he will earn some valuable gratitude.

Prevention of Waste the Object.

To the casual reader, the restrictions that have been made compulsory for public tables in England, and urgently commended to the observance of those who live at home, seem to be severe—to indicate that the British have been reduced to something like desperate straits, an approach to starvation, by the submarine campaign. That impression, however, is wrong, and there is no real basis for it in the amounts of the various foods that have been declared the daily ration not to be exceeded.

It is the exactness of these amounts, the division of pounds into ounces, and even the ounces into fractions of ounces, that creates the idea of enforced hunger. As a matter of fact, the schedule laid out so carefully by Lord RHONDDA will have no other effect, if followed, than that of preventing waste. If all of the Britons get of each of the foods he mentions the quantity his rules provide, they will have quite enough for the comfortable support of life, and by not eating more the chances are that their health will be improved, not deteriorated.

Certainly the Germans will get no satisfaction out of a rationing which is far above what their own has been for many months past, and they will be the more envious of it because it includes none of the miserable substitutes for real food to the consumption of which they were long since reduced. The German chemists have been rather proud of these substitutes, but the German doctors are reporting an alarming increase of digestive maladies and a still more alarming increase in the death rate. Alarming from the German standpoint, that is. Both can be viewed with equanimity, if not exactly with satisfaction, in other countries.

A Question Calmly Considered.

To the exemption of Friends, or Quakers, as they are more commonly known, from direct participation in the activities of war, no general objection has been made or felt. The reality of their "conscientious scruples" against taking part in the actual work of ending human life has been recognized and respected. The great majority of the Friends, too, have been content with an exemption that went no further than this. They have not criticised neighbors who took a different view of war, and in many instances they have given those neighbors effective assistance in caring for the soldiers and providing for their needs.

Thus have the Friends earned something more than tolerance, in spite of their disinclination or refusal to perform what is recognized under all governments, and by democracies not less than by monarchies and autocracies, as the fundamental duty of a citizen. In return for this tolerance, it becomes the Friends to retire from and to keep out of positions which in their very nature involve the declaration and teaching of patriotism as it is understood by a majority of human beings so large that its members have a right to consider themselves normal and everybody else abnormal.

For these reasons it seems to us that a Friend, at this time, is distinctly out of place as a teacher in a public school—that if well advised such a teacher will resign, and that if not docile to good counsel, he or she, as the case may be, should be dismissed.

This problem is now before our Board of Education. There should be no delay in solving it or in solving it correctly.

THE STRIKE IN AUSTRIA.

What It Means and Why a Revolution Is Not Expected.

By FRANK BOHN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Enthusiastic reports of the so-called "general strike" in Austria-Hungary are being given prominence on the front pages. Therein lies a great danger. The strikes in Austria-Hungary will fail in three days and will be totally forgotten within three weeks.

I have just received a most carefully worded report concerning conditions in Germany and Austria. My informant is the man of all men in the Central Empires whose conclusions should carry most weight. He declares most emphatically that there is not, in the present or in the immediate future, the slightest hope of a rising of the people in the Central Empires. He concludes that the only help which they can expect must come from the strong right arms of the Allies. He intimates that only the most relentless purpose on our part, with one tremendous defense after another, can begin to awaken the people of Germany and Austria. The man who makes this report to me prophesied to me, personally, two years before we entered the war, that the Junkers would force war upon us.

Let us consider the strike in Austria-Hungary. As I have sat up whole nights, during the first year of the war, with the leaders of this present strike in every great city of the Dual Empire, my conclusions are a result of experience. I think I know what the strike leaders intend to accomplish. I know that they do not expect a revolution.

First—The strikers are women, children, cripples, and octogenarians. Every able-bodied man in Austria-Hungary is in the army. As the women and children are wholly unorganized it is impossible for the leadership to direct a disciplined strike.

Second—Ask the opinion of any experienced strike leader and he will tell you how hopeless it is to keep up such a strike unless you can feed the strikers.

Third—This strike in Austria-Hungary is a wild cry for more food. Now recall that whatever food there is, is locked up behind the sabres of the police and the machine guns of the soldiery and you can at once understand how much of a chance these women, children and cripples have to get more food by striking. They must surrender to the masters of the bread. The strike is bound to weaken on the third day and collapse on the fifth.

Fourth—Racial differences in Austria-Hungary make a solidified labor force for direct action almost inconceivable. All that the Government has to do in Bohemia, for instance, is to feed either the Germans or the Czechs and the hungry party will break the strike. Where there are four races instead of two, as in some Hungarian cities, it is four times as easy to paralyze an organization of the workers as where one language is spoken.

Fifth—It is evident from the foregoing that any such strike must have a time limit, set by the strike leaders, or it will, through complete failure, do much more good than harm to a tyrannous Government. The Government knows what this time limit is and can calmly await the result.

Our conclusion is that a revolution cannot possibly take place in the cities of the Central Empires. Such a movement must originate and succeed first in the armies. If the army breaks then the city workers can help by stopping the industries. They cannot help much by rioting. Three machine guns on a roof will clean up ten blocks, both ways, of unarmed, starving working people. When you hear of a successful revolt along twenty-five miles of German trenches on the western front, then keep your ear to the wind because something important will be doing. Without allied victories this would probably happen in the late Autumn of 1968.

Finally, let us suppose that the next to impossible should happen. Take for granted that Austria-Hungary is driven by internal discontent to make immediate peace on any conditions. What would be the result? Just this: Germany would go on with the war and Austria-Hungary would continue to be her economic ally. As a hewer of wood and a drawer of water Austria-Hungary would be just about as valuable to Germany as she is today. Since the collapse of Russia and Rumania the Austrian troops are important only on the Italian front. Were the Austrian Government really wise it would now make every effort to conciliate Italy. The fighting must be done on the western front, and there Germany does not need a single Austrian soldier. Then, too, if Austria makes peace she will get three-quarters of a million of her captured soldiers home from Russia to place on her farms and in her factories. These Bohemians, South Slavs, and Hungarians would all be as happy as the Russians are at the conclusion of peace and so would work with a will. If the Austrian Government makes peace it will not be because her working people had driven her, but because the German General Staff has decided that it was good military strategy.

Every word which the Friends of the German Democracy have recently received from within Germany urges with the greatest vehemence that we be not deceived by superficial appearances. Germany is today victorious on every front. If her victory is not to be complete and final it is because we in America prepare to fight to the uttermost. We must organize every individual mind, every unit of labor, and every dollar of property for a five years' war. That is the only method by which an enduring peace may be brought nearer.

FRANK BOHN.

New York, Jan. 23, 1918.

The President and His Critics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson's statement defending the War Department and attacking Senator Chamberlain is to be regretted because the American people now knew full well that "the military establishment of America has fallen down." The present system of our War Department has failed so utterly that all right-thinking Americans who want to see this war won, and won quickly, will back the efforts of Senator Chamberlain and other foresighted leaders to establish a war board. President Wilson has constantly refused to surround himself with men of action and ability, and that is why Congress must see to it that the people get the services of our ablest minds. We cannot permit inaction and inefficiency to go unheeded. This is war, and things must be done quickly and well by men of aggressiveness and foresight.

HERMAN ARNOUX.

New York, Jan. 22, 1918.

America After the War

A Revival of American Shipping—A Strong Merchant Marine as a Necessary Part of a Strong Foreign Policy—Laws That Should Be Changed.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST.

CHAPTER XI.—AN AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

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There can be no more imperative duty than that immediately after the present war the American Government shall, cost what it may, speedily revive its merchant marine. Once the acknowledged mistress of the seas, America is now bound hand and foot by the great foreign shipowning powers of the world. It is thus rendered helpless in war and placed, in times of peace, at unnecessary disadvantage. Even the Government mails and the private dispatches are wholly at the mercy of foreigners, as America has no fast mail ships of its own. Almost every ton of freight produced in America pays rich tolls to aliens and is covered in transit by strange flags. American merchants are thus placed by a Government policy, as wrong as impolitic, at the mercy of foreign shipowners, while American citizens are humiliated by being forced to seek passage on foreign vessels, even when approaching or quitting their own shores. And yet America claims to be one of the richest and most advanced countries of the world. Why is it that its seaborne commerce is deliberately handed over to foreigners, its defensive warfare allowed to be paralyzed, and its citizens driven from the gainful occupation of the seas? A Government policy which suffers these things is as incompetent as it is unwise. Until this particular wrong to American citizens is remedied, America cannot be reckoned among the great and formidable powers of the world. Any of the great foreign Governments may at will interdict or impede American trade. This the American Government can prevent only by the re-establishment of its once prosperous merchant marine.

In the early days of the Republic the merchant marine and the foreign commerce of America were sedulously and intelligently protected and fostered by the American Government. The deep sea fisheries—those nurseries of the navy—were, until 1886, encouraged by special bounties. The result of this protection was that America gained the war of 1812 on the seas, although the victory was waived by the Treaty of Ghent, which repealed in effect the laws favorable to the American merchant marine. Had it not been for the Federal statute of 1817, still in force, which closed coastwise commerce to foreigners, America today would have barely a ship left on the high seas. Between the years 1830 and 1838 the American merchant marine somewhat flourished because American wooden ships could be built more cheaply and American mariners were acknowledged to be the most skillful afloat. But with the coming of steam power and iron and steel ships all this natural advantage was lost. In 1858, when it was proposed to remedy the condition, the Southern slave owners began openly to play into the hands of the foreign shipmasters and to oppose any Governmental encouragement necessary to enable American shipmasters to compete with the cheaper manned and built foreign ships. This Southern opposition is now thought by well-informed men to have been the first move of the secessionist party in the United States.

In President Cleveland's Administration, to which the modern American Navy owes so much, it was made evident that something must be done to restore the American merchant marine. Accordingly, the act of 1845, authorizing the Federal Government to contract for carrying the mails on American ships, was substantially re-enacted in 1891; but unfortunately the act of 1891 did not offer sufficient encouragement to American shipmasters. In 1912 foreign-built ships at last became entitled, after a long opposition, to American registry, but the higher American operating scale frustrated also this law. The Tariff bill of 1913 was on sound principles; it gave a 5 per cent. discount of duties on merchandise imported in American bottoms; but the act was rendered futile by the favored nation clauses in all American treaties. It is thought Congress realized this when the law was enacted and that it was intended to be inoperative.

When the present war broke out in 1914 the shocking condition of the American merchant marine was brought forcibly home to Americans. All the foreign commerce immediately retired from America and America had practically no ships of its own. It was then proposed by patriotic Americans to buy all the foreign ships in sight, but this "dollar project" was immediately frustrated by foreign nations as well as by principles of the international laws of war. Withal, the war would have quickly revived shipbuilding and American shipping had it not been for the enactment of the "La Follette-Alexander bill," one of the worst pieces of demagogic class legislation the world has ever beheld. This measure enabled American sailors to desert at will, while it prevented replacing them with such sailors as are freely employed by both English and French shipmasters. By the enactment of useless and unwise details the bill made the operating cost of American ships so excessively dear that no freights whatever could be earned by American-owned vessels. The La Follette-Alexander bill should have been entitled "a bill for driving American ships off the high seas." Passed on Nov. 4, 1914, this iniquitous law has rapidly driven the remnant of American commerce off the seas. It handed over the Pacific commerce to Japan. A more wicked and a more unpatriotic measure than the La Follette-Alexander bill has never been enacted by Congress. It is obvious that unless this sort of legislation is soon put a stop to Congress must give place to a more efficient kind of legislature. The Americans are a patient people, but they are impatient in the end when reform is necessary. If necessary they will reform Congress or any other Governmental organ which stands persistently in the way of national progress. Possibly it cannot be said with accuracy that the neglect of the American merchant marine is the result of deliberate treachery to American institutions. That it is a manifestation of a certain sort of inept demagogy which often produces in popular Governments very bad results for the time being is, however, evident.

To employ a euphemism, the worst has not been said concerning this "mistaken policy" of the American Congress. In time of war a great merchant marine is indispensable to many successful military operations. Without the aid of merchant shipping battles may be lost and the country subjugated by a foreign power.

The rapid transport of troops by sea is a military necessity. It can be accomplished rapidly only by the employment of the national mercantile marine. To operate as an efficient auxiliary to the defense of the nation the merchant marine must be kept always in a state of the highest efficiency; the gross tonnage must be large, and the individual ships speedy and roomy. Three gross tons is reckoned the minimum for the transportation of a soldier and ten gross tons the minimum for a horse. In 1914-15 Germany had 5,000,331 gross tons of steel merchant shipping capable of landing at least 1,000,000 soldiers with adequate supplies on any enemy coast within a brief time. England was far better supplied with transport facilities, having nearly 21,000,000 gross tons. The condition of the United States was negligible. It was not adequate to convey rapidly by sea even the small army necessary for the defense of the Panama Canal or Cuba. A hostile occupation of Cuba by an enemy force might prove fatal to the United States, and what more easy of accomplishment by a great European power at war with America.

A merchant marine in time of war is essential for the collection of war material. From Chile America procures most of the sodium nitrate from which is made nitric acid, essential to the manufacture of guncotton and smokeless powder. Perhaps a hundred highly desirable articles for war material, not all of them indispensable, are derived from foreign countries and can be conveyed in times of war only in domestic bottoms properly convoyed. In a hundred ways a nation deprived of a mercantile marine by bad laws is placed at a great disadvantage in times of war as in times of peace.

In 1885 American deep water tonnage carried 70 per cent. of its exports and 65 per cent. of its imports. But in 1914 almost all the exports and imports of America were carried by foreigners, who thrived with the profits paid to them by the American producers. Thus the millions of freight moneys which should have found their way into American banks were deposited in London and Berlin.

After the war, if America would remain at a high stage of national efficiency, the present laws affecting its merchant marine must be speedily altered. There is doubtless in America a popular disapproval of bounties and subsidies to American shipmasters. This spirit—correct in the abstract—is much perverted and encouraged by demagogic politicians, who prefer to waste the public moneys in grossly extravagant expenditures more directly profitable to themselves or their constituents. A well-directed campaign of education may be necessary to prove to the people of the interior of America that a great merchant marine is essential to their protection, and to the prosperity of the whole nation. Americans learn quickly, and they can be made to unlearn as quickly if desired. When they come to perceive that the nation can be neither strong nor highly prosperous without a merchant marine they will readily consent to all measures necessary for the upbuilding and the maintenance of American shipping.

The merchant marines of all the great powers have been built and maintained by bounties, favorable discounts, or subsidies. The greater European Governments are most liberal to their shipowners and to the national shipping interests generally. This policy is not animated by a desire to favor shipowners, qua shipowners, but to strengthen and fortify the whole nation. England has led the way in the development of English shipping by liberal subventions or bounties to English ships built on certain lines and convertible into armed cruisers. The English Government has not hesitated to make large advances of the public funds to English companies engaged in the business of overseas transportation. English postal subsidies to the fast English steamship lines are most liberal. In fact, the whole scheme of the law of England is designed to foster foreign commerce in English built ships. Germany, France, and Japan all subsidize in one way and another the ships under their flags. They recognize by their laws the fundamental importance of seaborne commerce under the national flag. The time has come when America must do the same or grow weaker and weaker as a power.

If American shipbuilders are at a natural disadvantage it must be overcome by necessary legislation. If the cost of maintenance of American ships is greater by reason of the greater cost of labor, or because of the unjust demands of labor unions, then the American Government which tolerates such things must foot the bill in the interest of the whole nation and a determined national policy. Nothing will pay the nation better than large and liberal encouragement to American shipbuilders and American shipowners. Such a policy will in all probability result in the ultimate independence of the ship industries of the country. In the end they will be made self-supporting, for shipmasters always fear to rely on the Government's continuing liberality. They naturally seek to become independent and self-supporting.

Cost the nation what it may, there can be no better investment of the public funds than in the support and maintenance of the American mercantile marine. When stately American ships cover every sea, when ocean greyhounds, American bred, carry Americans more swiftly and safely than the mailboats of other nations; when the American flag floats proudly in every foreign port, then, and not until then, will America be a supremely great power. May that day speedily come!

Parole for Enemy Aliens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the able and courageous head of our Secret Service resigns because his work in rounding up dangerous aliens is promptly nullified by the Department of Justice in allowing the rich and influential of that class to be released on bail, it is time for good citizens to sit up and take notice.

To my mind an alien enemy who has been even indirectly identified with any plots against this country should not be again allowed at large.

FREDERICK A. SNOW.

Aiken, S. C., Jan. 16, 1918.

ASK 24 TEACHERS ABOUT WAR VIEWS

Educational Officials Conduct an Inquiry Among Instructors in School 62.

RECORD MADE OF REPLIES

Assurances Given That No Charges Are Contemplated—Union Calls Action "Fishing Expedition."

Twenty-four teachers in Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, were questioned at the school yesterday concerning their views on the war and pacifism by a committee of educational officials consisting of Associate Superintendent William L. Ettinger, District Superintendent Cecil A. Kidd, William Grady, assistant to Associate Superintendent John L. Tildsley, and Robert E. Brodie, Principal of the school.

A stenographer made a note of the queries and answers of the teachers. Some of the instructors, when they asked whether their answers were to serve as a basis for charges against them, were told that no charges were being contemplated. Principal Brodie declined to state the purpose of the investigation.

At the Teachers' Union, 70 Fifth Avenue, it was said that the investigation was a "fishing expedition" to obtain evidence to support the charge made by District Superintendent Kidd against Philip Perlstein, a teacher in the school, whom he caused to be suspended two weeks ago pending trial on charges. No charges have yet been served on Perlstein. Members of the Teachers' Union said that Perlstein was honorably discharged from the army after being drafted.

Mr. Kidd said that he "happened to be in the school when the investigation was being conducted," and listened while one or two of the teachers were questioned. He said he took no part in the inquiry. Dr. Straubenmuller, Acting City Superintendent, and Mr. Ettinger could not be reached last night.

John Lind, a teacher of Latin in the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, said yesterday that he had been questioned three times at the Board of Education, twice by the last High School Committee when he refused to answer any questions, and once by the Board of Superintendents who advised him to answer.

According to Mr. Lind, he was asked: "Did you claim exemption?" and he replied in the affirmative. He refused to answer when asked on what grounds he claimed exemption in the draft and, according to Mr. Lind, was told: "You'll come up for a permanent license on Feb. 1, and I believe the board will refuse to grant me a permanent license."

Superintendent Straubenmuller yesterday did not send to Miss Mary S. McDowell, teacher of Latin in the Manual Training High School and a member of the Society of Friends, a notice of her suspension for holding pacifist views. He said, however, he would send her the letter at once.

Horace Mann Snyder, Principal of Manual Training High School, said yesterday that Miss McDowell, while a good teacher of Latin, is not a good teacher of patriotism. "She is a believer in universal peace," he said. "We all hope for that day, but it is a long time off. It will be a matter for the Board of Education to decide: whether those holding pacifist views, either on religious or political grounds, are desirable as teachers."

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SAYS FORMER EMPLOYE SOLD A. P. DISPATCHES

News Furnished to Staats-Zeitung, Report Declares, Found Its Way to L'Union of Buenos Aires.

Agents of the Department of Justice are investigating the case of G. Arviza, New York correspondent of L'Union of Buenos Aires, who, according to a report filed with the Government authorities, has been obtaining, through the alleged bribery of a former Associated Press employe, news furnished The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung by The Associated Press. The publishers of The Staats-Zeitung have been exonerated by the Federal authorities, and the investigation now has to do only with the alleged activities of Arviza and the person through whom he was able to get copies of "A. P." news dispatches.

L'Union is a well-known Argentinian daily and Arviza has been for some time in charge of its New York office, which is in the World Building. He has admitted to the Federal authorities, according to Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, that it is true that he obtained some Associated Press news dispatches which had been sent into the Staats-Zeitung office, but insisted that he had obtained the dispatches for purely news purposes and for transmission to his paper in Buenos Aires.

The fact that the Associated Press dispatches were being illegally obtained from the office of the Staats-Zeitung was brought to the attention of the authorities by the driver of a wagon who saw a man take some papers from a box said to have been located in an inconspicuous part of the Staats-Zeitung building. Investigation showed that the person through whom Arviza was obtaining his information was employed by The Associated Press to operate its telegraphic printing machines. He is said to have confessed his part in the scheme and to have named Arviza as the man to whom he gave the information. The money paid him to obtain the dispatches is said by the Federal agents to have been small.

QUICK WORK ON SNOW.

Army of 6,000 Removes Seven-Inch Downfall of Monday.

New York city's streets were cleared of the seven inches of snow which fell last Monday night in what A. B. McStay, Acting Street Cleaning Commissioner, considers record time. He had nearly 6,000 men at work, besides many additional trucks, some of which had been hauling coal.

"It was the first time I had a chance to tackle a snow storm in my own way," said McStay, "and I was glad of the opportunity. My taking of the coal trucks didn't hurt the coal situation a bit. If the snow was not cleared off, traffic would be halted and, no matter how many trucks there were, coal would not be delivered."

The highest temperature for the United States yesterday was recorded at Key West, where the thermometer stood at 62. The lowest was at Duluth, Minn., where it was 16 below.

Columbia Junior Prom. Abandoned.

For the first time in years the junior class at Columbia College and the undergraduate schools will hold no Junior Promenade next month. The dance, which has always been the biggest event in Junior Week, the second week in February, was called off yesterday by university authorities, who felt that Columbia should follow many other colleges in abolishing the expenses of a prom.

President Angus McCabe of the junior class in Columbia College announced that, instead of the dance, the activities of Junior Week would be limited to fraternity teas and receptions given by women of the Faculty.

Miss Ennis Weds Dr. G. A. Sheehan.

Miss Laurette Regina Ennis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Jerome Ennis of 31 First Street, Brooklyn, and Dr. George Augustine Sheehan, son of Mrs. Philip Sheehan, were married yesterday morning at the Church of St. Stephen, Brooklyn. Mgr. John Fitzgerald officiated, assisted by the Rev. Maurice Fitzgerald and the Rev. Long. Miss Kathleen Ennis attended her sister, and little Miss Meriam Walters was the flower girl. Lieutenant Joseph Kelly of West Point acted as best man. A reception followed at the Hotel Bossert.

Harrison-Pinkerton Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton Hunter Harrison of Belair, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sarah Hunter Harrison, to Charles Pinkerton, a broker of New York. Miss Harrison is a granddaughter of the late Colonel Edward H. Webster, who was for many years Collector of the Port of Baltimore. Mr. Pinkerton is a graduate of Williams College, class of '04, and is a member of the University Club, Williams Club, and the Sons of the Revolution, New York.

Will Wed Lieut. Tisdale Feb. 9.

The wedding of Miss Helen Beatrice Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Scott of 251 West Eighty-ninth Street, to Lieutenant George Merrick Tisdale, U. S. N., will be held at St. Stephen's Church on Saturday, Feb. 9, at 4 o'clock.

Miss Reinscrieber to Wed Feb. 25.

Miss Dorothy Reinscrieber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reinscrieber of 745 Riverside Drive, and Arthur R. Liebman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Liebman of this city, will be married on Feb. 25, at the home of her parents. The couple will spend their honeymoon in the South.

A Son in Connor Lawrence's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Connor Lawrence are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their home, 114 East Eighty-fourth Street. Mrs. Lawrence was formerly Miss Diantha Fitch, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Allen Fitch. Mr. Lawrence is a son of Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotus Club.

Sir John W. W. Barry Dies.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Sir John Wolfe Wolfe Barry, widely known engineer, officer of many engineering and allied societies, member of the Army Railway Council, and consulting engineer to many railway and public works corporations, died in London yesterday. He was born in 1836.

3 AMERICANS KILLED IN ACTION IN FRANCE

Pershing's Report May Mean Men Have Returned to Front Line—Other Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—General Pershing today reported three American infantrymen, all privates, killed in action on Jan. 21. He gave no details of the engagement. The dead are:

COOK, ALBERT; nearest friend, Delbert Coots, West Almond, N. Y.
GARMAN, HARRY V., Catawba, Va.
RADI, LEO E., Cleveland, Ohio.

In the opinion of army officers here, the appearance of "killed in action" in the reports does not necessarily mean that American battalions have returned to front line trenches for further training after an absence of some weeks.

Casualties resulting from participation by an American company in a reconnoitring party conducted by French troops or from achance hit by enemy artillery among dispatch riders, would all be reported under the head of killed in action.

Deaths of the following privates, not in action, were reported by General Pershing:

HERRICK, OVID, gunshot wounds; Frankfort, Ky.
WILHELM, CLARENCE H., pneumonia; Grass Valley, Cal.
WEED, LOUIS M., bronchitis; Neopit, Wis.
CGYNE, THOMAS M., meningitis; Cleburne, Texas.
DICKENSON, DERWOOD H., pneumonia; Gooding, Idaho.
KAZMIRSKI, EDWARD, bronchitis; Beaver Dam, Wis.
SIMPSON, JAMES L., pneumonia; Canandaigua, N. Y.
STREADRICK, HOWARD, tuberculosis; 74 West 142d Street, New York.

Sergeant Paul M. Swenson, engineers, reported on Dec. 16 missing in action, is now a prisoner in Germany. His mother, Mrs. J. E. Swenson, lives at 806 Wadsworth Avenue, New York. The information came through the Red Cross.

MILLION MEN OFFER FOR ANY WAR WORK

Federal Employment Service Has Enrolled Huge Army for Civilian Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Public Service Reserve, the registration agency of the United States Employment Service, already has obtained the names and qualifications of more than 1,000,000 workers of all classes who have signified their willingness to go where their services are needed in an industrial capacity to win the war.

Stories of labor unrest, agitation by radicals and shortage of workers in the Northwest were declared today by the Employment Service to be exaggerated and misleading. Sources of the misleading reports were not mentioned.

Five classes of skilled workers are needed now in the Oregon shipbuilding district, the service announced. These are shipwrights, ship fitters, caulkers, boilermakers and machinists, and only men in the first three trades can be proceed with reasonable assurance of employment. Loggers will be needed in early Spring.

ITALIANS WIN SKIRMISHES.

Successful in Patrol Encounters on the Trentino and Piave Fronts.

ROME, Jan. 23.—Successful patrol encounters in various sectors of the front are reported in today's War Office communication. In a surprise attack south of Quero a French party captured prisoners and a machine gun. There was increased artillery activity between the Adige and Brenta Rivers and along the Piave.

Following is the text of the report:

There have been active and profitable reconnoissances by small groups against the enemy line between the southeastern slopes of Monte Spinoncia and the right bank of the Piave. From the Ornic Valley [Trentino front] we brough back materials of various kinds, and in a successful surprise attack south of Quero [Middle Piave front] a French party captured prisoners and a machine gun.

From Nervesa to Ponte della Priula [Middle Piave front] our patrols drove back hostile parties. The fire along the front at times grew more intense between the Adige and Brenta Valleys and along the banks of the Piave.

81 OLD PAINTINGS SOLD.

Ruisdael's "Landscape Falls" Brings $8,000 at Auction.

Ruisdael's "Landscape—Waterfalls" brought the highest price of the evening, $8,000, at the sale of important ancient paintings and Italian and Flemish primitives of the Kleinberger Galleries at the Plaza last evening, where eighty-one pictures were sold under the auspices of the American Art Association, Thomas E. Kirby auctioneer. The Ruisdael started at $6,000, the second bid was $7,000, and it was quickly knocked down to Otto Bernet, agent, for the selling price. To the same buyer went "The Virgin and Child with St. Catherine and St. Barbara," by the master of Frankfort, for $5,100.

A triptych, "The Virgin and Child Surrounded by Angels, and St. Catherine and St. Agnes," by Ambrosius Benson, went to W. Samuels for $7,800, the second highest price of the evening. The fine "Portrait of Miss Esther Raine," by John Hoffner, which started at $2,500, went to Rudert, agent, for $5,800. A vivid portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette, holding a prancing horse, French, by Louis Leopold Boilly, started at $2,500, and also went to Bernet, agent, for $3,800. The Ruisdael was originally from the collection of Lord Crewe, London. The eighty-one pictures brought $124,775.

New Gems in Museum Collection.

The gem collection of the American Museum of Natural History—the largest and most valuable series of gems and gem material to be fonud in any similar institution in the world—has been enhanced by the gift made recently by J. Pierpont Morgan of two specimens of rubollite (the pale rose-red or pink variety of tourmaline) from Minas Geraes, Brazil; three opals, black, brown and smoky, respectively, from Humboldt County, Nevada, and one tourmaline from San Diego County, California, which has been worked up by a Chinese lapidary.

OFFICER ENDS LIFE IN A HOTEL HERE

Lieut. C. P. McMichael Shoots Himself When Questioned by Army Men.

MOTIVE FOR ACT UNKNOWN

Left Camp Without Leave and Kept in Seclusion at the Claridge Since Saturday.

Lieutenant Charles P. McMichael of the Army Medical Corps, which is in camp at Allentown, Penn., shot and killed himself last night in the Hotel Claridge, Forty-fourth Street and Broadway. McMichael had locked the door of his room to bar out an officer who had called to see him, evidently fearing he was to be put under arrest for leaving camp without permission.

The Lieutenant, a son of Judge Charles B. McMichael of Philadelphia, and said to have been related to the Biddle family, had registered at the hotel on Saturday. He went directly to the room assigned to him and remained there, telephoning at meal times to have his food sent up for him. When hotel employes reported that McMichael had not left his room late yesterday afternoon, Manager Turner communicated with the Army Intelligence Bureau on Broadway. Major Nicholas Biddle sent Lieutenant Rouguet to make an investigation.

McMichael's explanation of his presence in the city was not satisfactory to the intelligence officer, who went to the hotel lobby and telephoned to his office for instructions. Major Biddle and Lieutenant Howell then joined Rouguet, and they went to the door of McMichael's room but found it locked. The door was opened with a passkey. McMichael was unconscious on a bed, with a wound in his head. His service revolver was near his hand. He had shot himself in the temple.

Although it was said McMichael was related to the Biddles, Major Biddle said he did not know him. In a bag which the officer had taken with him to the hotel was a bank book and a check for $100, drawn on a Philadelphia bank, and $22.00.

Employes told Manager Turner that McMichael had daily bought all the morning and evening papers and had appeared to search each one with feverish haste without reading much of any one of them.

Colonel Franklin, Commander of the Allentown Camp, could not be reached last night. An officer at the camp, who was called on the telephone, said McMichael had disappeared from camp on Friday and had not told his Captain of his departure, nor had he obtained leave of absence. It was said that McMichael had been five months with the corps, and that he was formerly employed by a Philadelphia newspaper.

H. Kirkland, brother-in-law of McMichael, who is at the Knickerbocker Hotel, said he was unable to give a motive for the suicide. Mr. Kirkland had the body removed by an undertaker. It was said that the authorities at the camp had made a search for McMichael, and that the only motive for the shooting known to the officers last night was his probable fear of arrest. He was thirty-four years old.

BISHOP McGOLRICK DEAD.

Head of Diocese of Duluth for 29 Years Expires at 77.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 23.—Bishop James McGolrick of the Diocese of Duluth died suddenly here tonight.

Bishop McGolrick was consecrated as the first Bishop of Duluth on Dec. 27, 1889. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1841 and was educated for the priesthood at All Hallows College, Dublin, and ordained a priest in 1867. He came to the United States as assistant pastor of the Cathedral of St. Paul, Minn., in 1867, and a year later became pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in that city.

CHENG TE JAR BRINGS $2,000

Edward R. Warren and Yamanaka Sale Now Totals $40,140.

A large decorated jar, Cheng Te, lapis blue glaze, design in enamels in rich colors, teakwood cover and stand, brought the top price at the Edward R. Warren and Yamanaka sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Garrett, agent, for $2,000. A fine yellow jar, K'ang-hsi, inverted pear shape, went to Edward Getz for $570, and to the same buyer a tall celadon vase, Ming, for $340. Parish Watson paid $490 for a mirrow black K'anghsi bottle; a six-sided vase, Sung, modified pear shape, with deep rectilinear handles on the neck, dragons among clouds modeled in low relief on the body, cream glaze, went to R. H. Lorenz for $405.

To the same buyer went a huge decorated wine jar, cream glaze decorations in dark brown, Ming period, for $360; a Sung bronze sacrificial vase, an unusual piece, the head and forefeet and part of body of two rams, back to back, supporting a cylinder with ivory cover, for $550; a bronze tripod sacrificial jar, broad pear shape, with grotesque animal supports, for $900, and a beautiful teakwood palace screen with nine tapestry panels for $675. A pair of Korean cabinets, black lacquer, with mother of pearl inlay and original locks and keys, went to Parish Watson for $400.

The returns for the day were $19,862, making a total to date of $40,140. Chinese panel pictures with textiles will be sold with porcelains in the closing sale today.

JEWISH DRIVE CLOSING.

Last Meeting of Workers to be Held Today.

The last of the meetings of workers in the campaign for new members of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies will take place at the Biltmore this afternoon, when addresses will be delivered by Felix M. Warburg, President, and Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director. Plans are being made for the annual meeting of the federation, which is to be held on Sunday evening, when the reports for the year will be made and the final reports of the campaign submitted.

The colonels have been requested to turn in their reports to headquarters before Sunday afternoon, so that the figures may be tabulated prior to the meeting. They will be allowed to report from the floor Sunday night, after they have turned in their figures to the officials at headquarters.

The annual meeting is to be in the Astor Theatre.

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Extra Quality Shoes
Recognized for years for fit, style and quality.
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FOR YOUR HELP . . .
Hebrew National Orphan House is forced, for the sake of its wards, to call on you now.
The hardest winter in years threatens to deal a death-blow to all our work.
We cannot ask a local association to help us, for our scope is national. Jews everywhere must heed this call!
Our work is a record of successful effort to make helpless Jewish orphans happy and hopeful. Come in and see for yourself.
GIVE WHAT YOU CAN. SEND DIRECT OR DESIGNATE US WHEN YOU SUBSCRIBE TO THE FEDERATION.
Hebrew National Orphan House
52 St. Mark's Place New York City

ROWLAND G. HAZARD DEAD:

Prominent Rhode Island Financier Dies in Santa Barbara.

Rowland Gibson Hazard, President of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, Vice President of the Solvay Process Company, and a Director of several other large corporations, died of heart disease on Wednesday morning at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Mr. Hazard was born in Philadelphia, Penn., on Jan. 22, 1855, the son of Rowland Hazard and Margaret Rood Hazard of Rhode Island. He was graduated from Brown University in 1879 with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. After leaving college he became secretary to his grandfather, R. G. Hazard, and later manager of a lead mine in Missouri. He then entered the service of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company and made his home in Peace Dale, R. I. In 1880 he married Mary Pierrepont Bushnell of Beloit, Wis.

Mr. Hazard was also President of the Semet-Solvay Company and of the Narragansett Pier Railroad Company, Vice President of the Mechanics National Bank of Providence, R. I., and Director of the American Exchange National Bank of New York City and of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company. He was a member of the Linnaean Society of New York, the Royal Economic Association of Great Britain, the American Forestry Association, and the Society of Colonial Wars in Rhode Island. He was a Fellow of Brown University and a member of the Brown Alpha Delta Phi Club.

He belonged to the Century and University Clubs in New York, the Hope and the University Clubs of Providence, and the Authors Club of London.

Lieut. H. Nelson, Aviator, Killed.

Lieutenant Harold Nelson, Royal Flying Corps, was killed at Lilbourne, England, by a fall from an airplane on Tuesday. He enlisted at Toronto, Canada, in June, 1917. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Annie Nelson of 772 St. Nicholas Avenue. He was 26 years old.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS H. FLATTERY, a well-known business man of Brooklyn, died in his home, 943 Franklin Avenue, on Monday.

ALICE SANDFORD, daughter of the late General Charles W. Sandford, died at Ossining yesterday.

CHARLES BERRY, 82 years old, a retired builder of the Flatbush section, died from apoplexy on Monday at his home, 139 Clark Street, Flatbush.

ALPHEUS E. COLBY, 80 years old, died at his home in Sparkill, N. Y., yesterday. He was a member of Greenwood Lodge, 500, F. and A. M.

BERTHOLOMEW, H. FRENCH, 59 years old, in the grocery business in Washington Market, died on Monday at his home, 253 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn.

ELBERT D. WAYBURN, the father of Ned Wayburn, the stage director and producer, died in this city yesterday. His son is on his way to London.

FREDERICK LACKMAN, European buyer of L. S. Ayres & Sons, dry goods merchants of this city, died on Monday in his home, 807 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Germany.

ALFRED F. FLEET, a member of the family for whom Fleet Street in Brooklyn is named, died in the Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was 79 years old.

CARLES BRUZARD, 60 years old, a manufacturer, died at the Broadway Central Hotel on Wednesday from pneumonia. He came to this country from Tangier, Morocco.

First Lieutenant DEAN H. BUCHANAN, 168th Machine Gun Battalion, died in a hotel in Spartanburg, S. C., on Sunday night or Monday morning. His home was in Grove City, Penn.

GARRETT DOYLE, son of the late Fire Captain, Thomas Doyle of Orange, N. J., died Tuesday at his home, 89 Henry Street, that city. He was 42 years old and a member of St. John's Church, Orange.

Mrs. FRANCIS K. McATEER, widow of Patrick McAteer, died on Monday at her home, 48 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge. She was 63 years old and formerly for several years lived in Liverpool, England.

Mrs. MARY TRASK, widow of Wayland Trask, who was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and daughter of the late Francis Murphy, a noted temperance lecturer, died on Tuesday in Los Angeles, Cal.

Lieutenant EDWARD BEDINGER MITCHELL, U. S. A., 68 years old, died at Camp Upton on Tuesday from pneumonia. He was a First Lieutenant in Company F, 307th Infantry, and a graduate of Columbia University.

FRANK PERRINE, a member of Naval Base Hospital Unit No. 5, stationed at Pelham, N. Y., died at the hospital yesterday following an operation on Sunday for appendicitis. He was 22 years old and a native of Montclair, N. J.

JOHN KOOP, a pioneer resident of Sea Cliff, died at his home there on Tuesday at the age of 80 years. Mr. Koop was a veteran of the civil war and later for several years was connected with the Sea Cliff Water Company.

HENRY P. TALLER, 49 years old, a retired banker, died at his home in Roslyn, L. I., on Tuesday from pneumonia. He left a son, William H. Taller, who is serving in France with the Lafayette Escadrille, and a daughter, Miss Taller.

Mrs. MARY SUSAN SCHLEY, widow of Dr. Philip T. Schley, who was a first cousin o fthe late Rear Admiral Schley, died in her seventy-ninth year on Tuesday at her residence, 893 Bedford Avenue, Richmond Hill. She was a native of Baltimore.

HUGH J. BALDWIN, a prospector and discoverer of the Lucky Baldwin Mine in the Cobalt region, died yesterday in a hospital at Toronto, Canada. He was born in Buffalo thirty-five years ago. His sister is the wife of Colonel C. H. Taffa of Buffalo.

FREDERICK A. DRIVER, one of the founders of the Driver-Harris Company of Harrison, N. J., is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Arlington Bensel, 280 South Burnett Street, East Orange. He was eighty-two years old and a native of London.

Lieutenant THOMAS D. JORDAN of the United States Naval Reserves, died at his home, 445 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, on Monday. He was born in Canterbury, Kent, England, and was formerly a chief engineer in the employ of the Quebec Steamship Company.

LAWRENCE BASTABLE, a veteran of the Seventh Regiment and formerly a merchant of this city, died suddenly at his residence, 660 Wadsworth Avenue, yesterday, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in Troy, N. Y., and at the time of his death he was in the Government revenue service.

Mrs. MARY ELIZA BOLT SWEET, wife of General Owen J. Sweet, U. S. A., retired, died yesterday at her home, 336 West Seventy-second Street, in her seventieth year. Mrs. Sweet was well known among army people over the country. She was born in Elmira, N. Y.

JACQUES WIMPFHEIMER, 19 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Wimpfheimer of Long Branch, N. J., died yesterday of pneumonia in a Hoboken hospital. He was a member of the Red Bank Ambulance Company, and was for a time stationed at Camp Mills, Mineola.

WILLIAM DALY, an expert accountant in the Finance Department, is dead at his home, 16 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, aged 58 years. He was well-known in Forestyx in this State, and formerly for sixteen years was State Secretary of the order. He was a member of the Twelfth Assembly District Democratic Club.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM HALSALL CHENEY, Harvard, 1915, of the American Aviation Corps, died abroad on Jan. 20, according to information received by his mother, Mrs. William H. Schofield of Peterboro, N. H. Lieutenant Cheney was the youngest son of Mrs. Schofield and of the late Charles P. Cheney. He was 21 years old.

JOSEPH F. BARRETT, General Manager of the Bowker Fertilizer Company, who founded the chapter of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity at Amherst College, died yesterday at his home, 473 West 156th Street, in his sixty-fourth year. He was an authority on agricultural subjects, and was born in Barre, Mass.

JOHN M. HAMILTON, a retired police Lieutenant of the old Brooklyn Police Department, died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday after an operation. He was in his seventy-eighth year and formerly for many years lived in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, where he was well known in Democratic politics.

RICHARD LAWRENCE JENNINGS, formerly for thirty years Superintendent of the old Brooklyn City Railroad, that is now the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, died on Monday at his home, 3,319 Avenue K, Flatbush, aged 86 years. After retiring from the railroad service, Mr. Jennings engaged in the real estate business. He was a veteran of the civil war.

HAROLD B. MELLOR, 24 years old, assistant manager of the Standard Towel Company, died in his home, Liberty Street, Newton, N. J., on Tuesday, of pneumonia. He had recently returned from France, where he had been driving an ambulance at the front in the Morgan-Harjes Unit. On Jan. 3 he joined the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and was waiting to be called into active service when he died.

GEORGE PALMER, formerly for forty years active in the civic and religious work in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his residence, 209 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Palmer came to this country from England in 1848 and ten years later engaged in business in Greenpoint. For more than forty years he was a trustee of the Noble Street Baptist Church and for the last twenty years had been a member of the Mercy Avenue Baptist Church.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BARDACH.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Monroe L. Bardach, (nee Lucile Lowenberg), 24 Brookline Av., Albany, N. Y., a daughter, on Jan. 23. Norfolk, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis papers please copy.

LEVENBERG.—To Mr. and Mrs. Sydney E. Levenberg, (nee Bessie B. Mandelsohn,) a daughter, Jan. 22.

RICH.—Jan. 20, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Rich, a son.

Married.

FAIRBANKS—MAXWELL.—On Dec. 23, 1917, by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, at the Church of the Redeemer, Chicago, Edith Elliott Maxwell to Captain Adolphe St. A. Fairbanks, Engineers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Died.

AGRICOLA.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, after a brief illness, Frances Agricola, beloved mother of Laura E. Distler, Henry and Charles Agricola, in her 60th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral service on Thursday, 8 P. M., at her late home, 1,363 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. Interment Lutheran Cemetery, Friday, 10 A. M.

BAER.—Jan. 22, in her 65th year, Fannie, widow of the late David and devoted mother of Simon, Isaac, Tillie Zimmerman, and Carrie Brooks. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, 103 East 90th St., Friday, Jan. 25, 10:30 A. M.

BARRETT.—On Jan. 23, Joseph Franklin, husband of Alice Booth Barrett. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) 1,970 Broadway, Friday, 8:30 P. M. Philadelphia (Penn.) and Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

BASTABLE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, at his residence, 256 Wadsworth Av., New York, Lawrence Bastable, in his 64th year. Funeral notice later. Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BIGLOW.—Mrs. Bethia A. Biglow, widow of the late Lemuel G. Biglow of New York and daughter of Captain John E. Kenney and Emeline Gardner Kenney, Jan. 4, at Tacoma, Wash.

BUDD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1918, Cora Sherman, wife of Thomas C. Budd. Funeral service on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock, at her late home, 256 Broad St., Red Bank, N. J.

BRUZARD.—On Jan. 23, Carlos Bruzard. Relatives and friends communicate with Frank Campbell, Broadway and 66th St.

CARSTENS.—At his residence, 37 East 122d St., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1918, John, beloved husband of Hattie Carstens, member of New York Veteran Police Association. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHASE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, Marguerite Martindale, wife of William P. Chase. Funeral services at her late residence, 93 Anderson Av., Fort Richmond, S. I., on Thursday, Jan. 24, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

CHENEY.—Suddenly, in the American Aviation Service abroad, on Jan. 20, William Halsall Cheney, 1920, First Lieutenant American Aviation Corps, youngest son of Mrs. William H. Schofield of Peterboro, N. H., and the late Charles P. Cheney, aged 21 years.

COCHRAN.—Entered into rest Jan. 22, 1918, at her residence, Rockville Centre, L. I., Jennette Clark O'Farrell, wife of the late Judge Robert Cochran of White Plains, N. Y. Funeral services at Greenwood Chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock Friday morning.

COLBY.—Alpheus E., aged 80 years, died at his home, Sparkill, N. Y., on Jan. 23. Funeral of a life member of Greenwood Lodge, No. 589, F. and A. M. Funeral services to be held at his late residence at 8 P. M. on Thursday. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery on Friday afternoon, Jan. 25, 1918.

DE CASTRO.—On Jan. 22, Felix Rey de Castro of 55 Broadway, city. Funeral on Thursday, Jan. 24, from the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, 7 State St., city, at 10 o'clock. Havana papers please copy.

DOBLIN.—Phebe, aged 56 years, at her home, 26 Prospect Av., Flushing, N. Y. Funeral services from the chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M.

DORMAN.—Suddenly, Jan. 22, 1918, Beatrice Dorman, beloved daughter of John H. and the late Catherine Dorman. Funeral Friday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 809 St. Nicholas Av. Interment St. Raymond's Catholic Cemetery.

DRIVER.—At East Orange, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, Frederick A. Driver, in his 83d year. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 189 South Burnett St., East Orange, on Thursday evening, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock.

DUFF.—At Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, John J. Duff.

DUFFY.—John, Sunday, Jan. 22. Son, who is an attorney in Brooklyn, communicate with George Kelly, undertaker, 337 Columbus Av., Manhattan.

DUNNE.—On Jan. 22, Thomas P. Dunne, beloved son of Bridget A. Dunne (nee Keegan) and the late Daniel J. Dunne. Funeral from his late residence, 587 Lexington Av., Friday, A. M.; thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral. Requiem mass at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

GLASEL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, Celia, beloved wife of Joseph, devoted mother of Erma, Julius, Irving Glasel. Funeral from home, 2,890 Amsterdam Av., Thursday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M., sharp. Interment private.

GUEST.—At Bogota, N. J., Jan. 23, 1918, Myra, Castle, beloved wife of Alfred Guest, aged 77 years. Services 24 Homestead Place, Friday evening at 8:30. Carriages meet West Shore train leaving Weehawken at 7:27 P. M., arriving at Bogota 7:48.

HEALY.—On Jan. 22, William J., beloved husband of Catherine Healy, (nee Delarey,) and father of Madelina, Catherine, and the late William J. Healy, Jr. Funeral from his late residence, 357 West 122d St., on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 10:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Joseph, Morningside Av. and Morningside Av. Solemn requiem mass, 11 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HEMSTROM.—Carl, on Jan. 22. Services at the home of his daughter, 662 Schenck Av., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

HOLE.—Richard, on Jan. 23, at his residence, 510 West 183d, beloved husband of Eliza C. and father of William H., Richard, Jr., and James Wallie Hole. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLLADAY.—Suddenly, Jan. 23, of heart failure, Louis W., son of Adele and brother of Paula Holladay. Friends may view body today from 3 to 5, at 410 West 35th St.

HOUSTON.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 23, 1918, Robert Houston, Jr., son of Robert J. and Mary F. Houston. Funeral services at the home, 97 South Grove St., Friday, Jan. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., Lieutenant David R., son of Anna L. Jackson, in the 22d year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Chapel, Murray Hill, Flushing, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 25, at 10 A. M.

KEMPNER.—Louis, on Jan. 21, beloved husband of Grace A. Kempner and father of Alexander S. and David Dudley, at his residence, 251 West 92d St., in his 61st year. Funeral services at his home, Thursday, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

KEMPNER.—Mount Sinai Lodge No. 2, I. O. B. B.: Brethren are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Louis Kempner, on Thursday morning, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock, at his late home, 251 West 92d St.

MYRON SULZBERGER, President.
HUGO TAUSSIG, Secretary.

KENNEDY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1918, James B. Kennedy, aged 77 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 112 East 123d St., Thursday, 24th inst., 8 P. M.

LACKMAN.—Fred, on Monday, Jan. 21, after a long illness. Funeral from his late home, 807 Halsey St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock.

LAMBELET.—On Jan. 22, 1918, Henri A. Lambelet. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 812 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 24, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

LANSING.—Catherine Gansvoort, wife of the late Abraham Lansing and granddaughter of the late General Peter Gansevoort, Jr., entered into rest on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, 1918. Services private, at her late residence, 115 Washington Av., Albany, N. Y., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

McQUINESS.—Frank, at Spartanburg, Jan. 22, 1918. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. William Hoar, 31 Brill St., Newark, N. J. Time later.

The Woman Voter

National Convention Balloting and the Odd Situations That Arise in It—How the Dark Horse Sometimes Gallops to Victory.

TWENTY-THIRD ARTICLE—SHE LEARNS WHAT A DARK HORSE IS.

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"Did you ever read a mediaeval story," said the Correspondent, "in which an unknown Black Knight entered the tournament at the last moment, kept his vizor down, discomfited all the famous champions, and won the fair hand of Count Hugo's daughter?"

Jane believed she had. The others seemed doubtful.

"Well, there was a variant of that story that was popular when fiction about racing was in fashion. The sporting hero, at the end of a run of hard luck, and just as the mortgage was about to be foreclosed on his ancestral home, was saved by the mysterious stranger who counselled him to stake his all on an unknown dark horse that had just been entered for the Goodwood Stakes. Or maybe it was the unfortunate heroine, about to be married to the wicked Lord Ponsonby to save her father from a debtor's prison, who was delivered from that fate by this dark horse, which appeared from nobody knew where and ran off with the stakes, beating all the favorites.

"Well, that's where the Dark Horse in politics originated. Like the one in the story, he pops up from nowhere and beats all the favorites.

"When the convention meets there are several candidates, each with a strong backing. The balloting begins, and it turns out that no candidate has a majority over all. If it is a Democratic Convention he must have not merely a majority over all, but a vote amounting to two-thirds of the total. The balloting goes on without result; there is a deadlock, and no way out of it, apparently. None of the candidates, or rather of their managers and followers, will yield; and finally the deadlock is broken by the nomination of somebody who had never been put forward at all, or if put forward, had never been seriously considered for the nomination. The Black Knight gallops off with Count Hugo's daughter; the Dark Horse wins the race."

"If it takes two-thirds to make a nomination in a Democratic Convention, and only a majority in a Republican Convention, I should think the Democrats would have to fall back on the Dark Horse pretty often," observed the Business Woman.

"On the contrary," put in the ex-Congressman, "the Dark Horse is not much more frequent in Democratic Conventions than in Republican ones. I admit the thing ought to work out as you say, but the reason why it doesn't is simple, and it is usually easier to reach a nomination in a Democratic Convention, in spite of its two-thirds rule, than in a Republican one.

"The reason is that along with the two-thirds rule there generally goes the unit rule. That is a rule requiring that the delegation from each State shall vote as a unit. The result of that is that it is easier to pile up a big vote for one candidate than it is in the Republican Convention, where everybody can vote as he chooses."

"It seems undemocratic, though," said the College Woman. "How many votes does a State like New York have?"

"Each State has twice as many votes as it has votes in the Electoral College," answered the ex-Congressman. "New York has forty-five votes in the Electoral College, so it has ninety votes in the convention."

"Then," went on the College Woman, "if forty-six members of the New York delegation favor one man and forty-four favor another the votes of the forty-four have to be cast as the forty-six may dictate?"

"Yes. And that isn't the whole of it," said the ex-Congressman. "If those forty-six are under the domination of a boss and the forty-four are not the boss casts the vote of the forty-four as well as of the forty-six. So we have seen at convention after convention the contradictory spectacle of a large part of the New York delegation, sometimes nearly half of it, working tooth and nail for one candidate while their votes were cast for another. The Republicans used to have the unit rule, too, but they broke away from the custom years ago.

"It isn't always the convention that imposes the rule, though; the States themselves usually do it. The thing seems very inequitable, but as long as the two-thirds rule is maintained the unit rule will have to be, except in cases where there is no real contest; and it doesn't work out so inequitably as you would think. I can't recall any case where either the unit rule or the two-thirds rule has ever prevented the nomination of any man who was the choice of a majority of the individual delegates. Besides, it is logical, as long as the States and not the people elect the President, the States and not the individual delegates should do the nominating, that is the argument."

"But where do they get their Dark Horse from?" asked the Business Woman. "Do they just fall back, in sheer weariness, on any Tom, Dick, or Harry? Isn't there any principle in the selection? Do they just picq up any name that anybody happens to mention?"

"No, the Dark Horse is usually very carefully groomed," said the Correspondent. "They keep him in the stable until the others have been around the track two or three times before they send him out, but he's there all the time, with his trainer carefully watching the race for the moment when it will be safe to take his blanket off and start him. Generally he never gets out of the stable; the race is won by the favorite, and he never gets a chance. But once in a while the race is so long drawn out that the Dark Horse can be sent out to make it with success.

"I can make it plain, I think, by the classic case of the Dark Horse, which is that of Garfield. In the Republican Convention of 1880 it was necessary for the candidate to have 378 votes in order to be nominated. Grant was the highest candidate; his vote never fell below 304 and never rose above 313, and its average was 306. Blaine was next, with 284 votes on the first ballot, and there were four other candidates. One of them, however, had only 10 votes; he was being groomed as a Dark Horse, and these 10 votes were cast for him steadily so as to keep the convention reminded of his name, in the event of a break in the deadlock. This was William Windom of Minnesota.

"On the second ballot, however, a delegate voted for Garfield, who had not been placed in nomination and was not a candidate; who was, indeed, the leader of the Ohio delegation, which had John Sherman as its Favorite Son. After that on nearly every ballot one lone vote continued to be cast for Garfield. Sometimes two votes would be cast for him, and on the next ballot the vote would drop to one. So, steadily, for thirty-three ballots, that steady hammering of Garfield's name kept it before the convention, as did the steady casting of the 10 votes for Windom.

"Long before the first thirty-three ballots had been cast it was evident that there could be no outcome to the deadlock but the nomination of a new man. All the regular condidates were still sticking at about the same place where they had begun, Grant with 309, Blaine with 276, and so on; there was in each case the variation of only a handful of votes. That sort of thing might go on forever, and the convention was now in its second week. The break must come. Would it bring out Windom or Garfield?

"The Wisconsin delegation had a caucus and voted to swing to Garfield. It swung to him accordingly, and started a stampede which nominated him on the thirty-sixth ballot. On the thirty-fourth ballot Garfield got seventeen votes, on the thirty-fifth he got fifty, and on the thirty-sixth he got 399.

"Now for the proof of what I said about how the Dark Horse is really groomed from the beginning. There had from the first been certain political leaders favorable to the nomination of Garfield. One of them was Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, afterward President, and another was Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, afterward Postmaster General. It had been agreed that neither of these important States should be swung to Garfield until the moment when the deadlock had wearied everybody and its vote would create a sensation.

"But it was necessary to have a steady reminder of Garfield's name on every ballot, otherwise the convention would swing to Windom. So Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania arranged with two delegates named Geer and Taylor to do that steady hammering. Geer was to vote for Garfield on every ballot; Taylor was to chime in now and then, and then vote for some one else on the next ballot. That is why the vote for Garfield was sometimes one, sometimes two. Once in a while both of them missed out; probably they were out at lunch, or something.

"It was arranged, also, that Indiana should swing to Garfield first, and that Wisconsin should not join her until the next ballot. Why? When I give you the reason, you will see how carefully a Dark Horse is groomed, and realize the truth of what I said about how his blanket is not taken off until the exact moment when he should enter the race. It was because Indiana begins with I and Wisconsin begins with W.

"On the alphabetical roll Wisconsin comes at the end. It is the last important State. The idea was this: Indiana was to swing on the thirty-fourth ballot, and that would startle the convention and set everybody on the qui vive for a crash. The ballot would pass and the crash would not come; but on the next ballot, when excitement had increased to the point of frenzy, Wisconsin would suddenly end it by hurling its delegation after Indiana's. It so happened that, as the thirty-fifth ballot progressed, delegates here and there began to add their votes to Indiana's, but no whole State delegation did. The addition of vote after vote to Garfield, however, increased the psychological effect and the excitement, and when, at the very end of the rollcall, Payne suddenly threw Wisconsin to Garfield, nothing could stop the stampede. On the next and last ballot all the candidates except Grant were deserted, and their followers rushed for the Garfield bandwagon. Grant's indomitable stalwarts stood out to the end and cast their unchangeable 306 votes in Garfield's teeth at the last.

"I have told the story just to show the rise and progress of the Dark Horse in its most classic case. Garfield was the perfect Dark Horse. Other Dark Horses have entered the convention with at least a State delegation behind them. They have been at least favorite sons, but Garfield was not even a minor candidate. Instead, he was the manager of another candidacy, that of Sherman; he was the steersman of the Sherman boom, and had made the speech placing Sherman in nomination. He was accused of treachery, but I think that the worst that could be said of him was that he knew the plans of Harrison and Payne. But they had no intention of swinging their votes to him until it became obviously impossible to nominate any of the regular candidates.

"There is no other perfect example of the Dark Horse in Republican history. Hayes in 1876 was a Dark Horse, but not a perfect example, for he had as many as sixty-one votes on the first ballot. He was, however, distinctly a minor candidate, overshadowed by the battle between such giants as Blaine, Morton, and Conkling, and no one imagined that he would be the candidate when the convention met, or until it was deadlocked.

"A perfect example of the Dark Horse on the Democratic side is the nomination of Horatio Seymour by the Democrats in 1868. That was a nomination that was entirely without any previous grooming of the Dark Horse, at least to his own knowledge; for Seymour was in poor health and did not want the nomination. He was the Chairman of the convention, and the opponents of Chief Justice Chase seized upon him in desperation to beat Chase. Seymour himself was one of the engineers of the Chase boom. The plan was, after the convention had been deadlocked for awhile, for him to retire from the chair and start the Chase stampede; but Samuel J. Tilden, the anti-Chase leader, had his plans laid for this very moment, and as soon as Seymour was out of the chair the delegations began yelling for him. He tried to stop it, crying out, 'Your candidate I cannot be;' but Tilden had his men well in hand, and their candidate he was before he and the rest of the dumfounded Chase men knew what had happened to them.

"That clever trick of Tilden's had a terrible come-back for him. It lost him the Presidency. Eight years later he was the Democratic candidate himself; the election was disputed, the question was up to Congress, and one electoral vote would change it. Many of the Republicans in the Senate believed that the State of Louisiana, which had been credited to Hayes, rightly belonged to Tilden. One of them was Roscoe Conkling. It was found that there were enough such Republicans, added to the Democrats, to give the electoral vote of that State to Tilden, when the question came up for decision, and Conkling was to lead them. Nothing but his great prestige as a Republican leader would induce the lesser men to break loose from their own party on such an issue.

When the day came Conkling was not there, and the lesser Republicans did not dare break away. No fight was raised by them over the Louisiana vote, and after a compromise had been arranged Hayes was seated in the Presidential chair.

"Why did Conkling turn the Presidency over to Hayes? He was under the influence of Kate Chase Sprague, the daughter of Chief Justice Chase; and according to Colonel A. K. McClure, she avenged her father by inducing Conkling to stand by his party. She deprived Tilden of the Presidency as he had deprived Chase.

"Polk was a Dark Horse, who never received a vote in the convention that nominated him in 1844 until the eighth ballot, and was nominated on the ninth. Pierce, in 1852, was a Dark Horse; he did not receive a vote until the thirty-fifth ballot, and was not nominated until the forty-ninth. Unlike other Dark Horses, the convention did not stampede to him as soon as he was sprung on it; he stuck around thirty votes on each ballot for thirteen ballots, and the convention was finally stampeded for him rather reluctantly. He had no managers for his boom.

"That's another thing," cut in the Business Woman. "How is a boom managed? And who gets it up? Could I get up a boom for somebody if I wanted to, or is it worked up in some secret and mysterious fashion?"

[The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.]

THE TEACHING STAFF.

Transfers and Appointments in the Various Public Schools.

The following were assigned yesterday by the Board of Education as teachers of speech improvement, to take effect Feb. 1:

Birmingham, A. V., from P. S. 28, Manhattan, to P. S. 67, 82, 11, Manhattan.
Birmingham, A. I., from P. S. 149, Brooklyn, to P. S. 149, 35, 93, Brooklyn.
Dooling, Anna M., from P. S. 94, Manhattan, to P. S. 94, 9, 17, Manhattan.
Dybynska, Josephine, from P. S. 78, Brooklyn, to P. S. 32, 20, 78, Brooklyn.
Farrell, Eleanor A., from P. S. 41, Queens, to P. S. 23, 31, 41, 20, 21, Queens.
Fisher, Lillian S., from P. S. 144, Brooklyn, to P. S. 106, 168, Brooklyn.
Gilroy, May C., from P. S. 109, Manhattan, to P. S. 54, 48, 157, Manhattan.
Hartye, Louise M., from P. S. 13, Brooklyn, to P. S. 13, 46, 58, Brooklyn.
Horowitz, Nellie, from P. S. 43, Brooklyn, to P. S. 25, 79, 162, Brooklyn.
Kiely, Kathryn M., from P. S. 150, Manhattan, to P. S. 66, 90, 24, Manhattan.
Kunnes, Rebecca, from P. S. 178, Brooklyn, to P. S. 179, 70, 26, Brooklyn.
McCord, Edna M., from P. S. 84, Manhattan, to P. S. 84, 51, 53, Manhattan.
Milne, Katherine, from P. S. 4, Queens, to P. S. 53, 1, 4, Queens.
O'Connell, Katherine L., from P. S. 188B, Manhattan, to P. S. 188B, 186G, 75, Manhattan.
O'Connor, Anna G., from P. S. 27, Manhattan, to P. S. 109, 30, 83, Manhattan.
Pastel, Esta V., from P. S. 53, Bronx, to P. S. 53, 1 1,546, Bronx and Manhattan.
Shelsey, Clara L., from P. S. 1, Queens, to P. S. 80, 11, 3, Queens.
Tole, Edith, from P. S. 89B, Manhattan, to P. S. 21, 28, 69, Manhattan.
McNally, Elizabeth H., from P. S. 27, 179, 40, 20, Manhattan, to P. S. 27, 179, 40, 79, Manhattan.
Gregory, Gertrude A., from P. S. 98, 9, 58, Manhattan, to 98, 96G, 96B, Manhattan.
Pray, Sophie A., from P. S. 85, 158, 96, Manhattan, to P. S. 53, 77, Manhattan.
Zevis, Rae, from P. S. 75, 7, 65, Manhattan, to P. S. 7, 65, Manhattan.

The following transfers of high school teachers were made: Joseph Lichtenberg, Asst. Tchr. of Math. from Commercial to Stuyvesant; Guy Wellington, Asst. Tchr. Physical Trg., from Stuy. to Boys.

Transfers of the following elementary school teachers were made:

Manhattan.

	From School.	To School.
Callahan Mary V	92	22
Cookingham, Bertha A	3	39
Sheerin, Ethel M	158	18
Ritter, Julius	132	52
Grady, Joseph	55	52
Pullman, William S	109	42
Zametkin, Frederic K	158	62
Cybulsky, William	69	70
Levenson, Samuel M	10	Voc.for Boys
O'Reilly, James F., (teacher of non-vocational subject)	43	Voc.for Boys
Case, Hadley C., (teacher of non-vocational subject)	24	Voc.for Boys
Saruya, Selma E	97	80
Van de Cap, Margaret	177	62
Leffler, Katherine	50	G96
Clarke, Elizabeth W	48	90
Baldwin, Mary M	69	171
Insler, Bertha	171	B188
Kearney, James M., (as teacher of non-vocational subject)	18	Murray Hill Voc.
Cogin, Meyer	2	7
Richman, Jacob M	34	7
Flaum, Morris H	176	63
Holahan, Joseph V	54	115
Robinson, Harry W	77	5
Sher, Reta I	192	5
Felts, Essie P	85	5
Radford, Veronica D	29	5
Clark, Ella A	95	6
Gorman, Mary	18	18
Johnson, Rosa B	192	33
Browne, Ruby M	37	80
Cornwell, Katherine	53	80
Eygabroad, Mary E	52	80
Fox, Rebecca S	37	80
Wochin, Laura	16	34
Fitzsimons, Isabelle E	67	32
Hamilton, Grace E	30	42
Dickinson, Kate L	16	32
Carey, Rosalie	91	52
Kantrowitz, Fanny	7	52
Mooney, Marie G	25	53
Brady, Anna F	21	54
Brown, Cora Mae	84	54
Blunan, Bessie, (teacher of class for the blind)	186	54
Bonnoll, Elizabeth	18	54
MacDonnell, Phoebe H	14	54
Woods, Marion	13	68
Mayer, Florence H	168	68
Clarke, Mildred H	22	72
Israel, Frances	2	75
Horowitz, Sarah	158	75
Moloney, Kate E	85	78
Hobien, Henrietta C	21	84
Reilly, Florence C	30	85
English, Lillie	30	85
Dreeben, Rose	30	85
Lee, Edith L	35	91
deLeeuw, Harriet	35	91
Fredsall, Hilda V	85	91
Murphy, Gladys	74	93
Woodruff, Mabelle	79	95
Massce, Gazella F	39	G96
Klieger, Amelia	30	102
Phelan, Anna L	82	103
Shapiro, Philip	84	109
Lowy, Estelle	172	115
McDonnell, Eleanor T	67	116
Kennedy, Edna M	58	119
Regaliner, Augusta	116	119
Nickum, Harriet B	11	119
Mulry, Mary E	8	122
Rhing, Anna I	5	182
Curtin, Anna	80	135
Gladstone, Lillian B	12	157
Meyer, Emma F	12	157
Serling, Kate G	12	157
Leopold, Rita B	172	158
Stahl, Grace	1	169
Little, Thelka A	95	169
Telford, Harriet M	168	169
Bremner, Ada	115	P170
Zuckerburg, Helena M	121	171
Burnett, Libey	75	171
Klee, Lillian B	168	171
Cohen, Rae	121	171
Baum, Lillian D	2	171
Cohen, Hannah	2	171
Zaitels, Sara	121	172
Witt, Elsie	3	184
Stapleton, Josephine	76	186
Van Damm, Sophie	95	186
Radford, Alice L	58	186
Kelly, May A	54	192
Gross, Cornelia M	22	192
Campbell, Alice B	23	192

SCHEDULE B1—KINDERGARTNERS.

Ganow, Ada F	11
Schroeder, Emma G	108
Cullen, Julia	157
Van Cott, Emily R	58
Weinberger, Bella	16
Frothingham, Isabel V	192
Lowe, Harriet C	12
Baxter, Lillian E	47

Bronx.

SCHEDULE B5.

Grover, G. Alvin	91
Greer, Sarah	93
Bender, Jacob	109
Klein, Louis J	70
Gilliard, Benjamin G	18
Padys, Mayer	17

SCHEDULE B2.

Joseph, Sarah	55
King, Beatrice	46
Curry, Sarah K	5
Lee, Katherine F	85

SCHEDULE V1.

Measop, Gilbert L	2
Rosenzweig, Nathaniel	21

SCHEDULE B1.

Eberle, Emma D	28
McGrath, Ruth E	21
Williams, Mabel	21
Lipkin, Minnie	58
Wald, Evelyn	108
Broughton, Sarah	P89
Fairchild, Julia W	34
Wahl, Clara A	28
Lyons, B. Theresa	168
Hall, Bella T	40
Walsh, Mary	39
O'Connor, Ellen J	20
Grace, Frances	1
Carr, Marguerite C	28
Cook, Grace E	6
Levin, Jeannette	70
Grossman, Max	87
Aielnikoff, Sophie	177
Dowd, Anna W	54
Kraft, Charles J., Jr	132
Lyons, Anna L	85
Oplansky, Golda	85
Veltfort, Charlotte	87
Hammon, Sara L	172
Wurster, Susan E	58
O'Neill, Mary F	12
Feldstein, Nettie S	4
Tarpey, Margaret A	20
Doherty, Avis M	6
Harrington, Eleanor	72

SCHEDULE B1—KINDERGARTNERS.

Hafer, Lilla D	85
Daneke, Marie E	35

Brooklyn.

SCHEDULE B5.

Deegan, Susie H	172
Maloney, Frances C	34
Kane, Martha A., as teacher in charge	98
Teschemacher, Helen A	158
Winter, John J., as teacher in charge	8

SCHEDULE VII.

Sanders, Edward	165
Fleischmann, Samuel	168
Beinart, John L	34
Laufer, Abraham M	B84
Lowenstein, Simon S	B84

SCHEDULE B2.

Quick, Emma M	86
Putnam, Elsie M	B188
Goode, Martha G	64
Norton, Mary L	126
Dillon, Margaret J	51
Struller, Grace M	109
Blankley, H. Evelyn	78
Delin, Anna C	171
Baldwin, Caroline	140
Freudenthal, Jeannette	B84

SCHEDULE B1.

Meren, Harriet, as teacher of the regular grades	B84
Bierman, Marguerite C	2
Ernst, Agnes F	98
McIlduff, Margaret L	169
Hamilton, Lucy	158
McEnaney, Mary C	88
McAfee, Helen R	104
Stern, Kosetta	158
Defacis, May R	19
Fitzgerald, Mary E	21
Stapleton, Anna E	23
Chapel, Elizabeth P	137
Hanrahan, Mary V	78
Stample, Leona	126
Hardick, Mollie	106
Smith, Louise M	49
Heins, Helen D	B84
Steigman, D. Annette	13
Goodman, Sarah B	108
Bauer, Bertha E	21
Way, Marguerite L	178
Havill, Frances M	149
Alderman, Ruth	114
Connor, Theresa V	155
Petersen, Charlotte E	174
Flanagan, Julia	97
Storm, Mary L	92
O'Neill, Mary C	2
Johnson, Elsa B	189
de Camp, Ethel M	66
Fernseding, Josephine	134
Frank, Sadie	48
Wubbenhorst, Edith	104
Fischler, Clara	158
Chapin, Helen M	11
Raven, Ethel F	122
Stoutenburgh, Blanche	146
Donohue, Anna	174
Arthur, Grace	34
Wintner, Florence X	149
Reilly, Mary L	98
Schwalowsky, Minnie L	109
Kirschenbaum, Rebecca	23
Eisenberg, Beatrice H	158
Erhardt, Louise A	46
Preece, Matilda M	2

SCHEDULE B1—KINDERGARTNERS.

Skinner, Gertrude E	162
Hay, Theodora H	8
Taylor, Florence	86
Hollmann, Edith	178
Akberg, Jeannette	156
Valentine, Florence E	158
Warren, Harriette D	173
Burrows, Fay	160
Rutherford, Gladys	21

Queens.

SCHEDULE VII.

Miller, John M	174
MacMillan, Robert G	91

SCHEDULE B2 PLUS $100, (UNGRADED.)

Beswick, Phebe	64

Teacher of an ungraded class.

SCHEDULE B2.

Prestley, Sarah E	64

SCHEDULE B1.

Goldfuss, Bertha D	73
Snow, Annette	158
Conway, Winifred	4
Purcell, Loretto G	4
Rosenfeld, Bessie J	76
Devlin, Amy E	25
Bown, Mary E	158
Reiss, Louise	51
Willett, Florence M	51
Fittin, Gertrude C	134
Cosman, Lena	173
Ingils, Anna L	173
Smith, Lucy E	173
Wagner, Lavina R	50
Bach, Caroline	76
Simons, Louise M	91
Swenson, M. Edna	95
Smyth, Mary C	165
Mackin, Mary M	109
Schluchtner, Lillian C	62

Richmond.

SCHEDULE VII.

Jump, Howard J	12

SCHEDULE B2.

Bell, Mabel B. V	16

SCHEDULE B1.

Green, Alice M	21
Clark, Efreda	83
Higgins, Bride M	18
Schrenk, Anna M	7
Lyon, Delia M	26
Beyer, Mary F	8
Regan, Mary C	8
Egbert, Edith H	28

The following were appointed teachers of cooking: Marie L. Fabregas, Flore P. Freidlander, Nettie A. Fitch, Kathleen A. MacAdams, Irene A. Lown, Agnes M. Turnbull, Ethel Jones, Marian A. Early, Marguerite G. Leary, Margaret M. Malloy, Eleanor Grace. Martha Westfall, teacher of cooking, was assigned to the office of Director of Cooking, to assist in supervision.

Abraham Levy was appointed to Evander Childs High School, Schedule D3, as laboratory assistant, (physics and chemistry.)

The following were appointed assistants to Principals:

SCHEDULE B3—MEN.

Wallstein, D. D	83	Johnston, F. M	115

WOMEN.

McCauley, E. P	3	Gilman, Eleanor	91
Palmland, R	3	Keator, M. L	21

The following were appointed teachers in the elementary schools:

Manhattan.

SCHEDULE B1—WOMEN.

Magowan, Nana	1	Freidman Anna H	73
Beck, E. M	2	Kennedy, Nora E	76
Twichell, Esther	2	O'Brien, V. L	78
Gravey, Lena	2	Kiernan, Agnes	78
Hefferman, M. T	2	Esper, Dora	78
Traver, M. L	4	Reisman, Anna	78
Bergin, M. C	5	Davenport, D	78
Park, Margaret B	5	Sawtelle, M. F	88
Geigerman, H. M	5	Bernstein, Roslyn	83
Sheinberg, Sara	8	Rosenthal, I. B	83
McGeary, I. M	9	Wilson, Viola	83
Hughes, J. M	B10	Gallagher, J	84
Haeseler, A. C	P10	Goldstein, Rose	85
Kent, Elizabeth	11	Rappaport, M	85
Herschkowitz, M. L	12	Merkelson, Sarah	85
Katz, Clara	12	Brooks, C	86
Steifel, M. R	14	Stitt, Elsie L	91
Edinburgh, Rose	17	Jessup, Marie E	93
Lahm, Jennie	17	Joachim, Ruth	94
Holland, Eleanor	19	Durr, Lena	95
Zahn, Anna	20	Powers, Anna J	95
Ker, Edith G	21	Willment, Edith	95
Guttman, Ethel F	21	Danielson, Irene	P96
Idelson, Rose	21	Devlin, Alice C	101
Steinlauf, Isabella	21	Himmelstein,	102
Murnane, G. L	23	Deering, Mary M	103
Wittes, Anna	25	Bowen, H. C	104
Osterman, Jennie	25	Kurz, Margaret	107
Duke, Lena	27	Heidelberger, E	107
Taistra, S. A	27	Rosen, Anna B	108
Watterson, F	27	Katz, Laura L	108
Olenin, F. V	28	Pfaff, Florence E	109
Smith, Mary A	30	Cusack, Jane M	109
Shear, Rose	31	Zoll, Elfreda H	109
Kelly, A. G	34	Gunther, Elizabeth	109
Hemming, M. J	34	Goldfinger, Leah	110
Ringel, Mildred R	35	Johnson, Ethel R	110
Schneider, M	35	Turino, Carrie M	114
Marcus, Anna	35	Engel, Gertrude A	115
Leahy, Margaret I	37	Finger, Frances M	115
Abraham, Rae	37	Sexton, Mary V	115
Cohen, Emma D	37	Tocaben, L. M	115
Brauer, Hannah	40	Hansen, Adela M	120
Maloy, E. G	40	Spence, Eulalie	132
Gibson, Ethel	40	Lyons, Luella R	132
Lewkowitz, B	46	McDermott, K	132
Press, Ida	46	King, Harriet	132
Dolan, E. M	50	McAnany, V. H	132
Routh, Martha	52	Cuchal, Bertha	181
D'Onofrio, E. S	57	Goldberg, Ida	140
Molanphy, Clare G	57	Jacobs, Sadie B	140
O'Rourke, M. M	57	Cohen, Ida	141
Gruberg, Henrietta	57	Locke, Lila E	150
Kunte, Helen	58	O'Hara, May V	157
Hoffer, Emma B	58	Vejvoda Olga J	158
McFerran, R. J	60	Kohn, Mary D	160
Schuman, S. I	60	Adams, Irene I	160
Johnson, Ida C	61	Magee, Kathleen	160
McMahon, F	63	Edwards, Clara H	160
Lubin, Sadie	64	Sveningsen, A	163
Duffy, Irene V	64	Sophian, Irene	171
Urban, Marguerite	67	Sneddem, Isabel	172
Popper, M. H	68	O'Hara, C. F	172
Klein, Tillie	68	Ahlers, Emma	172
Freedman, D	70	Pfarrowitz, G	172
O'Connor, K. H	70	Robson, Bertha	172
Rosenthal, L. H	72	Duinkerke, E. E	172
Heyert, Frances	72	Casserly, R. M	177
Reynolds, H. T	72	Twohy, M. M	177
Shapiro, Anne	72	McCarthy, A	183
Morley, Agnes C	72	Koingsberg, L. S	184
Hynes, Marie E	72	Finnegan, H. B	186
Caro, Bertha	72	Shrewsbury, E. M	B184
Cooperman, Edith	72	Sinclair, Agnes	B188

UNGRADED.

SCHEDULE B2—$100.

Ashley, Anna S	34		

SCHEDULE B1—KINDERGARTNERS.

WOMEN.

Hale, E. M	2	Wishny, Sadie	122
Ginther, I. L	12	Bussel, Sarah	130
Lankenau, A. A	13	Brine, M. M	160
Brown, Augusta	60	Wolf, D. S	160
Reimers, A. C	93	Carmin, Sylvia	160
Masson, H. F	108	Siebel, Esther	177
Moore, S. H. M	116		

Bronx.

SCHEDULE B1—WOMEN.

Falk, M. M	1	Woodlock, J	83
Beck, E. M	1	Streich, E. M	83
Doherty, C. F	1	Engel, Ruth	89
McCarthy, E. M	2	Jackson, J	89
Frye, Edna A	2	Akerstrom, F. E	89
Rabbino, Jennie	4	Grossman, M	89
Schmitt, J	5	Ranson, M. T	6
Kretz, D. M	6	Scanlon, F. E	40
Ruff, O. C	6	Tecotsky, L	40
Doherty, May A	6	Kiempner, E	40
Roche, V. M	6	Heidle, N	40
Holscher, F. K	6	Folkoff, E	40
Stauf, A. M	6	Clark, B	42
Kasper, L. C	7	Mitchell, C. R	42
O'Connell, M. C	7	Collins, N. P	43
Bosley, J. V	15	Corrigan, L	44
Coughlin, H. U	16	Randolph, A. E	45
Turns, C. M	17	Penque, C	45
Geissinger, H. S	20	Keane, M. G	45
Wendell, E. E	20	Bambey, J. E	46
Middleton, D. M	20	Meyer, F	46
Buckley, K	21	Fordham, M. R	47
Weller, M. E	21	Gagan, C. M	47
Tracey, Clara	21	Stevenson, L. C	50
Mundell, C	23	Nestor, M. M	54
Gillroy, G. E	26	Juckett, B. A	54
Dielman, A. E	27	Brisk, S	54
Komora, C	27	Moore, L	54
Kramer, Rose	29	Sigman, J	54
Liss, Anna E	30	Fraser, G. M	54
Eisenberg, K	30	Polsky, Dora	54
Sibthorpe, E	32	Weill, Anna	55
Hopkins, E. M	32	Goldberger, A. E	55
Corbett, M. B	32	Horowitz, E. S	55
Wolff, F. E	32	Hoffman, H	55
Lang, A. T	32	Paulsen, A. E	55
Rauch, M	32	Graham, H. M	55

Brooklyn.

SCHEDULE B1.

Bierman, Samuel D	86		

SCHEDULE B1—WOMEN.

Goodwin, T. A	2	Curran, J. M	78
Wright, Bessie	2	Conlon, Mary A	78
Richter, P. E. H	4	Rutledge, Helen M	78
Canning, Irene B	4	Murray, Elva L	78
Downey, Helen J	5	Halbwachs, S. F	80
Huessler, Freda S	7	Cohen, Rose	B84
Fay, Helen W	8	Nelson, Kath. H	G84
Hailey, Helen L	9	Schneider, Grace	G84
Belkirk, Anna R	9	Rosen, Ruth	84
Kuhlman, H	9	Hanover, Pauline	85
Lafrents, F. E	15	Fischer, Irma O	85
Sharkey, K. E	16	Freestone, A. D	87
Goldberg, Eva	16	Fain, Tillie	87
Ryan, Nellie H	19	Egerton, Lavinia V	88
Trapp, Ruth	19	Washington, S. M	88
Fries, Jeanne C	21	Blake, Florence E	91
Dowie, Dorothy R	22	Powell, Gladys A	92
Mills, Catherine	22	Hall, Madeleine	93
Engelkin, Anna C	25	Edwards, A	94
Suydam, Abbie M	25	Wolff, Mildred	94
Egelko, Sadie	32	Bergida, G. G	94
McInerney, Alice	34	Jacobs, Lillian	94
Rosen, Rebecca R	34	Livingston, E. S	97
Sharts, Grace E	36	Rosenberg, L. H	99
Posner, Anna L	37	Nixon, Margaret T	99
Bruseke, Ida M	37	Millgrd, Grace D	102
Leary

JOIE RAY RUNS AWAY FROM RIVALS IN RACE AT GARDEN

RAY FAR TOO FAST FOR RIVAL RUNNERS

Illinois A. C. Star Leaves Field Many Yards Behind in Mile-and-a-Half Contest.

LARGE CROWD SEES RACES

Military Events Enliven Annual Meet of Millrose A. A. at Madison Square Garden.

Joie Ray, the Western whirlwind of the cinderpath and indoor floors, spread-eagled his field last night in the mile-and-a-half race for the Rodman Wanamaker Cup, which was the feature of the Millrose A. A. games in Madison Square Garden. It was a case of Ray first and the rest nowhere, for George L. Otis of the University of Chicago was second, 70 yards behind Ray, and only a foot in front of Clyde J. Stout, another Chicago man. It was a complete triumph for the West, as John W. Ryan of the Boston A. A., the only other starter, was beaten off in the final lap in which a gruelling battle was fought for the minor places.

The Illinois crack went to the front in the third lap and left the others behind him so quickly that competition was lacking thereafter. Thus he failed to get anywhere near the wonderful figures made last year, when he hung up a world's indoor mark for the mile and a half of 6:45. His time last night was 6:57 4-5, and he fell even further behind existing marks in continuing for another half mile in an attempt to better his own figures for two miles of 9:11 2-5, made at the New York A. C. games last Winter. His pace died away so that all he could accomplish was 9:22 2-5, which has been beaten by more than one runner.

Ryan, the Bostonian who has caused upsets here before, seemed to threaten another one when he danced off at the crack of the pistol for the mile and a half. Ray had the outside position, and was five yards behind Ryan at the end of the first lap. He gained three yards in the next event, and at the end of the third lap rushed to the front, never to be headed. Stout, who appeared a little stiff from his long railroad trip, followed his fellow-citizen, and was five yards behind Ray at the end of the fourth lap. Ray began to run in earnest then, and at the half mile he led by ten yards, with Stout leading the trailers by a stride.

Little Joie kept up his sizzling pace and gained ten or more yards on each circuit of the oval, so that he was going his best at the end of the mile, which he negotiated in 4:29. Ray had a lead of 75 yards then. The race was over and he dropped away noticeably in speed as he failed to hear the footsteps of his pursuers. When he crossed the finish line 70 yards to the good there was no demonstration, but there was a cheer for Otis when he nipped Stout on the tape for second place.

With the others off the track Ray's pace grew slower until the last two laps, then a great sprint developed, and as he sped faster and faster to his goal the crowd warmed up. His feet scarcely touched the boards of the last lap and there was a continuous din of cheers as he tore around to finish as fresh as when he started.

Service Race Provides Thrill.

The Army and Navy relay races scheduled as separate events were merged, with the result that it provided one of the most thrilling finishes of the night. Strong teams of college and club cracks had been gathered for the different camps, with the men from the first naval station at Boston favorites. The race appeared to be over when the famous Tom Halpin took up the last relay for the Boston tars, only two yards behind Howard Berry. The all round athlete of Pennsylvania, Berry, however, was game to the core, and strive as he would, Halpin could not cut down the lead until the stretch. He drew up then, but Berry showed his fighting spirit by dashing to the tape and placing victory to the credit of Camp Dix by two yards.

There was a crowd that taxed the capacity of the Garden to see the meet held for the first time under war conditions. The spectators showed a fine appreciation of the many great athletes now wearing khaki, and there was as much enthusiasm to reward the victory of the Camp Dix team in the army and navy relay race as there was to greet the successful finish of Joie Ray's venture. Most of the men who doffed uniforms to compete had been known to the appreciative crowd as college and club performers, and each man had his quota of friends in the densely packed arena seats and galleries.

Another feature of the busy night was the Millrose 600 yards, and in this George Dernell of the Boys' Club gave the New Yorkers a chance to cheer a winner from their own town when he elbowed his way to victory over Robert S. Maxim, the University of Pennsylvania student, who carried the colors of the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia. As in the mile-and-a-half event, the time for the 600 was slow, 1:18 4-5, and it appears as if the strenuous times have had an effect on the fleetness of the athletes.

One of the most interesting incidents of the night was the reappearance in a track contest of little Abel Kiviat, the remarkable all-around runner, who was barred out from amateur competitions a couple of years ago. The new rule to encourage army athletes allowed him to show his speed against the present-day champions. It was one good result of the war, for Kiviat delighted the crowd by running away from his rivals in the 1,000-yard run for the service and winning by twenty-five yards. Kiviat showed all his old speed and judgment, which were needed to escape trouble in the large field of thirty runners, which included a formidable opponent in Willie Gordon, a title winner at the mile, who represented the 107th Regiment.

Kiviat Shows Speed.

Kiviat ran as a member of the Fort Hamilton team, and threaded his way carefully through the field in fourth position. He tried to go to the front in the third lap, but was crowded back. After traveling 600 yards Kiviat cut loose and dashed into the lead with a speed that baffled Gordon, who did his best to follow. The former Irish-American champion took a big lead, but his long absence from the arena made him mistake the finish, and he drew up. This gave momentary hope to Gordon, but Kiviat was going great guns again in a jiffy and won with plenty to spare in 2:24 1-5. He was cheered throughout the race, and his victory caused the first big demonstration of the night.

The speed of a noted baseball star, Mike McNally of the Red Sox, was tested in the 70-yard dash for the service. The second baseman was a live wire in his heat, which he captured with ease, but he failed to survive the second round. Elmer Smith, a former Mercersburg Academy lad who represented Fort Slocum, was on his toes at the start of the final, and in a hot race he defeated Arthur Engels, the New York A. C. sprinter and hurdler, who is now in the Officers' School at Camp Upton.

Engels was doomed to another defeat in the low hurdle event. It was another good race, and the three leaders topped the last hurdle almost on a line. In the run on the flat Mr. Burke of the Allentown Ambulance Service just squeezed in before Engels. In the high hurdles Burke fell and Engels won from E. F. Smalley, the Pennsylvania hurdler.

Tug of war contests for the service and races in full equipment evoked great enthusiasm among the many soldiers and sailors in the crowd. Both the equipment races were won by large margins. The open event for the army fell to a fine specimen of a fighter, who handled his rifle as though it were a toy. He was M. J. Hayes, a Colgate College man now at Camp Upton. The local favorite, Nick Gianakopulos, won the event for Spartanburg men, and ran the half-mile 5 seconds faster than Hayes accomplished in the open event. He turned the distance in 2:20 2-5.

70-Yard Scratch, Military.—Won by Elmer W. Smith, 21st Company, Fort Slocum; A. Engels, Officers' School, Camp Upton, second; J. J. Schlsiper, Camp Wadsworth, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

Match One-Mile Relay, Millrose A. A. vs. Meadowbrook Club.—Won by Millrose A. A. (W. Murray, W. A. Dreckman, F. Safarowic, M. A. Devaney;) Meadowbrook Club, (E. Esler, G. Poppert, J. Esler, H. Holden.) Time—3:47 1-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Scratch, Military.—Won by Abel R. Kiviat, Fort Hamilton; W. F. Gordon, 107th Regiment, Pelham, N. T. C., second; H. H. Paine, First Naval District, third. Time—2:24 1-5.

70-Yard Low Hurdles, Military.—Won by M. Burke, U. S. A. A. S., Allentown; A. Engels, Officers' School, Camp Upton, second; Lieutenant R. Crawford, Camp Dix, third. Time—0:09.

Half-Mile Run, With Full Equipment, for Army Only.—Won by M. J. Hayes, 306th Infantry, Camp Upton; C. M. Finch, 311th Infantry, Camp Dix, second; S. D. Richmond, 8th Regiment, Fort Wadsworth, third. Time—2:25 4-5.

Half-Mile Run, With Full Equipment, for Spartansburg Encampment.—Won by N. Gianaopulos; J. Soukal, second; J. Buckley, third. Time—2:20 2-5.

70-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by Arthur Engels, Officers School, Camp Upton; E. F. Smalley, Q. M. C., Fort Slocum, second; Lieutenant R. Crawford, 307th Field Artillery, Camp Dix, third. Time—0:09 3-5.

One Mile and Half Invitation for Rodman Wanamaker Trophy.—Won by Joie W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; George L. Otis, University of Chicago, second; Clyde J. Stout, Chicago, Ill., third. Time—6:57 4-5. Ray's time for two miles, 9:22 2-5.

Millrose 600-Yard Invitation.—Won by George W. Dernell, Boys' Club; Robert S. Maxam, Meadow Brook Club, second; James O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, third. Time—1:18 4-5.

One-mile Relay Race for Army and Navy.—Won by Camp Dix, (W. Anderson, Oscar Anderson, W. F. Kelly, H. J. Berry;) First Naval District, Boston, (T. F. Burke, E. E. Phillips, J. F. O'Hara, T. J. Halpen.) second; U. S. A. A. C., Allentown, third. Time—3:41 2-5.

Sixty-Yard Rescue Race, for the Army.—Won by Sergeant Maher and Corporal Ruddy, Fort Hancock; Sergent and McAvoy, 308th Infantry, Camp Upton, second; Aet and Brunner, Artillery Brigade, Camp Upton, third. Time—0:20 2-5.

Medley Relay Championship of Metropolitan Association, one mile and seven-eighths.—Won by Millrose A. A., (F. Safarowic, M. Geis, R. Crawford, M. A. Devaney;) Paulist A. A., (J. Cunningham, P. Walters, H. Wiggo, second; George,) second; Boys' Club, (J. Guttreund, G. Aaron, J. J. Barnes, L. Singer,) third. Time—8:09 2-5.

Tug of War, Military.—Won by Fort Hancock first team; Fort Hancock second team second; Camp Upton, third.

Wall Scaling.—Won by Fort Hamilton team; Fort Hancock team second. Time—2:11 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Military.—Won by Elmer W. Smith, 21st Company, Fort Slocum; George L. Kline, U. S. A. A. C., Allentown, second; Howard Uhl, Navy Yard, New York, third. Time—0:35 4-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap, A. A. U.—Won by Gordon T. Nightingale, New Hampshire State College, (scratch;) N. P. Siegel, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, (50 yards.) second; N. Gianakopulos, Camp Wadsworth, (scratch,) third. Time—15:15.

MARINES SEE BOAT SHOW.

Exhibit of Motor Craft Attracts Many to Grand Central Palace.

A large delegation of United States Marines enlivened the Motor Boat Show at Grand Central Palace yesterday. The navy band from the U. S. S. Recruit played several martial airs and there were solos by Harold Odell, one of the jackies. The largest crowd of the week attended the exhibition yesterday, and among those who were most interested in the motor craft was James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany.

The Society of Automotive Engineers will attend the show tomorrow. This organization, comprising the leading engineers of the country who are connected with the motor boat automobile and airplane industries, is co-operating with the Government and has placed all its valuable data and resources at the Government's disposal.

When it is considered that a dozen years ago the marine engine was a very crude, uncertain affair, the exhibits at this year's show seem all the more remarkable. Big strides have been made in their construction from the small engines of one and one-half horse power to the high-powered, heavy types for installation in the large sea-going craft.

Motor boating has grown far beyond the limits of a sporting proposition. At first the amateurs took it up as a novelty and a pleasure, but it has now grown to enormous proportions. Their support enabled the engineers to experiment and to perfect the gasoline motor, and as soon as it was shown to be practical and reliable it was built for commercial purposes and has been pushing the steam engine very hard. In boats of certain size its advantages over the steam engine are many.

KUEHNE AND TAYLOR LOSE.

Noted Skaters Unable to Concede the Allotted Handicaps.

Walter Kuehne and William Taylor, New York A. C. skaters, last night failed in their efforts to concede handicaps in two events in the opening races of the Prospect Outdoor Rink in Brooklyn. Kuehne and Taylor, with Charles Schmidt of the Tremont Skating Club, started from scratch in the half-mile and mile races, and in each event failed to finish among the first three.

The half-mile race was captured by J. A. Gerlin of Brooklyn, from the 50-yard mark, and the honors of the mile chase fell to A. Leitch, Verona Skating Club, who had a handicap of 30 yards. In both competitions the finishes were decidedly close, Gerlin gaining his victory by inches in the blanket finish, while Leitch won by about one yard.

The summaries:

Half-Mile Race, Novice.—Won by E. Langermaier, unattached; C. Jacobs, unattached, second; A. Jones, unattached, third. Time—1:45 2-5.

Half-Mile Race, Handicap.—Won by J. A. Gerlin, unattached, (50 yards;) Irving Reimer, Tremont Skating Club, (20 yards,) second; W. Burkholder, Tremont Skating Club, (30 yards,) third. Time—1:23 3-5.

One-Mile Race, Handicap.—Won by A. Leitch, Verona Skating Club, (30 yards;) J. Stols, Tremont Skating Club, (50 yards,) second; M. McLaughlin, Tremont Skating Club, (100 yards,) third. Time—3:02 1-5.

LOYOLA SEVEN WINS AGAIN.

Lone Goal in First Period Enough to Defeat Berkeley-Irving.

Loyola School's hockey team triumphed over the Berkeley-Irving School puck chasers at St. Nicholas Skating Rink yesterday morning in the most keenly contested game yet played in the Manhattan scholastic hockey tournament. Loyola's margin of victory was 1 to 0. This victory put the team from the East Fifty-third Street school in the lead in the chase for tournament honors, with a clean slate of three successes. Browning School is second with two victories and one defeat, and Cutler School is third with one victory and two defeats. Berkeley-Irving School trails with three defeats.

Loyola School scored the only and deciding goal about ten minutes after start of play in the opening period, when Shanley, after nursing the puck down the ice to within reaching distance of the net, sent it flying on a straight shot for a marker. Thereafter both teams presented an air-tight defensive and no further score resulted, although for the greater portion of the game the puck was in Berkeley-Irving territory.

The lineup:

Loyola, (1.)	Position.	Berkeley-Irv., (0.)
Hennessy	G.	Sliz
Harrington	P.	Riley
Armand	C. P.	McAleenan
Keresey	C.	Fish
Shanley	L. W.	Burns
Stonehan	R. W.	Denheim

Goal for Loyola—Shanley. Referee—Mr. Church, Browning School. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

Novice Boxers Will Compete.

As has been the custom with the club since the opening of the amateur boxing season, novice boxers registered with the A. A. U. will have an opportunity to gain prizes in the next amateur tournament of the New York Athletic Club, which will be held in the Winged Foot gymnasium on the nights of Jan. 31 and Feb. 2. In this tournament the novice performers will compete at 115, 110, 125, and 140 pounds.

SQUASH PROS REACH SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Kinsella Defeats Reid and Ganley Triumphs Over Burns in Handicap Tourney.

Walter A. Kinsella of the Squash Club and William Ganley of the New York A. C. advanced to the semi-final round of the professional handicap squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club yesterday, each winning his way through without being pressed to a hard match. These two will play in one of the semi-final round matches this afternoon, the other contest being between Frank Lafforgue of the Yale Club and James Mullens, professional at the Racquet and Tennis Club.

The victory of Kinsella was scored at the expense of James Reid, the Crescent Athletic Club professional, who was defeated in straight games, with the score 15—9, 15—6, 15—8. This, however, does not begin to tell how easy was the contest for Kinsella until it is explained that the champion played from minus five aces, while Reid had plus three aces. The victory of Ganley over James Burns of the Rockaway Hurling Club was even more decisive. The former ran out his games quickly, completely baffling his opponent by the speed and accuracy of his play. Burns, who is better known in tennis circles than in squash tennis, went to defeat with the score 15—6, 15—4, 15—6. Burns played from plus three aces, while Ganley, who recently defeated Kinsella in a handicap match, was playing from scratch.

Kinsella, who holds the world's championship, broke quickly into his stride in playing against Reid and coupled court strategy with his brilliant stroking of the ball so that Reid was at bay at all times. The champion was hitting low and true, and his accuracy placed the burden of court covering on Reid. The latter was playing well, but it availed but little against Kinsella. The latter casually overcame his handicap in the first few hands of the games and from then on it was only a question of how far in the lead he would go. Reid scored by actual play only fourteen aces while Kinsella was making sixty.

"The supremacy of Ganley was never in question. Burns could not get in stroke and was an easy victim. The New York A. C. professional ran out the first game in five hands and it took him only six hands before he could claim the second and third.

The scores:

Walter A. Kinsella vs. James Reid.

FIRST GAME.

Kinsella	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	5	0	2—20—5—15
Reid	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	—6—5—9

SECOND GAME.

Kinsella	1	0	3	1	2	4	0	5	0	6—20—5—15
Reid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3—5—6

THIRD GAME.

Kinsella	2	1	8	1	2	1	3	0	0	1	4—20—5—15
Reid	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—5—5—8

William Ganley vs. James Burns.

FIRST GAME.

Ganley	2	9	1	1	9	—15—0—15			
Burns	1	1	1	0	0	—3—5—6			

SECOND GAME.

Ganley	7	0	0	6	0	0	9	—15—0—15	
Burns	1	0	0	0	0	—1—3—4			

THIRD GAME.

Ganley	3	4	0	4	2	2	—15—0—15			
Burns	2	1	0	0	0	—3—5—6				

RESUME BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Close Matches Mark Continuation of Class C Championship.

Play in the national Class C billiard tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn, which had to be abandoned last week because of the fuel situation and the closing of billiard rooms, was resumed yesterday, close scores marking the two games in the afternoon. In one of these Joseph Neustadt caused something of a surprise when he defeated the veteran George Spear, formerly a Class B player, by a score of 150 to 149. In the second match Ferdinand A. Unger vanquished another of the veteran school, Louis A. Servatius, by 150 to 133.

The contest between Spear and Neustadt was the closest that the present tournament has brought forth. Spear had a lead in the early innings, the scores at the end of the twenty-fifth being 76 to 56 in his favor. Neither contestant was displaying a real command of the ivories, and the situation was not helped along by what appeared to be safety play. The low averages, however, did not detract from the contest as a keenly waged struggle.

George Spear narrowly escaped defeat in one of the evening games. After being far behind in the early stages of the conflict his effectiveness suddenly improved and he scored a victory at 150 to 128 against J. Lange. R. McGowan and S. Brussel were the other winners of the evening contests. The former defeated A. Gardiner at 150 to 137 and Brussel won from J. Neustadt by a score of 150 to 94.

The scores:

Afternoon Games.

Ferdinand A. Unger—0 1 23 8 0 1 5 3 0 14 8 5 4 2 7 0 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 19 2 3 9 14 10 0 8. Total—150. Average—4 18-33. High runs—23, 19, 14.

Louis A. Servatius—2 1 2 1 3 0 1 2 0 0 8 9 6 2 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 12 25 0 5 0 1 9 1 2 0 0. Total—133. Average—1 1-33. High runs—25, 19, 15.

Joseph Neustadt—0 2 3 4 0 1 0 3 1 5 2 4 0 0 13 0 6 1 2 0 1 3 0 0 0 4 3 9 4 0 0 4 2 0 13 0 3 0 3 1 4 2 17 3 0 4 11 3 0 0 0 10. Total—150. Average—3. High runs—17, 13, 13.

George Spear—0 17 0 3 13 1 1 9 1 2 0 1 1 0 0 8 0 3 5 1 2 0 0 0 11 4 0 0 3 1 0 1 7 0 7 8 0 3 2 2 2 4 9 0 6 1 5 4. Total—149. Average—2 49-50. High runs—17, 13, 12.

R. McGowan—2 21 0 5 1 6 16 0 1 8 4 4 0 2 5 1 1 7 4 0 23 1 1 0 0 4 6 11 2 5 6 4. Total—150. Average—4 22-32. High runs—23 and 21.

A. Gardner—3 8 0 0 0 16 2 1 0 4 4 1 1 2 0 10 21 0 0 7 3 1 0 1 0 2 10 13 13 15 0 1. Total—137. Average—4 9-32. High runs—21 and 16.

S. Brussel—0 1 4 13 0 0 8 0 4 1 3 2 0 2 0 8 6 1 5 9 0 0 0 0 15 1 7 4 2 0 19 15 3 11 0 7 1 8. Total, 150. Average, 3 36-38. High run, 19.

J. Neustadt—1 3 0 6 0 0 0 0 8 2 0 13 1 0 1 0 2 0 4 0 4 0 0 0 6 11 1 0 0 0 12 0 1 3 15 0. Total, 94. Average, 2 20-36. High run, 15.

G. Spear—0 0 0 0 0 1 2 2 7 4 6 1 2 3 4 0 0 0 1 26 2 0 10 18 26 0 5 0 8 7 2 10 1 1 6 2. Total, 150. Average, 4 6-36. High runs, 26 and 25.

J. Lange—2 9 4 27 1 0 7 1 4 0 3 3 1 8 11 0 0 2 6 4 11 6 1 4 1 0 3 0 2 3 1 0 1 2 5 0. Total, 128. Average, 3 23-36. High run, 27.

VETERAN JOCKEY IS DEAD.

Jacob Pincus Passes Away Suddenly at Mount Vernon.

Jacob (Jake) Pincus, the oldest and in his day the most widely known of America's jockeys, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at Mount Vernon Hospital of heart disease. The famous old rider was in his eightieth year.

Pincus was born in Baltimore and went as a youngster to Charleston, where he soon achieved success as a jockey. Subsequently he rode at New Orleans and other tracks, and for about ten years prior to the civil war was conceded to be the foremost rider in this country. He also gained fame in England and France.

Pincus was the only trainer who ever developed and saddled an American winner of the English Derby. He accomplished this in 1881, when Pierre Lorillard's Iroquois carried off the chief honors of the English classic.

When he became too old for active service in the saddle Pincus turned his attention to training thoroughbreds, and in this field success followed him, as it had in his riding. He trained the horses of August Belmont, father of the present Chairman of the Jockey Club. The old jockey enjoyed a pension from the present August Belmont up to the time of his death.

Fulton Arranges Three Bouts.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 23.—Fred Fulton, heavyweight, today announced he had made arrangements for the following bouts: Tom Cowler, at Denver, Feb. 1; Charley Weinert, at Philadelphia, Feb. 7, and Frank Moran, at New Orleans, Feb. 22.

DONSILVERIA IS BEST CAT.

Gains Coveted Honor at Annual Show of Silver Felines.

A proud, haughty, long-haired silver cat, Donsilveria, owned by Mrs. David Sturdevant of Boston, attained the honor of being the best cat in the show at the specialty exhibit of the Silver Society of the American Cat Association at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. The exhibition of cats of high degree will be continued today. More than fifty silver cats, including former champions and prize winners, are benched at the society's annual display of feline aristocracy.

The prize for the best of the opposite sex went to Peg o' My Heart, shown by Miss Helen Brayton of Boston. The silver kitten which carried off the first honors among many high-class competitors was Silver Echo, which was shown by Miss Carroll Macy of Ash Point, Me. The winner among the novices was Bill Sturdevant, exhibited by Miss Ida Pierce of Boston. The prize for the best neuter in the show went to Thorneyfoot of Essex, owned by Mrs. A. H. Churchill of Montclair, N. J.

The show attracted a number of cat fanciers who promenaded through the rows of exhibits in the Winter Garden on the hotel roof. Many of the cats occupied sumptuous glass cages which were richly upholstered in silks and satins. The cats were judged according to the American Cat Association rules by Miss J. R. Kroeh of Orange, who stated that quality of the exhibits this year was of a high order. Miss Kroeh has recently returned from judging the cat shows at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The open class for silver tabbies was won by Zenobia of Hadda, owned by Mrs. L. B. Sturgess of Pleasantville, N. Y., while Miss Helen Brayton's The Conqueror won among the smokes. Another smoke to get honors was Smokey Topaz, owned by Mrs. John B. Nobbett. Mrs. A. H. Churchill's Vee Vee was judged the best female novice in the show.

Among the exhibitors were: Mrs. F. V. Furniss, President of the Silver Society; Mrs. H. G. Fisher, Miss Katherine T. Moore, Mrs. N. H. Bussey, Mrs. Olive Gilbert, Mrs. George Fuss, the Argent Kennels of Staten Island; the Empire Cattery of Toronto, and Dr. M. E. Jones of Boston. Another fine exhibit was that of Mrs. Eckhart of Oakland, Cal.

UNION FIVE WINS EASILY.

Williams Undergoes Third Straight Defeat on Home Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 23.—Speed enabled Union to administer the third successive defeat of the season to Williams in the third game of the local basket ball season on the home floor tonight. The score was 46 to 22. Williams was outclassed from the opening of the game.

Jones, the Union centre, was the star point getter for the winners, with a total of seven baskets.

The lineup:

Union, (46.)	Position.	Williams, (22.)
Collins	R. F.	Bangs
J. Brecker	L. F.	Dunn
Jones	C.	Manning
G. Brecker	R. G.	Dayton
Yavitz	L. G.	Fieser

Baskets—Jones, (7,) J. Brecker, (5,) G. Brecker, (3.) Collins, (2.) Yavitz, Bangs, (3.) Manning, (2,) Dayton, (2.) Dunn, Fieser. Goals from foul—Collins, 10; Dayton, 4. Time of periods—Twenty minutes. Referee—Mr. Aspinwall of Springfield.

BERKELEY-IRVING FIVE WINS

Overwhelms the Loyola School's Quintet by Score of 42 to 9.

Berkeley-Irving School's basket ball quintet won its third victory of the season yesterday by trouncing the Loyola School five in a one-sided game at the Berkeley-Irving gymnasium by the score of 42 to 9. The successful team was always in front and scored the greatest part of its points in the first half, which ended with the score in Berkeley-Irving's favor by 32 to 5.

The lineup:

Berkeley. (42.)	Position.	Loyola, (9.)
McAleenan	R. F.	Keresey
Byrne	C. F.	Burke
Fish	C.	Sturgis
Riley	R. G.	Jeltius
McManus	L. G.	Relly

Goals from the field—McAleenan, 7; Byrne, 9; Fish, 4; Keresey, 1; Burke, 1. Goals from foul—McAleenan, 2; Keresey, 2; McLaughlin, 1. Substitutions—For Loyola: McLaughlin for Burke, Burke for Relly. Referee—L. Crovat, Colgate. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

BOXING BILL INTRODUCED.

Assemblyman McCue Offers Measure to Legalize Bouts Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Revival of legalized boxing is provided for in a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Martin G. McCue of Brooklyn. It was only last session that the State Athletic Commission act, providing for regulated boxing exhibitions, was repealed at the urgent behest of Governor Whitman.

Only seven clubs or associations could be organized in New York City to conduct boxing exhibitions under the terms of the McCue bill, which creates anew a State Athletic Commission to regulate the sport. In Buffalo three clubs could be chartered. In no other county of the State with a city in it could more than two clubs or associations receive boxing licenses.

The Athletic Commission in this instance would be single-headed. The Commissioner would receive a salary of $5,000. But there would be one Deputy Commissioner of each borough in New York City and for each county outside of New York in which one or more clubs have been organized. These deputies would be required to attend boxing exhibitions and report to the Commissioner within twenty-four hours regarding the manner in which bouts had been conducted.

License fees would be $5,000 in New York City and $2,500 elsewhere in the State. During the war and for six months after peace has been concluded the proceeds from such fees would be used to provide athletic equipment for army training camps. There is no indication that Governor Whitman has changed his attitude on conducting boxing exhibitions for an admission fee.

NEWCOMB LEADS GUNNERS.

Has an Advantage of Four Targets in Pinehurst Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 23.—Charles H. Newcomb of Philadelphia led the field of trapshooters at Pinehurst today with a score of 191. His total score is now 386 in the 600-target event. Newcomb has a lead of four targets over his nearest rival.

Chauncey M. Powers of Decatur, Ill., who finished in a triple tie for second place yesterday at 192, now stands alone in second place with 382. George N. Fish of Lyndonville, N. Y., winner of last year's contest, is third, with 381. W. H. Yule of New York moved up to fourth place with 380. The only other gunner who is now considered as a serious contender for the leadership is H. A. Morson of Charlotte, N. C., who is fifth with 379.

Collegiate Five Defeats Cutler.

The Collegiate School basket ball team defeated the Cutler five on the latter's court yesterday by a score of 30 to 26. Tobin of Collegiate made five of the field goals for his team.

FEWER LONG TRIPS, IS PLAN OF CLUBS

Committee of Major Leagues to Draft Schedule, Eliminating Extended Jumps.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Jan. 23.—Elimination of long trips by the baseball clubs of the National and American Leagues as a patriotic measure to relieve the railroads as far as possible was agreed upon by the Schedule Drafting Committee of the two leaguts, which held its first session here today. Playing dates will be consolidated, it was decided, and it is not likely that clubs playing in cities where Sunday baseball is prohibited will be permitted to make the long trip to western cities where Sunday games are allowed for a single game as in the past.

The session of the committee today was brief, as several members of the mittee did not reach Pittsburgh until noon. It is expected the drafting of two schedules will be completed at tomorrow's meeting.

The members of the committee for the National League are John Heydler, Secretary-Treasurer of the league, and Barney Dreyfuss, President of the Pittsburgh Club. The American League is represented by Ban Johnson, League President, and William Harridge, League Secretary.

PRATT DELAYS SIGNING.

He and Lavan Await Settlement of Suit Against Ball.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—Johnny Lavan, former shortstop of the St. Louis Americans and now of the Washington Club, said today that he would not sign with Washington until he had settled his suit against Phil Ball, President of the St. Louis Club.

Derrill Pratt, who yesterday was traded to the New York Americans, announced that he would not withdraw his suit against Ball and that he would not sign with New York until it was settled. Both sued Ball for slander.

SURPRISE IN BELLEAIR GOLF

Preston Puts Gardner Out of Annual January Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., Jan. 23.—One of the favorites for the finals came a cropper today in the second round of the annual January golf tournament here. This was Dr. Gardner of Providence, who has been making his rounds below 80, but who today was several strokes over that mark and was beaten by a golfer of the Senior division, Burton Preston of Ohio. Mr. Preston is 58 years old, but he breezed through the round with a tidy 78.

W. P. Seeley of Bridgeport, the other favorite, won easily. He was 7 up on John Dunlap of Philadelphia, and has had no trouble beating all opponents so far.

The results:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Burton Preston, Mansfield, Ohio, beat Dr. C. H. Gardner, Providence, 4 and 2; R. T. Rolfe, Chicago, beat Clarence Hobart, Clearwater, 3 and 2; W. Parker Seeley, Bridgeport, beat John Dunlap, Philadelphia, 7 and 6.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—R. S. Porter, Baltusrol, beat H. C. Gilbert, Indianapolis, 6 and 5; G. L. Watson, Chicago, beat W. W. Nevins, Springfield, Mass., 2 up; John S. Brennan, Wollaston, beat G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, 1 up, 19 holes; W. L. Allen, Philadelphia, beat W. L. Einstein, New York, 3 and 1.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—F. S. Fish, Chicago, beat H. G. McKeever, Brooklyn, 5 and 4; H. A. Swann, Chicago, beat A. P. Mc-Kean, Troy, 5 and 4; M. C. Jones, Memphis, beat H. W. Parker, Manchester, Vt., 5 and 4; Louis Brown, Oakmont, beat J. W. Studebaker, Jr., South Bend, Ind., 3 and 1.

Trinity Five Defeats Browning.

Trinity School's basket ball team triumphed over the Browning School quintet yesterday afternoon on the Trinity court, by the score of 37 to 25. Superior ability in passing and more accurate shooting gave the Trinity aggregation the honors of the game.

Expressions vary, but then $25 is a very expressive price, specially for men's mark-down winter suits.

Youths' sizes (32 to 35 chest) $20.

Hockey outfits — skates, skating shoes, sticks, pucks. Skis, ski-poles, snow shoes.

Everything for winter sports.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTOR CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Upon the annexed petition of Thomas H. Matters, Jr., the Receiver herein, and upon all the proceedings had herein, let the creditors of the bankrupt above named appear at a term of this Court, to be held at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and show cause why the Receiver should not be authorized to sell all of the assets of the bankrupt corporation, including cash on hand, outstanding accounts, automobiles, Scripps-Booth parts and accessories, tools, &c., and office furniture and fixtures, to Cyril E. Taylor for a sum equal to 10% of the total amount of claims provable against the bankrupt corporation (which, according to the schedules, aggregate $152,000;) and in addition thereto, the cost of administration and all expenses of the Receiver; or why such other or better offer for the property as may be made in the meantime, or upon the return day hereof, should not be accepted, and why such other and further relief should not be granted as may seem proper and just in the premises; and it is

Further ordered that all creditors and other persons interested may have reasonable facilities for an examination of the property offered for sale, by application to the Receiver or his attorneys at the addresses mentioned below; and it is

Further ordered that any bid for the property made up to the time of the return of this order to show cause, or upon the return of the same, should be accompanied by cash or a certified check equal to at least ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the bid; and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order to show cause be printed and sent to each creditor whose name appears upon the schedules filed by the bankrupt at the address set opposite each respective name, and to all other creditors known to the Receiver and to all other interested persons, at least five days before the return day hereof, and be published in the New York Times and Daily Trade Record at least five days prior to the return day hereof and on said return day.

Dated New York, January 22d, 1918.

MANTON, District Judge.

THOMAS H. MATTERS, Jr., Receiver in Bankruptcy, 17 Battery Place, New York City, N. Y.

OLCOTT, BONYNGE, McMANUS & ERNST, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25390. —In Bankruptcy.—PHILLIP EPSTEIN, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice that on January 15, 1918, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, February 5, 1918, at 11 A. M., at which

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD BACKS HYLAN MOVE

Acts to Displace Eligible Doctors to Make Ex-Coroner Riordan Medical Examiner.

CHARGE 3 WITH FELONY

Allege That Autopsy Performed as Part of Examination Was Illegally Made.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission, of which James E. McBride is the head, proceeded yesterday with the avowed plan of the Administration to make ex-Coroner Patrick Riordan, a frequent candidate of the Hearst Independence League, the Medical Examiner of the city, although he is not on the civil service list of eligibles for the place, and although he did not take the examination for it.

Dr. Otto Schultze, the medical assistant of the District Attorney's office, who passed at the head of those who took the examination, and the only other two men on the list, Dr. Charles Norris, Chief of Laboratories of the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and Dr. Douglas Symmers, lecturer on pathology at Bellevue, were summoned to the commission's office yesterday by Commissioner McBride.

There they learned that they had been called to show cause why their names should not be stricken from the civil service list for performing illegally the autopsy which was required in the examination by which they got their names upon the civil service list.

When the case of Dr. Otto H. Schultze, who was informed by letter on Tuesday that he must appear yesterday, was called, Chairman McBride said:

"Dr. Schultze, you are called here to show cause why your name should not be stricken from the eligible list for the position of City Medical Examiner on the ground that on Aug. 21, 1917, you performed an autopsy illegally. Have you any reason to state why your name should not be stricken from the list?"

"Inasmuch as you are charging me with what amounts to a felony," said Dr. Schultze, "I will ask that you furnish me with a written list of questions stating specifically what the charges are about."

Chairman McBride and his associates conferred on the subject, and finally announced that they would furnish the written list. Then the case of Dr. Symmers was called. Chairman McBride said:

"Doctor, you are accused of a felony, in that you performed an autopsy illegally, and you are asked to show cause why your name should not be stricken from the civil service list. Have you anything to say?"

Dr. Symmers said he would ask that the same disposition be made of the case as was made of Dr. Schultze's case. The physicians were notified that they would receive a written statement of the charge against them, and the questions later, and would be required to answer them.

This move to have the names of the three physicians who had qualified for the office stricken from the list in order to make way for a new examination followed the failure of the Municipal Civil Service Commission to induce the State Civil Service Commission to exempt the office from the civil service rules, which would make it possible to appoint any one Chief Medical Examiner, regardless of qualifications.

Ex-Coroner Riordan, who holds a temporary appointment for the place of Chief Medical Examiner, was one of the principal figures at the inquiry into the conduct of Coroners held by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, which was largely instrumental in having the Coroner's office abolished. At that time witness testified that Riordan was incompetent and was repeatedly intoxicated while on duty.

If the move to strike the three physicians, each of whom is connected with medical schools and are of high standing in the medical profession, from the eligible list, a new examination must be held. The men who conduct this examination would be appointed by Mayor Hylan's Civil Service Commission.

When a protest was made to Mayor Hylan against the temporary appointment of ex-Coroner Riordan on the ground that the law required any one who held the position to be a specialist in microscopy and certain other branches of medical science, Mayor Hylan wrote a reply, in which he said:

"During the last four years the civil service law has been grossly violated and disregarded. The public has heard little of the Civil Service Reform Association during that time.

"We have had all the reform that we want in this city for some time to come."

NEWSPRINT MAKERS IN NEW ASSOCIATION

J. A. B. Coles Leads Organization, Which Is to be Regularly Incorporated.

The members of the Newsprint Manufacturers Association, which control about nine-tenths of the output for newspaper printing in the United States and Canada, until it dissolved in accordance with an agreement between the Department of Justice and the manufacturers, met at the Waldorf yesterday and approved articles of incorporation whereby there is to be created a new association under conditions averred to be agreeable to the Federal laws and the regulations established by the Federal Trade Commission.

The controversy over the price of newsprint and the charges that the association in reality was a price-fixing body and not, as it avowed, a loose body to promote co-operation between competitors, culminated on Nov. 26 last when an agreement was reached between the Department of Justice and the manufacturers whereby the Government fixed the price for newsprint until three months after the war, on the condition that the association dissolve.

The dissolution was put into effect by the association at a meeting on Dec. 13, but was followed by the appointment of a committee of five to draw articles of incorporation for a new body. The old association, according to officials of the Department of Justice, was not incorporated, had no President, and no articles of association and kept no minutes of its meetings. Those named on the committee to arrange articles of incorporation were J. A. B. Coles, John A. Davis, William McMillan, William Hoffstran, and J. A. Bothwell.

The report of this committee was accepted at yesterday's gathering and these officers were chosen: President, J. A. B. Coles; Vice President, Morris Hopes. R. T. Houck, Secretary, has tendered his resignation, but a successor has not been named.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 22.—R. T. Pringle, Paper Controller, has recommended that the Government fix the price of newsprint at $52 a ton.

Publishers have been paying a temporary price of $2.50 per 100 pounds, subject to any adjustments found or made by the Paper Controller. The report submitted today recommends to the Government the confirming of a $2.50 price up to July 1 last, and recommends from July 1, 1917, until the end of April, 1918, $52 per ton as a fair price.

The Controller, however, suggests to the Government that instead of asking publishers to remit to the mills under the retroactive clause the difference between the price of $50 actually paid and the price of $52, since July 1, now recommended, as reasonable, that the mills be allowed to collect from the publishers for three months a price of $57 per ton, which would make up an average for the ten months from July 1 until May 1 at $52.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—152—Northern Pacific Ry. Co., plain., v. E. A. Wiemer, substituted for G. F. Wiemer, dec. Passed to be retored to call on motion of counsel for defendant.

85—Stonebraker-Zeeb Cattle Co., aplt., v. the U. S.—Submitted.

153—Motion Picture Patents Co. et al., aplts., v. the U. S.—Passed on motion of counsel for appellants.

141—E. Elgor et al., plain., v. D. Garrity—Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plain.

147—L. H. Denee, plain., v. M. R. Argeny, as executrix, &c., and 440—H. J. Gunning et al., plain., v. F. Morrison et al.—Argued.

148—Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. et al., plain., v. F. W. Newell et al., commissioners et al.—Argument commenced for defendants.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 24: Nos. 148, 153, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, (and 162,) 603, and 164.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Ward, Rogers, Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 43, Post Office Building.

Spencer vs. Babylon RR. Co.
Re Fersko.
Fraad vs. Empire Co.
Ward vs. The Washington Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Eickel & Caligan vs. Marcin.
Scandinavia Belting Co. vs. Asbestos & Rubber Works.
Tostevin & Cottle Mfg. Co. vs. Metzinger Co.
Insurance Press vs. Ford Motor Co.
Dodge Coal vs. Seals.
De Pekker vs. Stokes.
Carver vs. Lowenstein.
Jones Nat. S & R Works vs. Martin Umbria.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:15 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Nelson Sales Corp. vs. Jones Naturelamb-Amsterdam Co.
Independent N Y C & H R R. vs. Grand Nav. Co.
Wright vs. Clyde SS Co.
Seldon vs. Smith vs. Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Thompson vs. N Y C R R.
Dudlo vs. Lehigh V RR.
Prather vs. Sweet.
Ventura vs. Carpenter.
Fraucey vs. Rutland RR.
Holzer Corp. vs. Warner's Clothes Co.
Pagan et al. vs. Ulrich et al.
Carlough vs. Winne & McKain Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Scott, Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Knobel vs. London Guar. &c. Co.
Murdock vs. Grifenhagen Wenning City Fuel Co.
Lichtenstein.
People vs. Reilly.
Goldsmith vs. Loeb.
Kingsbury vs. O'Neill.
Elsberger vs. Castle Walk & Garment.
Storch vs. Mapes.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated matters.

Prog. Smelt & Metal Co. vs. Hanshaft.
Molina vs. Com. Reg. (2.)
Lyddon vs. Van Buren & N Y Bill Post Co.
Jeffreys vs. Geer.
Wachtel vs. Throw Directory, P & B B Co.
Sauer vs. Tyson.
Ayala vs. Amer Iron Prod.
Collins vs. Int High Speed Steel Co. (2.)
Billings vs. Billings.
Cohen vs. McMullen Trucking Co.
Re Albert, (Louis Bauer Co.)
Carpenter vs. Shapleigh.
Penn Textile Co. vs. Colombo.
Lynch vs. Mesa.
Navy Equipping Co. vs. Mech & Tr Ins Co.
Campbell vs. Tunnicliff, (2.)
Bamberger vs. Beal.
Ratkowsky vs. Ratkowsky.
Barnes Knitting Co. vs. Flitwell Knitting Co.
Kelly vs. Moore.
Impagliazo vs. Figge & B'way Nat. Bank.
Landaw vs. Kugelman.
Schoonmaker vs. Watson vs. Paulson.
Agence Fran de Trans vs. Williams, (2.)
Knopf vs. Sherry.
Supremo Co. vs. Elec Weld Supply Co.
Horwitz vs. Fuld & Hatch Knitting Co.
McCarthy vs. McCarthy.
Menfel vs. N Y Con RR. (2.)
Niles vs. Havens.
Kanter vs. Shepherd.
Hoehn vs. Wachsmann.
Vlasto vs. Agosis Pub. (3.)
Sattler vs. N Y.
Sabella vs. Collins.
Steurer vs. Butler.
O'Neil vs. Cohen & G.
Lynch vs. Behan. (2.)
Goldstein vs. Bouillon.
Flank vs. Berkshire Products Co. (2.)
Carpenter vs. Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.
Cartwright vs. Gen B Co.
Applebaum vs. Reardon.
De Sherbinin vs. Bremer-Waltz Co.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Elita vs. Bellin.
Columbia Corrug Co. vs. Hygrade Corr P P.
Re Dyre Av.
Covell vs. Covell.
Dillon vs. Atwater.
De Acosta vs. De Acosta.
Rudd vs. Rudd.
Preferred causes:
506 5th Av. Co. vs. Purdy.
Salomon vs. same.
Ellinger vs. McElroy.
Marsh vs. Woodworth.
Phillips vs. Pedor.
Kassam vs. Kassam.
Graham vs. Graham.
General calendar:
Moder vs. Moder.
Saltzman vs. Ellman.
Gnus vs. Gnus.
Forelle vs. Forelle.
Schwartz vs. Makely.
Tunge Aluminum Mfg. Co. vs. Faillace vs. Faillace.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Amer Pump, &c, Co. vs. Wilson.
Wilson vs. Israel.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq.—Weinblatt vs. Strauss. (2.)
Greenfield vs. Weisner.
Fogarty vs. Ruppert.
A Cohen vs. N Y.
H Cohen vs. same.
Markowitz vs. N Y Rys.
Demaria vs. Whitridge.
Courture vs. Horton.
Byrnes vs. Loose-Wiles B Co.
Artabedian vs. Peter Doelger Brew Co.
Tobin vs. N Y Rys.
Herman vs. Bay Ridge Malting Co.
Brodsky vs. Rubinger.
J. Kirschner vs. N Y Rys.
J. Kirschner vs. same.
Germak vs. Lumberg.
Chaitin vs. Mokey Peck Slip Auto Trucking Co.
Zack vs. Powers.
Drasin vs. N Y Rys.
Winecy vs. Mercantile R E Co.
Keller vs. Rick.
Galubowitz vs. Weinstein.
Solomon vs. Star Co, Inc.
Doyle vs. Emp Carry Corp.
Browning vs. Schlesinger.
Garner vs. Richman.
Carden vs. N Y Rys.
Hillelsen vs. Neptune Rty.
Skerl vs. Kuhlin.
Bruff vs. Bell.
Liebowitz vs. Lesser.
Cawley vs. N Y Rys.
Geldman vs. 5th Av Coach Co.
Markowitz vs. N Y Rys.
Schwartz vs. 5th Av Coach Co.
Anglin vs. Erie RR.
Collins vs. Jones.
Bush vs. Jacobson.
Klepper vs. 86 Skl RR.
A Brown vs. 3d Av RR.
P Brown vs. same.
Lebolt & Co. vs. Consol Gas Co.
Anoushian vs. Studebaker Corp.
Galperin vs. Nas Elec RR.
Eaton vs. Macheon.
Weiner vs. Quandt.
Holohan vs. Int Motor Co.
McCleskey vs. Thomas. (2)
McVey vs. Union Ry.
Gross vs. Wallis.
Neuman vs. L RR.
Lichtenstein vs. Int R T.
Nanes vs. Peck & M Co.
Stanton vs. Kalbach.
Conley vs. Finn.
Sanchez vs. Betts.
Corrigan vs. Bobbs-Merrill.
Richards vs. Aetna Accident & Liab Co.
Columbia Chem Wks. vs. Royal Chem Wks.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq.—Klein vs. Phillips.
Seifert vs. Fleissler.
Bier vs. Bier.
Towne vs. Durkin.
Capers vs. Clark.
Frankenberg vs. Spiegel.
Starr vs. Haley-Hammond Co.
Tennis vs. L F Castle, Inc.
Ryan vs. Easter Wayne Products Co.
John Monks & Sons vs. Reynolds.
Reynolds vs. John Monks & Sons, Inc.
People ex rel Peristein vs. Shernorr.
Flammer vs. 250 West 105d St. Corp.
Singer vs. Frusher, (2.)
Riley Packing, Inc. vs. Howe & Co.
Rubin vs. Burns Inv. Agency.
Zummo vs. Fleisner.
Same vs. Home Associates.
Ruppert vs. Galasso.
McLaury vs. Sonora Phon Co.
Gordon vs. Mass B & L.
People vs. Lowenstein.
Tanbutini vs. Sutherland.
Anhof vs. Wightman.
Yancey Bark Co. vs. Androvette.
Bertie vs. Simpson.
Reich vs. Empire Sundry.
Benagur vs. Delchsel.
Southac vs. Falk.
Sanie vs. 302 5th Av Co.
Young vs. Kirby.
Mayer vs. N H Powers.
Callaghan vs. Moran.
Gillette Saf Razor vs. Austin Baldwin.
Angel Mills, Inc. vs. Gaston, Wms & W.
Pearson vs. Pearson.
Hasbrook Flooring vs. United Cork Cos.
Wood vs. White.
D'Angelo vs. Robert M Bleakie & Co.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Ducro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Holitzer vs. Hensle Const Co.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Room 502, at 10:30 A. M. Estate of:
Francis Rayle.
Wills for probate:
Andrew E Hahson.
Forest E Hammond.
Anna O'Brien.
Gertrude Falk.
Mary Hart.
Dora Hirsch.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Weinstein vs. Haas.
Adler vs. Kreiner.
Schinckmann vs. Henshaw.
Carroneous vs. Enwright.
Kraft vs. Casale.
Osgood vs. Lake.
O'Neill vs. Adams Co.
Millin vs. Auto.

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
6th St. Bldg. Corp. vs. Eltoma Rty Co.
Joyce vs. N Y.
Jos Durst, Inc. vs. Sax-onia Dress Goods.
Lists, Loewenberg & S. Inc. vs. Stromberg Exp. & Imp Co.
Frasso vs. Hauptman.
Wolins vs. Wineraldig.
Rouse vs. Menschel.
Romano vs. Di Carrlo.
Misuraca vs. Heineman.
Kennedy vs. Gilligan.
Progressive Amuse Corp. vs. Horn.
Hausher vs. Int R T Co.
Jonnson vs. Corn, (2.)
Levy vs. N Y Rys.
Jacobowitz vs. Bernays.
Rosen vs. Jackter.
Gingold vs. Gottfried.
McEniry vs. Int R T Co.
Patelli vs. Int R T Co.
Saltz vs. Rosentover.
Weitzman vs. Latner.
Lessler vs. Dolson Co.
McKiernan vs. Litchfield Const Co. (2.)
Simon vs. Wischer.
Weinberg vs. N Y Rys.
Lasinski vs. 3d Av RR.
Deuel vs. Bell.
Yost vs. N Y Rys.
Teck vs. Zucker.
Goidring vs. Pure Oil Co.
Karp vs. Ganz.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. No day calendar.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Johnston vs. Butler.
Krohnberg vs. Fed Ins. Atran vs. Gramercy Choc Co.
Woodruff vs. Lembeck & Betz E B Co.
Cowen vs. Shaff.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Stone's Town & Country Estates, Inc.—Walter R Herrick.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Meyer vs. Adler —Abraham Ellenbogen.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—N Y Trust Co. vs. Drascher—William Bondy, Huntington vs. Seiler—William H Ford.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Frederick de P. Foster vs. Caroline Romer—Adolph Bangser.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM — Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.
Wilson vs. Union Ry.
King vs. same.
Epstein vs. Epstein.
De Angelis vs. Clements, (2.)
Steckle vs. Steckle.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.
Wetzel vs. N Y, (2.)
Opperman vs. Parks & Co.
Lang vs. Cormley.
Dunn vs. Riely & Son.
Thorn vs. Cosmopolitan Bank.
Speyer vs. Trask Bldg Co.
Reichcott vs. Union Ry, (2.)
Berman vs. Bandes.
Smolerof vs. Johnson.
Poulsen vs. Mangies, (2.)
Wachs vs. Union Ry.
Torpey vs. same, (2.)
Jacobshuns vs. Apmann.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1317.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
Case on—Siddnick vs. Karn.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on—Kaiser vs. N Y.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Perlman vs. Brumberger, (2.)

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Magee vs. Union Ry.
Ludwig vs. Munves.
Hitter vs. Backer.
Reinstein vs. Weiss.
Harnicher vs. Union Ry.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. Shea vs. Rosenblum et al.—Edward J Flynn.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Steam Cut Stone.
Marston (West house El & Mfg Co.
Langenbacher (Busch Bottling Co.
Freeman (L. RR.
Veeslis (same.
Schottler (same.
Morris (same.
Wilson (Moffitt Rty.
Keeler (Overton.
Malbone Garage (Bechnitz Bros.
Tuley (Am. Star Auto.
Apfelbach (Hunter.
Klein (Klein.
Busskind (Susskind.
Re Bunn (Berger) (Cortelyou.)
Re Kingsborough Dev.
Mastean (Young.
Day (Kastenhuber, (2.)
Curnow (McGowen.
Re Int R T (Mosher-ry.) (2.)
Henderson (Henderson.
Roszczuk (3d Av RR.
Goldstein (Gurgen.
New Age Const Co (Herwin.
Palmer (Blake.
Re Welsh (Gwyder.)
Roff (Roff.
Moskowitz (Davidson.
Giacobbe (Levy.
Gluck (Bindrimm, (2.)
Miller (Karn.
Same (Fletcher.
Same (De Paolo.
D'Andrea (Conway.
Materia Rty Co (Williamson.
Byrne (Dillon.
Hesse (Turbo-Elec Const Co.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.—No day calendar.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 891.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.
Reil (NY Cons RR.
Kitvant (Diamond Dairy Co.
Diahy (Saba & ano.
Goldstein (Myer.
Jeffrey (Miller.
Bernstein (T & B RR.
Siskind (NY Cons RR.
Hiller (Shapiro.
Pay & ano (Liberty Nat Bank of N Y.
Savarese (Bernstein & ano.
Wingo Scrap Plumbers Co (McLaughlin & Gaston, Wms & W.
Pearson (Pearson.
Hasbrook (Flooring (United Cork Cos.
Wood (White.
D'Angelo (Robert M Bleakie & Co.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Ducro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Holitzer (Hensle Const Co.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Eliza Hodgson.
John Harrigan.
Harriet E Hay.
James W E Bath.
Joseph Falk.
Emma L Haviland.
Anna Hackenjos.
William V Farrell.
Administration of:
Margaret Just.
Accounting of:
John Burgher.
Patrick Collins.
Mary Gorman.
Richard McNerney.
William Weiss.
James Murphy.

County Court.

PART V.—Roy, J.
Lilly (Diamond Dairy.
Gandley, Jr (Spencer Auto Repairing Shop
Wuttke (Rubel Bros. (2)
Ferrara (Lordi & ano
Pastore (C I & B RR
Mostow (Mitchell.
Packer (Schwartzman.
Romeo (Kessler.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brodrick (B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Fream (Cranford Co.
Paslka (Knabbe.
Hebeler (Froehlich.
Lowell (L I RR.
Casello (NY Cons RR.
Demarest (Russell.
Mignon (M Baird Cont
Lawson (Strayhall.
Isenberg (Friedman.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Klarmann, as admr (E R Gas Co of L I
Trzoskowa (McCarthy.
Rukeiser (Epstein.
McMonis (Summers.
Lechner (Stamm.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2181.

SPECIAL TERM—Kelby, J., at 10 A. M.
Moua (Mona.
Soffel (Soffel.

Highest number reached is 585.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Macri (Carlucci, (2.)
Dusek (The Texas Co.
Goodrich (Dreyfuss Bros.
Mulver (Wagner.
Zimmerman (Union Ry
Henne (Welsh.
Jackson (McGuire.
Witt (Purcell & Gilfether.
Ries (West El RR.
Merante (N Y C RR. (2.)
Patterson (Halstead.
Petitte (N Y C RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Moulton (Moulton.
Woolf (N Y C RR.
Jamma (Frankenberg.
Niedwiecka (West St RR Co.
Jones (Devine.
Cole (City of Yonkers.
Galvin (Fed. Sugar Ref.
O'Reilly (Union Ry.
Murphy (Yonkers RR.
Kleber (same. (2.)
Gordon (West El RR.
Trior (Guggoiz.

Highest number reached on call, 7394.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gullotta (Mihalyfi.

Also for the hearing of motions.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
Brady (Fitzgerald.
Gaddis (Scarsdale Estates.
Heath (Johnson.
Johnson (Kaufman.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Sansone (Village of Mamaroneck.
Carter (N Y C RR.
Lent (Risley.
Holloway (Frensdorf.
Farnham (Hooven-Owens-Rentschler Co.
Errico (Errico.
Bazzone (West El RR.
Martin (Carl.
Kenmny (Foley.
Velona (Ramen.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Erdman (West El RR.
Dosh (Kley.
Cheatham (Village of Scarsdale (2.)
Vil of Pelham (High-Brook Arms, Inc.

RECORD IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Balance in Favor of America Is Doubled in Two Years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—America's foreign trade surpassed all records in 1917, amounting to $9,178,000,000. Official figures issued today by the Department of Commerce showed that there was a gain of nearly $1,800,000,000 over the preceding year. December exports of $589,000,000, an increase of $100,000,000 over November, caused the big increase in the year's total. The year's exports amounted to $6,226,000,000; imports, $2,952,000,000. Free imports formed 72 per cent. of the total.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States has nearly doubled in the last two years, amounting to $3,274,000,000 in 1917, as compared with $1,776,000,000 in 1916. Gold imports amounted to $538,000,000 against $886,000,000 in 1916, the decrease being due largely to the fact that, since the United States entered the war, purchases by the Allies have been financed by credits instead of by transfer of gold. Exports of gold amounted to $372,000,000, compared with $156,000,000 in 1916.

Silver imports amounted to $53,000,000 against $32,000,000 in 1916, and exports were valued at $84,000,000 against $71,000,000 for 1916.

Satterlee Offers $100 Reward.

Special to The New York Times.

HIGHLAND FALLS, Jan. 23.—Herbert L. Satterlee, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy and brother-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan, offered reward of $100 today for information that will lead to the arrest of the robber who entered his country home at Fort Montgomery a few days ago.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Jobs or sample lines, cash; dresses, coats, suits; any quantity. 4th floor, 43 West 27th. Farragut 8154.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, F. & H. Columbia velour, botany 5819, American 0359, 13046, K 544, U. S. 153, all colors, any quantity. Call Essay, Commercial Co., 20 West 33d. Madison Square 6375.

CLOTH Wanted.—Will buy all you have; American woolens, style 15317, 23, black; or you can sid procure same. Aronold, G 11 Times.

COATINGS Wanted.—We are open for cheviots, from 14 to 20 ounces, dark colors. L. Jacobson's Sons, 134 West 37th.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies', misses', and children's jobs wanted for immediate delivery for Fall; will pay cash. H. Stern, 15 East 26th St., Room 1913.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at velour, poplin, and serge coats, snappy styles. Call with samples Thursday, 43 West 24th, 3d floor.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders, medium and better grades. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders new, snappy models. 120 West 27th St., 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Manufacturer looking at snappy coats all week. 104 West 27th St., 7th floor.

COATS AND DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and dresses. 150 West 23d, 8th floor.

COATS Wanted. — Jobber placing orders on snappy coats. 19 West 24th, 6th floor.

CREPE ROSHANARE Wanted.—Khaki, tan, pearl. Rashkind & Solon, 244 5th Av.

DIAGONAL Wanted.—Wilson & Lawrence 701 range. Chelsea 8980.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber is placing stock orders on popular and high-grade georgette, taffeta, serge, jersey dresses; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 West 34th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses. H. & G., 9th floor, 12 West 18th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. 38 West 32d, Room 1506.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge and satins; open for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6000.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—100 black opossum collars and cuffs. P 173 Times.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Open for large quantity, all colors, for cash. E. & H. Waist Co., Inc., 71 West 23d.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaids and checks; immediate delivery; submit samples and prices. P 155 Times.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity of ladies' and men's fibre silk hose in black, white, and colors; first quality goods only. H. Wolfson, Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Open for a large quantity, white only, 86c. I. Hollander & Sons, 9 West 22d.

MIDDIES Wanted.—Big jobber is open for 200 dozen middy blouses from $3.75 to $4.50 per dozen; sizes 14 to 20, 33 to 44; children's dresses, 2 to 6, from $2.25 to $4.50 per dozen; gingham dresses, 6 to 14, $5.50 up to $7.50. What have you to offer? Cash on receipt of goods. P 159 Times.

PLAID TAFFETAS Wanted.—Black and navy with white checks. Pansy Waist Co., 145 West 30th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Salt's and Hind & Harrison, for cash. Farragut 2048.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—American 6909½, or similar. Stuyvesant 3335.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Pompoms kersey 15020, 844, 11050, 13046, 13045, 9350, 13002; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

POM POM Wanted.—All shades, spot cash. Greeley 4321.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American, all shades; cash. Shapiro & Davis, Chelsea 4789.

POPLIN Wanted.—06077, line 90-888; H. & L. silvertone 5d, or 402 Copen.; W. L. 651, line 56-57, 260, 3020, or 84 tan or similar. Farragut 2980.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash for all colors; also will exchange American 6703½ navy for black. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2368.

POPLINS AND SERGES Wanted.—90610 or 6077, 0360, 6301, 7301, M. S. L. 5500, or similar, in all colors. Farragut 6386.

POPLINS Wanted.—Velours, kerseys, pom poms, and serges, all shades; also poiret twills; spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS Wanted. — American 0677-0360, velours, all high colors, spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, all colors; will pay cash. Gottlieb & Lafkind, 38 West 21st.

POPLINS Wanted, high shades, quantity, cash, 13020, 11050, 544, 13046. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Wool, velours, serges, in all colors; open for any quantity. Herman Cloak Co., 1,333 Broadway.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for American 6703½, black. Telephone Farragut 9030.

POPLIN Wanted.—9610, 6077, gray, tan, pekins, rose, and burgundy. Chelsea 6724.

POPLINS Wanted.—High shades. Knobel & Bloom, 148 West 30th. Farragut 2315.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for all high shades. Farragut 5190.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash for American or similar in tans, gray. Chelsea 9535.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for copenhagen cotton warp serge, any width; reasonable price. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 1210, 50c net. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, all shades. Phone Farragut 2496.

SERGES Wanted. — 4002, 6002, or similar quality. Stuyvesant 3039.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0936, all colors, at a price. Telephone 3139 Farragut.

SHEPARD CHECK Wanted.—50-50 construction or 75% worsted and 25% cotton. Mad. Square 2990.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All worsted. Madison Square 9415.

SILK SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at popular-priced silk suits. Call, with samples, 1,133 Broadway, Room 1222.

SILKS Wanted.—Lot fancy or plain silks; special values. Madison Square 4388.

SILVERTONE BURELLA Wanted.—Open for all shades, any quantity. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2368.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for Pekin, tan, and gray; call with samples. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th. Farragut 6264.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for Pekin, army, and other shades. Chelsea 2570.

STRAW BRAIDS Wanted.—Can use 5 bales 0-6½ M.-M. Milan, natural or colors. Max Mayer, Inc., Madison Square 1541.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—We are looking at snappy taffeta and cloth suits and coats; placing stock orders. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 28th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at suits of better grade. Call all week, between 4 and 6 P. M., 7 West 32d. Room 1217.

SUITS, COATS Wanted. — Large jobber placing stock orders on new smart suits and coats. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Will place orders on Spring suits. 35 West 31st, 9th floor.

SUITS, Coats Wanted.—Of the better grade only. First floor, 19 West 26th.

TAFFETA Wanted.—We are open for a quantity of taffeta in all street

THE

G B G

MFG. CO., INC.

Cordially invites you to visit their Spring collection of distinctively modelled popular-priced Suits and Coats, at their showrooms,

15 EAST 26th ST.

A department composed entirely of Ha-Ku-Ra Silk Waists will command special attention anywhere.

Remarkable values in Crepe de Chines $27 to $42 dozen, Georgettes $27 to $42, Habutais $18 to $27, Tub Silks $24 to $27, Satins $36, Special heavy Georgettes $27.

See the complete line to-day.

HANEY-KUTTNER & RAAB
JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA
CHESTNUT BROADWAY NEW YORK

PRISCILLA COATS
for Misses

have an air of individuality quite unusual in popular priced merchandise.

Their smart, modish lines are in keeping with the prevailing vogue of youthfulness in outer apparel, and are proving immensely popular whenever they are on sale.

See the complete spring line in our showrooms.

H. Goldwater & Co.
36-46 W. 25th St., N. Y.

For Direct Import from Japan
Our Exhibition of
TOYS
Now Ready at
Rooms 249-250,
HOTEL IMPERIAL.
Son Brothers & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
COAT AND SUIT HOUSE
of BIG VALUES
Worsted Whipcord Suit, Worsted Serge Suit, American Woolen Co. all wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lined, Complete line of coats and suits from $4.75-$13.50. $6.75 $11.50
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 West 27th Street.

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
24 West 27th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

New Spring DRESSES Silks and Serges
For Immediate Delivery $6.75 UP
PIONEER LADIES' GARMENT CO.
6-8 West 32nd St.

HENRY GLASS & CO.
44-46-48 White St.
Shoe, Army, Loggin Laces, Shoe Cord
North American Sales Co., 396-8 Broadway, N. Y.
Manufacturers' Agents.

DEMAND EXCLUSION OF GERMAN DYES

American Color Industries Organize to Develop and Hold New Trade.

DISCUSS TARIFF CHANGES

Expert of Commission Assures Meeting That Protective Measures Are Being Studied.

Dr. Grinnell Jones of the staff of the United States Tariff Commission assured the dyestuff manufacturers and dealers meeting yesterday at the Chemists' Club that the commission is giving close study to the best methods to be adopted to put the American color industry on a permanent and independent basis following the close of the war.

Dr. D. Y. Jayne of the Barrett Company, New York, presided. The convention adopted a report from the Organization Committee that a national association be formed.

"It is well known in a general way to those familiar with the dye industry that the development of indigo, alizarin, and the vat dyes derived from anthraquinone and carbazol has not kept pace with the development of the azo dyes," Dr. Jones said. "Since these branches of the industry are the very ones which under the present tariff law do not get the benefit of the special duty of 5 cents per pound, it is of great importance that the commission have for the consideration of Congress definite statistical information in regard to the development of the different branches of the industry. For this and other reasons we are asking for detailed information in regard to the production of each separate dye, not simply for grand totals."

Dr. Jones said that one of the difficulties foreseen by the Tariff Commission was the lack of a generally accepted standard of quality and strength of dyes. He assured the dye men present that if as a result of the deliberations of the new association a generally recognized standard was adopted, "the future work of the commission will be greatly facilitated."

Following Dr. Jones's address, speakers from the floor gave it as their belief that the Tariff Commission should recommend to Congress heavy duties on concentrated dyes. In this connection attention was called to the fact that the German submarine merchant vessel Deutschland, on her last voyage to this country, brought over dyestuffs concentrated as much as five times. The present tariff takes no cognizance of the degree of concentration in dyes, and, as a result, the last German colors to reach here were assessed merely at the regular ad valorem rate per pound applicable to dyes in their usual condition.

E. S. Alton of the Edgertyn Aniline Corporation said that a 50 per cent. duty should be imposed on dye imports, as against the present 30 per cent. He declared that even this increase would not be sufficient to cope with German ingenuity after the war. "We can compete with France and England," he said, "but Germany, with her cheap labor and her ability to secure raw materials very advantageously, would be a constant source of trouble. As merciless as the Teutons are when it comes to military warfare, they are much worse when it comes to commercial and industrial warfare."

Dr. Charles H. Herty, ex-President of the American Chemical Society, condemned the present tariff law as too complicated, and said it ought to be clarified for the good of all concerned. Dr. A. Brooking Davis, Chemical Director of the Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, said that the tariff should be so modified that there would be no loophole for German competitors after the war to bring in dyes in concentrated form.

The dyestuff manufacturers will meet at the Chemists' Club March 6, at which time permanent organization may be effected.

WOOL MARKET IS QUIET.

Enforced Closing, It Is Believed, Will Help the Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The Wool and Cotton Reporter today says:

"Last week was a quiet one in the local wool market. The enforced closing of the mills by order of the Fuel Commissioner was merely one more adverse factor in the already uncertain situation. The chief topic of conversation at the present time is the next Australian wool auction scheduled for Thursday and Friday of this week.

"Among the members of the cotton trade the result of the Garfield order was not as bad as was expected. There has been no large amount of trade during the week.

"The developments of the last week have not tended to ease the market, so far as consumers are concerned. No one expects much lower prices for wool, such as is used for ordinary distribution. It is believed that the requirements of the Government are largely being supplied and that at the present rate of production there will be an oversupply in the near future.

"The forced curtailment, therefore, leaves the market in a stronger position, first, because raw material costs will not be lowered materially; second, because the cutting down of production tends to cause a more acute shortage for merchandise than already exists, and third, because any curtailment and the disruption of organizations at a time like the present will certainly increase more or less radically the overhead costs in manufacturing."

$2,000,000 PAID FOR FURS.

Bidding at St. Louis Sale Continues Lively.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—Bidding at the annual fur sale continued lively today with ermine and red fox skins commanding the highest prices. Latest figures on the auction show sales thus far have totaled approximately $2,000,000.

A total of 60,000 ermine brought $90,000 and 11,000 red fox, of which 1,000 were Australian, brought $300,000. Among the large lots auctioned were 25,000 Australian opossum, 40,000 wolf, 14,500 ring tail opossum, 12,500 lynx, and 10,000 wallaby.

Wolverine skins sold 00 per cent. higher than in October. A collection of 352,000 mole skins brought $105,000, and 65,000 mink pelts sold for $458,000.

Strikes Renewed in Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 23.—There are serious labor disturbances again throughout the country. The shipping in this port has been nearly paralyzed as the result of a strike. A general strike on the Central Cordoba Railway is threatened. Bands of the workmen who have gone out have burned forty-five carloads of wood which was intended for use as fuel.

Candle Sales Larger.

Candle manufacturers with offices in this city report that the demand for candles during the present Winter has been better than for many seasons. A wide variety of plain and fancy shapes in bright and subdued shades as well as in many combinations of colors has been sought, and has become unusually popular as household decorations and for use on the dining room table. Though the bulk of the business has been in New York City, the vogue for candle-lighted dining tables has spread to other cities also, and a considerable business has been done in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Novelty candle kits for soldiers have also been very much in demand, especially from localities where cantonments have been established.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

Output Prior to Jan. 16 Amounted to 10,569,475 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Cotton ginned prior to Jan. 16 amounted to 10,569,475 running bales, counting round as half bales, and excluding linters, the Census Bureau today announced. Round bales included numbered 185,972 and Sea Island 88,747 bales. Last year to aJn. 16 ginnings amounted to 11,137,712 bales, including 189,004 round bales and 115,592 bales of Sea Island. Ginnings to Jan. 16 this year by States follow:

Alabama, 489,585; Arizona, 16,050; Arkansas, 883,468; California, 41,667; Florida, 47,220; Georgia, 1,781,590; Louisiana, 606,088; Mississippi, 818,804; Missouri, 46,120; North Carolina, 561,245; Oklahoma, 907,039; South Carolina, 1,162,356; Tennessee, 203,219; Texas, 2,997,895; Virginia, 16,655; all other States, 3,068.

Ginnings of Sea Island by States: Florida, 36,862; Georgia, 40,651, and South Carolina, 6,234.

DUTCH LINER STILL HELD.

Some Passengers, Frightened by Rumors, Leave Nieuw Amsterdam.

Special to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 23.—The Nieuw Amsterdam is still waiting in Rotterdam Harbor with 1,500 passengers. There are many rumors afloat for the reasons for the delay and it is even thought doubtful whether the vessel will sail.

American Minister J. W. Garrett informs THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that if there ever were any difficulties with the American Government they have been removed, so that those arising now come from another quarter. One rumor is that some passengers have received warnings similar to those sent to the Lusitania passengers. In fact, one passenger is said to have been warned by the German Consul at Rotterdam.

Some passengers have received permission to leave the ship, and others have left with their baggage, intending not to return. A few bound for the Dutch Indies are hoping to travel overland if peace is signed with Ukrania. There seems little doubt that Germany refuses to give adequate guarantees.

ANALYZES CAR COLLISIONS.

Shonts Points Way to Lessen Number of Accidents.

President Shonts of the New York Railways Company issued a statement last night setting forth the result of an analysis of collisions between cars and vehicles in December last in order to show where the greater number of accidents occurred and under what circumstances so that special precautions might be taken against them in the future.

The figures show that during the month there were 426 collisions between cars and various kinds of vehicles, in which five employes, twenty-five passengers, and fifty-seven persons on the vehicles were hurt. More collisions occurred on the Madison and ourth Avenue line than anywhere else in Manhattan. The total number for the month was 88; the Broadway and Columbus Avenue line came next with 60; Eighth Avenue, 42; Lexington Avenue, 41, and the Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue line, 40. Mr. Shonts's statement says:

"One hundred and sixty-nine passengers were injured getting on and off cars in the month of December. More people were hurt getting on than off. While the number of accidents in the streets of New York is appalling the New York Railways' latest compilation shows a total of 1,143 accidents of all kinds in December, 1917, as compared with 1,855 in December, 1916."

Osborn, Wounded, Gets Exemption.

Special to The New York Times.

GARRISON, N. Y., Jan. 23.—To Earl Dodge Osborn of Garrison, son of William Church Osborn, former Democratic State Chairman, the local draft board of Putnam County today gave a two months' exemption because he had been shot when driving an ambulance on the French front. He got a three months' furlough, and was invalided home to let wounds in his leg heal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Golden Rule D. G. Co.; J. A. Weinman, general mdse.; 1,170 B'way.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—The Heins Store; F. Heins, waists; 308 5th Av.

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Marsh & Albert; M. Albert, men's, women's clothing; Herald Square.

AMARILO, Texas—J. Levy; S. R. Isaacson, ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way; Bristol.

ATLANTA—P. Elson, furn. goods; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Mr. McGrath, silks, dress goods; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. M. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. P. Whitmore, ladies' ready-to-wear, laces; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Leo Co.; B. W. Cohen, ready-to-wear; Marlborough.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michaelson, millinery; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss A. M. Lentz, ladies' blouses; Miss T. Steibel, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; A. Blumberg, hosiery, underwear, shirts; 43 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—Fridush Bros.; L. Fridush, plaid cloakage, Fall; 684 B'way.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Brostell.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, dry goods; 354 4th Av.

BEATRICE, Neb.—M. B. Walker Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. M. Righter, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; B. M. Levy, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A. Aland; H. Rosenbaum, ready-to-wear, Aberdeen.

BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson Co.; C. C. Anderson, R. C. Pasley, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson & Co.; C. C. Anderson, dry goods; 116 W. 32d; Great Northern.

BONHAM, Texas—Graham-Crawford Co.; L. K. Crawford, general mdse.; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mr. Wilson, ready-to-wear; Miss McCloskey, women's dresses; Miss O'Brien, women's suits; Mr. Cook, muslin underwear; Miss O'Connell, corsets; Mrs. Palmer, waists (basement); Mr. O'Rouke, shoes; 200 5th Av., Room 602.

BOSTON—American Dry Goods Co.; H. Falkson, blankets, comfortables; Breslin.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. F. Yarnum, boys' clothing; F. C. Kimball, women's costumes; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; Mr. Slyfe, representing; E. A. Brown, auto livery; E. A. Campbell, handkerchiefs; Mr. Hawkins, rugs; 483 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; W. L. Wood, neckwear, millinery, leather goods; Mrs. J. S. Knox, millinery; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss Sweeney, ladies' suits; Miss McHugh, Miss O'Callahan, misses' dresses; Mr. Sanborn, ladies' sweaters; Mr. Fuller, furs; Miss Feely, misses' waists; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobbam, coats, suits; Miss A. Adams, skirts; Miss A. A. Murphy, women's dresses; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Murphy, misses' suits; Mrs. Hurting, misses' coats; Mrs. Hunter, muslin underwear; Miss O'Reagan, ladies' suits; Miss D. Tuhlin, ladies' coats; basement buyers; Mr. Dutch, coats, suits; Mr. Riordan, kimonos, house dresses; Mr. Kahn, leather goods; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; 15 East 26th.

BOZEMAN, Mont.—C. A. Mull, coats; 470 4th Av.

BRYAN, Texas—Webb Bros.; J. H. Webb, clothing; Imperial.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss E. Yaekel, ribbons; 2 W. 37th.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—B. B. Beeman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BUTLER—Sam Levy Merc. Co.; P. D. Levy, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

BUTTE—Hennessy Co.; Miss N. Shepherd, millinery; Miss R. A. Penny, house dresses, infants' wear, petticoats; 24 E. 26th.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—C. Denecke Co.; Mr. Schroeder, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—A. Pearson & Co.; M. Latner, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Kerrison D. G. Co.; E. H. Poulnot, ready-to-wear, genl. mdse.; 17th floor, 1,150 B'way.

CHICKASHA, Okla.—Hub Specialty Co.; W. Reinheimer, men's, women,s, ready-to-wear; Bristol.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss M. A. Koepke, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—F. M. Matthews & Co.; Mr. Grossman, Fall coats; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Katz & Dolinski; M. Dolinski, dresses, skirts; New Strand.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. A. Jensen, women's neckwear, vellings; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, H. Wolf, furn. goods, clothing; Holland House.

CHICAGO—Cohn, Hiseman & Co.; J. W. Cohn, woolens; Hermitage.

CHICAGO—The Hub; G. Lytton, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Woodward.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; B. M. Nelson, woolen goods; W. P. O'Brien, silks; H. M. Quinn, woolen goods; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss E. Carney, Miss D. Worsky, dresses, costumes; Miss L. Solomon, coats, skirts; 18 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, jewelry, leather goods, ladies' neckwear; 320 5th Av.

CHICAGO—J. B. Story Co.; A. E. Clark, carpets; Flanders.

CHICAGO—Baer Bros. & Prodie; L. Baer, fur. goods, clothing; Marlborough.

CHICAGO—D. S. & M. S. Novelty Co.; C. D. Dann, M. Schuett, S. Moch, notions, novelties; Breslin.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; G. H. McDonald, ready-to-wear, piece goods; Miss S. Houston, millinery, ribbons; 116 W. 32d.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; H. J. Theman, domestics, prints; M. Wickersham, linens; 482 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—S. Landman & Son; S. Landman, clothing, furn. goods; Aberdeen.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; W. J. Mills, carpets, rugs; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—Hollo Bros. Co.; Mrs. S. Kronthal, ladies' neckwear; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; L. Weinstein, furs; 116 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, fur coats; 37 W. 28th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. E. Meisel, skirts; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Carter, laces, hdkfs., neckwear, vellings; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, Spring coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

CLINTON, S. C.—Bailey Co.; R. Bailey, general mdse.; Imperial.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan.—Wells Bros. Commercial Co.; B. O. Wells cloaks, suits; York.

COLORADO SPRINGS—Mrs. Crowley, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

GOLDENDALE, Wash.—Golden Rule; E. H. Fosdick, general mdse.; Somerset.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green-Joyce Co.; J. A. Saile, men's furnishings; 329 4th Av.

CORSICANA, Tex.—Jarrett D. G. Co.; H. G. Brown, millinery; Herald Square.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. H. Knox, general merchandise; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus Millinery Supply Co.; H. Mogosimer, millinery; Wallick.

DALLAS — Sanger Bros.; A. Beakman, hosiery, gloves; 19 East 24th.

DAWSON, Ga.—T. S. & G. B. Martin; T. S. Martin, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.

DAYTON, Ohio—Tiffany & John; Miss L. K. Tiffany, laces; Martha Washington.

DEER LODGE, Mon.—Golden Rule; C. L. Benton, gen'l mdse.; Bristol.

DENISON, Texas—Graham-Park Co.; S. R. Graham, general mdse.; Aberdeen.

DENISON, Texas—J. W. Madden Co.; T. E. Lackey, men's clothing, furn. goods; Aberdeen.

DENTON, Texas—Jarrell-Evans D. G. Co.; W. F. Jarrell, general mdse.; Imperial.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; S. L. Todd, suits; G. Mason, waists; 23 East 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Son; S. A. Harscher, rugs; 105 Grand; Woodward.

DES MOINES, Iowa—L. Oransky & Sons; D. Oransky, jobs coats; 72 Madison Av.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; W. C. Crowley, prints, ginghams, wash goods; 48 Leonard.

DETROIT—L. Londy & Co.; S. C. Hirschfield, coats, suits; Bristol.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; T. P. Stack, ready-to-wear; Miss A. G. Anderson, jobs muslin underwear; Mrs. B. Thompson, representing; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT — Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss B. Krueck, art needlework; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; G. S. Rossie, sporting goods, auto accessories; 120 W. 32d.

DILLON, Mon.—Golden Rule; C. Kibleck, gen'l mdse.; Bristol.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—Palais Royal; M. Mendelson, cloaks, suits, millinery, muslin underwear; 100 West 22d.

EASTON, Penn.—M. Korwits & Co.; M. Korwits, carpets; Grand.

ELMIRA N. Y.—S. F. Isaard Co.; H. G. Chamberlain, carpets; York.

EL PASO, Texas—Popular D. G. Co.; G. A. Cook, muslin underwear, children's, infants' wear; 1,150 Broadway.

EVANSVILLE—A. P. Lahr & Sons; M. B. Greenburg, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.; Knickerbocker.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Berry-Baall Dry Goods Co.; A. Y. Berry, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

FORT WORTH—H. C. Meehan & Co.; Mr. Brown, representing; 353 4th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS—The Stern Co.; Miss Goosman, kimonos; 470 4th Av.

GRANT'S PASS, Ore.—Golden Rule; F. Waahburn; gen'l mdse.; Bristol.

HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; Mrs. M. McLean, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

HAMILTON, Ont.—The Arcade; H. Middleman, women's garments; 47 West 34th, Grand.

HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; F. S. Hesser, embroideries, furs; 260 5th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, jobs coats; 72 Madison Av.

HASTINGS, Neb.—Walbach & Broch; Miss M. Karpe, women's ready-to-wear; 1,123 Broadway.

HAZLETON, Penn.—P. Delsroth Sons; A. Y. Delsroth, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Gregorian.

HAZLETON, Penn.—Fowler D. G. Co.; H. A. Schmall, general mdse.; 212 5th Av.; Grand.

HELENA, Mon.—New York D. G. Co.; Mr. Read, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

HENDERSON, N. C.—Anchor Store Co.; T. B. Bullock, shoes; Imperial.

HIAWATHA, Kan.—H. O. Middlebrook, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

HORNELL, N. Y.—Babcock & Davidson; A. L. Davidson, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

HORNELL, N. Y.—Tuttle-Rockwell Co.; C. N. Gardner, clothing; Breslin.

HOUSTON, Texas—McCardell & Sauer; J. H. McCardell, ready-to-wear, millinery, boys' wear; 308 5th Av.; Arlington.

HUNTINGTON, Ind.—H. H. Arnold & Son; M. A. Peters, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS—J. R. Solomon Co.; J. S. Solomon, clothing; 10 Astor Place.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Efroymson & Wolf; H. E. Jones, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Byron Brothers; B. Byron, ready-to-wear, millinery; 213 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Missouri Credit Clothing Co.; B. Lieberman, ready-to-wear; 43 West 27th; New Strand.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Co.; C. C., Wright, linens, white goods; 72 Leonard.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; Miss S. Sproule, millinery; 1,150 Broadway; Gregorian.

LANCASTER, Penn.—M. J. Garvin & Co.; J. H. Ross, cloaks, suits, waists, boys' clothing; York.

LA PAZ, Bolivia — Carlos Grans, felt, fur hats, tropical goods; 2d floor, 31 B'way.

LAFAYETTE, Mo.—S. M. Hirsh & Co.; H. M. Hirsh, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

LIMA, Ohio—M. J. Federman; J. Federman, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; Mrs. Turrish, infants', children's wear, sweaters, petticoats, bathing suits; 33 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; Miss V. Knowles, millinery; 95 Madison Av.; Algonquin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Louis Appel Co.; W. G. Appel, clothing; Wallicks.

MARINETTE, Wis.—Star Shop; S. Mackevitz, ready-to-wear; 470 5th Av.

MARINETTE, Wis.—The Star Shop; F. Mackevitz, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

MEDFORD, Ore.—Golden Rule; C. W. Whitlock, gen'l mdse.; Bristol.

MEMPHIS—Bry Block Mercantile Co.; B. F. Varno, dress goods, linings; 1,150 Broadway.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss E. E. Murray, hosiery, furn. goods, underwear; 404 4th Av.; Latham.

MOBILE, Ala.—Pollock D. G. Co.; E. Guggenheim, piece goods, hosiery, underwear; A. H. Rosenbaum, notions; 41 Union Square.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Rice; Miss B. Dreyfus, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; D. D. Dayton, Miss manager; 1,170 B'way.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alex Rice; A. Rice, Miss B. Dryfus, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts, men's clothing; 303 5th Av.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Beckett Value Co.; Mrs. N. Payne, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—J. Morse & Co.; J. Morse, clothing, furn. goods; Flanders.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble-Desmond Co.; M. H. Reynolds, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; F. W. Phipps, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Herald Square.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; M. Zander, furn. goods, men's, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.

OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; J. W. Sullivan, dress goods, silks, mdse. manager; 116 W. 32d.

OAKLAND, Cal.—S. N. Wood & Co.; N. Yehl, coats, suits, dresses; 43 West 16th.

OAKLAND—H. C. Capwell Co.; Mrs. Brutek, neckwear, handkerchiefs, vellings, trimmings; Miss Copwell, waists, sweaters, negligs; Room 1308, 116 West 32d.

OKLAHOMA—The Emporium; P. Tobias, Miss Houghton, jobs millinery; 1,199 B'way.

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—S. Kohn, notions; Imperial.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—P. L. Casey; R. S. Hickey, women's ready-to-wear; Latham.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—P. L. Casey; R. S. Hickey, ready-to-wear; Latham.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Lustig, serge dresses; Miss Sneidman, millinery, trimmed hats; H. Kamhols, jobs furs; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; C. Silverman, piece goods; 1,133 Broadway; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Earle Store; Miss Rosenberg, millinery; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—A. B. Kirschbaum Co.; M. A. Ellerman, woolens; 212 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Brothers; M. Feldman, jobs coats; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Schwartz, petticoats; Miss Morrell, house dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Corrsin Bros.; L. Corrsin, jobs wash waists, skirts, Fall coats; 1,161 B'way, Room 506.

PHILADELPHIA — M. Cravis & Son; J. Cravis, cloaks, suits; 33 West 34th; Wallick.

PHILADELPHIA—Snellenberg Clothing Co.; L. H. Fields, trimmings; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—E. Lehman Co.; S. Katz, ladies', children's hats; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, ladies' hdkfs., linens, white goods; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; E. Bohn, leather goods; D. S. Scott, furn. goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Largman & Bro.; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—B. Herk, waists; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Leeb, millinery; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA — John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, coats, suits; Broadway and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—Linder Bros.; A. A. Linder, mfg. coats, suits; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—S. Kramer & Co.; S. Kramer, carpets; New Strand.

PITTSBURGH—A. A. Wolk & Co.; A. A. Wolk, coats, suits; 308 5th Av.; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; Mrs. J. Solomon, hats, basement; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; B. H. Stouffer, men's furn. goods; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. M. Dunn, jobs domestics, linens, silks, dress goods; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; J. G. Koh, flannels, blankets; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—J. J. Porter Co.; F. C. Waddell, millinery; Breslin.

PORTLAND, Me.—J. R. Libby Co.; W. R. Cutter, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

PORTLAND—Meier & Frank Co.; A. Gofman, housefurnishings, china; 212 5th Av.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Marting Bros. Co.; A. F. Marting, domestics, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.; Breslin.

POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; B. N. Eckenrode, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 260 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mitz' Outlet Co.; M. Isaacs, coats, suits, waists, skirts; 116 West 32d.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; R. Rosenthal, men's, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—M. I. Gerson, furn. goods; Cumberland.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; A. L. True, furnishing goods; J. H. Cole, dry goods; 230 5th Av.; Brostell.

RAMSDUP, Mon.—Golden Rule; H. C. Huested, gen'l mdse.; Bristol.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. Stauffer, women's hosiery, men's furnishing goods; 260 5th Av.; Herald Square.

READING—Lord & Gabe; W. F. Schultz, silks; 23 E. 26th.

READING, Penn.—A. J. Brumbach; S. A. Brumbach, pants; Imperial.

RENO, Nev.—Kohane & Marymont; A. Kohane, women's ready-to-wear; Claridge.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; Miss R. Hexter, corsets, underwear, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. M. Didenhover, coats, suits, waists; F. Turner, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; Mr. Heimlich, house furn. goods, kindred lines; 72 Madison Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; F. Fitzgibbon, bargain basement; 470 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; E. D. Montgomery, furniture; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Touhey Co.; J. Marks, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th; Cumberland.

ROME, N. Y.—F. & F. Bacon Co.; G. E. Bacon, house furn. goods; 44 E. 23d, Larkham.

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — Wasserman-Gottman Co.; D. S. Wasserman, domestics, underwear, toys; 1,150 Broadway.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; W. F. Dalmetsch, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; 103 Grand; Wallick.

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; Miss Z. Hook, laces, ribbons, neckwear; Miss Miller, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY—J. A. Cohn; M. E. Lipman, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Hudson Bay Fur Co.; Mrs. J. H. Provol, coats, suits, waists; Collingwood.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—L. & A. Cohn; M. E. Lipman, coats; 470 4th Av.

SALINA, Kan.—Steifel Brothers Co.; M. Steifel, ready-to-wear; Woodstock. Miss Himmenkamp, ready-to-wear; Prince Georges.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Zion's Co-op. Mercantile Institution; Miss B. Dewey, millinery; W. A. Needham, dry goods, cloaks, waists, laces, notions; Great Northern.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Gardner & Adams; J. L. Adams, ready-to-wear; Bristol.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss M. Barrett, silk, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—S. N. Wood & Co.; Miss H. Rosener, coats, suits, dresses; Miss I. Laighey, coats, suits; Miss Schaw, waists, petticoats; 43 West 16th.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; L. A. Artieres, baby carriages, leather goods; 114 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill Co.; D. W. White, suits, dresses, cloaks; 15 East 26th.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; C. Breuer, furniture; 404 4th Av.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; Miss Conrad, waists; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs Winter coats, silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Epstein's; M. L. Epstein, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

SEATTLE—Bon Marche; Miss Brandenberg, millinery; 230 5th Av.

SELMA, Ala.—Central Alabama Dry Goods Co.; M. F. Gusdorf, dry goods, notions, women's garments; 43 Leonard.

SHREVEPORT, La.—Dreyfuss D. G. Co.; S. Dreyfuss, dry goods, notions; 353 4th Av.

SIOUX FALLS—Hagan & Sjolseth; P. D. Hagan, Mr. Sjolseth, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

STAUNTON, Va.—S. D. Timberlake; W. B. Timberlake, clothing; Grand.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Mercantile Co.; Mr. Bresson, silks; 1,199 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Addison Cloak Co.; J. I. Ollan, ready-to-wear; 116 West 34th.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, jobs ready-to-wear; R. 710, 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; W. E. Doody, dress goods; 377 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Loewenstein Brothers' Garment Co.; B. J. Loewenstein, coats, suits, dresses; Claridge.

ST. LOUIS—Schoenbrun Skirt Co.; J. Schoenbrun, skirts; Aberdeen.

STRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; H. R. Hall, notions;

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Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Lower Prices on Reduced Volume of Business—Exchange to Close.

Further accumulation of evidence that the five-day shutdown of industry had failed to relieve to any material extent the distress among large consumers of coal, supplemented yesterday by the announcement of an embargo on all freight excepting food, fuel, and munitions on the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and Reading, was reflected to some extent in a reaction in prices of the most active issues on the Stock Exchange. Activity was still further reduced, and there was little short selling to hasten the decline. The Street's attention was divided between the growing difficulties of the steam transportation lines and the selling of International Mercantile Marine on the report that negotiations for the sale of the British companies had been dropped, for the present at least. The preferred closed at 88¾, off 2⅝, on this information.

It was not generally believed that the closing down of nearly all productive enterprises in the East for the better part of a week would clear the clogged channels of communication with the seaboard and restore the normal supply of coal, but even the harshest critics of the Garfield order must have anticipated a larger measure of improvement than has apparently been gained. It is true that the coaling of ships long held in the harbors of New York and Hampton Roads has proceeded at an accelerated pace, but the local Fuel Administrators report no substantial benefit through the freer movement of coal. The embargo against all but the most essential freight on three of the important lines reaching here from the coal and steel producing sections may have to be extended to other roads if the weather continues unfavorable to the maximum movement of traffic. The financial district has evidently become reconciled to the retention of nine more workless Mondays on the Fuel Administrator's program, and, in fact, will be well pleased if it is not found necessary to offer still more obstacles to the production of export freight. The proposal by Samuel Gompers that labor should be put upon a seven-hour basis during the remainder of the war is directly contrary to the appeals from high authorities that labor should work overtime to remedy deficiencies of war preparations. The seven-hour day, once inaugurated, would be difficult to dislodge.

Bankers were greatly confused by the reported statement of Mr. McAdoo that it will be necessary to raise $10,000,000,000 by June 30. The impression has been established in conferences between financial men and the Administration that not more than $6,000,000,000 of Liberty bonds will have to be put out in the next offering. It is expected that a loan of about this size will be made in April, with recourse to Treasury certificates to tide the Treasury Department over until conditions more favorable to a popular offering return.

Decision of the Stock Exchange to close on future heatless Mondays did not come as a surprise to those familiar with the urinatural conditions which attended the efforts to conduct the security markets as usual last Monday. Many bankers have felt since the promulgation of the Garfield order that, notwithstanding the exemption of their institutions from the rule, Governor Whitman should have made Mondays legal holidays to make possible a real test of the efficacy of the closing order.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Steadier Tone in Gilt-Edged Section —Other Stocks Dull.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The stock market continued quiet today, with a steadier tone in the gilt-edged section and a hardening in Argentine and home rails. Consols lost another fraction and Russians were heavy, but South American mines were active and there was a good demand for industrials. The other sections were dull.

Money was in better demand and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Stagnant on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Trading on the Bourse was stagnant today. Three per cent. rentes 58 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	Renewals	Low	Last
5½		2	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5½
Ninety days	5½
Four months	5½
Five months	5½
Six months	5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3%@3½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 5½
4 to 6 months 5½@5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7580	$4.7530	$4.7530	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.75⅞	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.72¼	5.72½	5.72½	+.00¼
Cables	5.70½	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	+.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7530	$4.7630
5.1828 Paris	5.72½	5.70⅛
China—		
Hongkong	71.75	72.00
Peking	110.00	110.25
Shanghai	103.00	103.35
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	43.50	43.87½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.50
Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826 Italy	5.44½	5.43¾
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.50	34.00
Copenhagen	30.87½	31.37½
Christiania	32.12½	32.62½
19.30 Spain	24.20	24.30
South America—		
32.42 Rio	26.64	26.74
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.93	45.08
5.1826 Switzerland	4.45	4.43

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛	$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $521,709,317; balance, $45,270,139; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $6,632,091; Federal Reserve credit balance, $21,790,139.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $9.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 48⅞d, unchanged; in New York, 87⅛c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 71c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$8,102,180	$91,031,504
Internal Revenue—		
Cor. income	3,286,712	28,616,008
Individual income	1,777,284	15,217,238
Excess profits	1,983,107	10,127,060
Miscellaneous	46,835,234	375,472,961
Misc. revenue	12,434,599	120,254,127
Total receipts	$74,508,119	$641,618,900
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	426,698,850	2,280,628,227
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	1,983,107	10,127,060
Expenditures	501,201,970	2,922,247,127

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	369,052	355,078	744,727
Year to date	10,825,293	13,613,713	13,465,758

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2¼	2⅝	2,300	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—
2¼	2⅞	1,900	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	19	19	19	19	..
76	77½	1,800	Am. Beet Sugar	78	77⅛	76	76⅝	+1⅜
36	36½	900	Am. Can	36½	37	36½	36½	— ⅛
88½	90	100	Am. Can pf	89⅛	89½	89½	89½	— ⅛
70½	71¾	800	Am. Car & Fdry	71	71⅞	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
27½	28	100	Am. Cotton Oil	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
12	12⅝	100	Am. H. & Leather	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
52	54	800	Am. H. & L. pf	53	53	52⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
54½	55¾	300	Am. International	55	55½	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
31½	31⅞	5,000	Am. Linseed	31¾	32	31	31½	— ⅛
71½	72⅝	700	Am. Linseed pf	71½	72	71½	72	+ ⅛
55½	55¾	400	Am. Locomotive	55⅝	55⅞	55⅝	55¾	— ⅛
81⅝	81⅞	10,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	82⅝	82⅝	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅛
59	60	100	Am. Steel F'dries	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
105⅝	106¼	3,000	Am. Sugar Ref	104½	107¼	104½	106¾	+2½
66	66½	1,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	66½	67	66	66	— ⅛
86	88⅝	100	Am. Sumatra T. pf	87	87	87	87	—1
104	104½	700	Am. Tel. & Tel	104⅝	104⅝	104¼	104¼	— ⅜
46½	47½	500	Am. Woolen	47	47½	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅞
60¼	60⅝	8,900	Anaconda Copper	61¾	61¾	60¼	60⅝	— ⅝
58	59¼	500	Associated Oil	58½	59½	58½	59¼	+1¼
83	83½	700	Atch., Top. & S. F	82⅝	83½	82⅝	83½	+ ⅞
81½	82	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
8½	9	800	At., Birm. & At	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
89	91	100	Atlantic Coast Line	90	90	90	90	..
99¼	100	800	At., Gulf & West I	101	101	100	100	— ⅛
59⅝	60½	300	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	60	60	60	60	+1
58½	58⅝	2,100	Baldwin Loco	59⅛	59⅝	58½	58½	—1
49½	49¾	700	Baltimore & Ohio	50	50	49½	49½	— ⅝
85	86	100	Barrett Co	86	86	86	86	..
100¼	101	100	Barrett Co. pf	101	101	101	101	..
1	1¼	700	Batopilas Mining	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
74¾	75⅝	300	Bethlehem Steel	76	76	75¾	75¾	—1½
73	73½	12,600	Beth. Steel cl. B t.o.	74	74⅝	73½	73½	— ⅝
98½	99	400	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p	98½	98¾	98½	98½	..
20¾	21⅛	200	Booth Fisher'es	21	21	21	21	..
42¼	42⅝	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	42⅞	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	19	200	Butte & Superior	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
38	39	200	California Packing	38½	38½	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅝	500	California Petrol	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
42	43	500	California Pet. pf	42¼	43⅜	42¼	43⅛	+1
138½	138⅝	900	Canadian Pacific	139½	139⅝	138½	138½	— ⅝
64½	65	1,700	Central Leather Co	65½	65¾	64⅝	65	— ⅛
30	30¼	300	Ceror de Pasco	31	31	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
72	73½	100	Chandler Motor	72¼	72¼	72¼	73½	+ ⅞
51	51¾	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
6¼	6⅞	100	Chi. Great Western	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
41⅞	41¼	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41⅝	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅜
72⅜	72⅝	500	Chi., M. & S. P. pf	72¼	72¾	72¼	72⅜	— ⅛
92½	93½	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	93	93	93	93	+ ⅞
18⅝	19	1,200	Chi., R. I. & P. t.c.	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
59	59½	300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ⅛
49	49½	500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	15⅝	700	Chile Copper	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	42	1,400	Chino Copper	42½	42½	41¾	41¾	—1⅛
35	36	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	35	35	35	35	..
32½	33¼	300	Columbia Gas & El	33¼	33¼	33	33	..
67	89	200	Consolidated Gas	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
31½	31⅝	10,650	Corn Products Ref	31¼	32⅛	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
91	92	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
53½	53⅞	2,500	Crucible Steel	54½	54½	53½	53½	— ⅝
31	31¼	9,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	31¼	32¼	30⅝	31½	+ ⅛
79	80	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
8½	9	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
36⅞	37⅛	17,000	Distillers' Secur	37¾	38⅝	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
14¼	14½	400	Erie	14½	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
23⅜	24	200	Erie 1st pf	24	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
30½	33	100	Federal M. & S. pf	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
30½	35	50	Do., odd lot	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
34½	34⅞	200	Gaston, W. & W	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
129½	129¾	1,000	General Electric	129⅝	130	129¼	129¼	— ⅜
112	112⅜	4,200	General Motors	111¼	113⅝	111¼	112	— ⅝
80½	81¼	300	General Motors pf	81¼	81⅝	81¼	81¼	— ⅛
40¾	41	1,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	40½	41¼	40¾	40¾	—1¼
87	88½	500	Great Northern pf	87½	88½	87½	88½	+ ⅜
26	26½	400	G. N. ctfs for o. p	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
33	33½	400	Haskell & Barker	35	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
94½	95	800	Illinois Central	94	94	94	94	..
42	43	100	Inspiration Copper	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	—1¼
13¼	13½	800	Int. Agricultural	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
43	45	5,000	Int. Agricultural pf	45	45	44	44	—1
63⅝	64	6,200	Int. Harvester Corp	64⅜	66¼	64⅜	66¼	+2½
23⅝	24	53,800	Int. Mer. Marine	24½	24½	23½	23⅝	— ⅝
28	28¼	500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	91½	91⅞	88⅞	88⅞	—2⅝
27	28	200	Int. Nickel	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
..	..	800	Int. Paper	27	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
75	75¼	200	Kennecott Copper	32	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
80	80	100	Lackawanna Steel	78	78	76	75½	— ½
..	..	100	Laclede Gas	85	85	85	85	..
20¼	22	100	Manhattan Shirt	75	75	75	75	+14⅞
89	89¼	34,100	Mexican Petroleum	89¼	90¾	89	89	—1½
..	..	300	Miami Copper	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
43¼	43⅜	2,000	Midvale Steel	43⅞	44¼	43½	43½	— ⅛
7½	8¼	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
20¼	20⅝	1,800	Missouri Pacific	21	21¼	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
41¼	41⅝	400	Mo. Pacific pf	41¼	41⅝	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
42	42½	1,000	Nat. Enam. & St	42⅛	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
44¾	46	300	Nat. Lead	45	45	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
18	19	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
27¼	28	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	28¼	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
102½	103	300	Norfolk & Western	103½	103½	103	103	..
81⅝	82	520	Northern Pacific	82	82	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅛
..	68	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	66	66	66	66	+ ⅛
1,400	..	200	Ohio Cities Gas	87	87	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	4½	300	Ontario Mining	..	..	4½	4½	+ ⅛
59	60	100	Owens Bottle Mach	59⅞	59⅞	59½	59⅞	+ ⅛
88¼	89¼	200	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	89	89	88½	88½	—1½
45⅝	46½	100	Penn. R. R	45⅞	46	45⅜	46	..
44⅞	45	300	People's Gas, Chi	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
12	13	300	Pere Marquette	12¾	12¾	12	12	+ ⅛
34½	35¼	700	Pierce-Arrow	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
45	45⅞	800	Pittsburgh Coal	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+1⅛
27	27½	2,500	Pitts. & West Va	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
64	66¼	900	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	66	66	66	66	+ ⅛
110¼	112	200	Pullman Co	111	111	111	111	— ⅛
49	49¼	100	Railway Steel Sp	49¼	49½	49¼	49¼	—1½
22⅞	23¼	100	Ray Con. Copper	23	23	23	23	..
72	72¼	3,700	Reading	72¼	72¾	72	72	— ⅛
73½	74	1,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	74	74¼	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
76¼	76½	500	Royal Dutch t r	75½	76½	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
11¼	11¾	200	St. Louis-San Fran	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
58	59	100	Savage Arms	58	58	58	58	+3
..	..	100	Seaboard Air Line	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
148	152½	700	Sears, Roeb. & Co	150	151	150	151	—1
32½	33¼	2,500	Sinclair Oil	33	33¼	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
80⅝	81¼	1,300	Southern Pacific	81	81⅝	80⅝	81	— ⅛
22	22¼	1,400	Southern Railway	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
47	48	1,000	Studebaker Co	48¼	48¼	48	48	— ⅛
40	40⅜	100	Stuts Motor	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	10,500	Tenn. C. & C	14⅝	15¼	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
147¼	149	5,500	Texas Co. C	149½	151⅜	147⅞	148⅝	+ ⅝
17	18	2,500	Texas & Pacific	17	18¼	16⅞	17⅝	+ ⅛
53¼	53½	3,800	Tobacco Products	54½	54½	53¾	54½	+1½
111¼	111½	1,900	Union Pacific	111½	112	111¼	111½	— ⅛
70	70	100	Union Pacific pf	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
98¼	99	6,127	United Cigar Stores	98¼	99	95	96	—1⅝
118½	119½	105	Upited Fruit	118½	119½	118¼	118¾	..
120	121	1,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	120	121	118	118¾	—1½
56	56⅝	4,900	U. S. Rubber	56	56⅝	54¼	54¼	—1
45⅝	45⅞	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ½
88¾	89¼	76,200	U. S. Steel	91	91⅜	89⅝	89⅞	—1
109¾	109⅞	400	U. S. Steel pf	109⅝	110	109⅝	110	+ ⅛
80¼	80½	3,000	Utah Copper	82	82	80¼	80¼	—1⅞
13⅞	14	900	Utah Securities	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
38⅝	39	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	39	39	38⅛	38⅞	— ⅝
97	100	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	99	99	99	99	..
51½	54	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
8	8¼	100	Wabash	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
39¾	40	800	Wabash pf A	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
89	91	200	Western Union Tel	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
39¼	39⅞	500	Westingh. E. & M	40¼	40¼	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
52¾	53½	1,000	Wilson & Co	53¼	53⅞	52¼	53	— ⅝
17	17¼	2,100	Willys-Overland	17⅜	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
115	116	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+1¼

ALLEGED SHIP DEAL AT END.

Americanization of Mercantile Marine Said to Have Been Dropped.

A financial news agency yesterday published a story which has been whispered about Wall Street, without confirmation, for some weeks, regarding a reported deal whereby the International Mercantile Marine Company was to sell all the British-registered ships of its fleet, including the entire fleets of the White Star and Leyland Lines, liquidate its British subsidiary companies, and become an exclusively American institution. Officials of the company have persistently refused to comment on the story.

According to the report published yesterday, the deal has fallen through. The whispered stories at times gave what purported to be definite details, including the price, which was said to be £25,000,000 offered, and $125,000,000 asked. The hitch has been said to have been not only in this difference in price, but also in the insistence of the would-be purchasers—said by some to be in reality the British Government—that the money be paid in England, and tied up there until the end of the war, while the company was said to have insisted that the money be paid in dollars in New York.

The ships said to have been involved are all now under requisition by the British Government, and many of them have seen actual war service. They include many famous ships, such as the Olympic, Adriatic, and others long familiar to the transatlantic voyager. The recent puzzling fluctuations in International Mercantile Marine stock on the local market have been generally attributed to the rumors that seme such important deal as this was impending.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Day. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.00	...	7.12½	...
Spelter	8.00	8.25	8.00	8.25
Antimony	14.00	14.25	14.00	14.37½
Quicksilver	$125.00	...	...	$125.00
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X ffy	...	34.25	...	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 28½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Prev. Day. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	110 0 0	110 0 0
Copper, futures	110 0 0	110 0 0
Tin, spot	299 10 0	299 10 0
Tin, futures	296 10 0	296 10 0
Spelter	54 0 0	54 0 0
Lead	39 10 0	39 10 0

STUTZ MOTOR EARNINGS.

Profit for Last Year $1,074,778, a Gain of 65.6 Per Cent.

The Stutz Motor Car Company earned a profit of $1,074,778 in the year ended Dec. 31 last, an increase of 65.6 per cent. over the preceding year. The net sales, according to the annual report issued yesterday, aggregated $4,483,315, the output being 2,207 automobiles, against 1,535 in 1916, and 1,079 in 1915. The year's net profit was equal to $14.33 a share of stock outstanding, before allowance was made for the excess profit tax.

H. C. Stutz, President, in his report to shareowners, said that additional property had been acquired adjoining the factories in Indiana and important manufacturing facilities had been added at a cost of $100,000. The company's balance sheet on Dec. 31 showed current assets amounting to $1,445,098, current liabilities of $352,912, and working capital totaling $1,102,186.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per. riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Alaska Pack. Assn.	$2	Q	Feb. 9	Jan. 31
Do	$20	Sp	Feb. 9	Jan. 31
Am. Banknote	1½	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Diamond Match	2	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Esmond Mills	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Do pf	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Franklin	$6	SA	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Keystone Watch C.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Lowell Elec. Lt.	$2.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Norfolk & West	1¾	Q	Mar. 19	Feb. 28
Pennsylvania	1¼	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 1
Pitts. Oil & Gas	2	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Standard Mill. pf	1¾	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 18
Standard Oil of Ind.	8	Q	Feb. 29	Feb. 4
Do	8	Ex	Feb. 28	Feb. 4
Tobacco Products	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 4

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
American Oil	16	17	Iron Blossom	67	70
Bay State Gas	8	10	Iron Cap	18⅝	19
Beagle	.70	75	Jerome Verde	.65	75
Bingham Min.	9¾	10	La Rose	.30	33
Boston Ely	.65	75	Majestic	.27	30
Bost. & Mont.	44	45	Mex. Metals	.30	32
Butte & Lon.	10	12	Mojave Tung.	5	7
Butte & Det.	15	25	New Baltic	.90	1
Bost. & Aris.	1	2	Nat. Z. & L.	17	19
Calaveras	1	1⅛	New Cornelia	16¼	16⅝
Crown Res.	18	25	Nevada Doug.	90	1
Con. Arizona	1⅛	1⅜	Nixon Nevada	1⅛	1⅜
Cortez	5	10	Oneco	.30	40
Champ. Cop	5	7	Onondaga	.15	25
Chief Cons.	2¼	2½	Ray Hercules	3⅝	4
Eagle & B. B.	3	4	Rilla	1½	2
Earl-Eagle	5	6	S. W. Miami, part paid	.75	1
Fortuna	5	7	S. W. Miami, full paid	1	1⅛
Gold Lake	2	4	Un. Verde Ex.	36⅝	37
Gila Cop. Sul.	17	17½	Victoria Min.	1¾	2
Houghton	50	70	Yukon Gold	1⅜	2
Hoyle Oil	57	62			
Humboldt	.60	75			

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	57.58	57.28	57.37	— .16
25 industrials	74.49	73.45	73.64	— .42
50 stocks	66.03	65.86	65.50	— .29

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 23	66.03	65.86	65.50	— .29
Jan. 22	66

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STOCKS--BONDS--GRAIN--COTTON

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EXPECT FEDERAL AID IN NATION'S FINANCES

Bankers Here Believe That Reserve Board Plans $500,000,000 Corporation.

SEE HINT IN ANNUAL REPORT

Money to be Supplied to Public Utility and Other Companies After Thorough Inquiry.

The Federal Reserve Board, in its annual report, published yesterday, suggests "early consideration by Congress of the problem of corporate financing," and, according to local bankers, the plan contemplated by the board, but not stated in its report, is the establishment of a Federal corporation, capitalized at approximately $500,000,000, and organized along the lines of the Government-owned Emergency Fleet Corporation, which would supply funds to public utility and industrial corporations which would ordinarily do their financing in the open market. This arrangement, it is believed, would relieve the banks of the burden of financing, and at the same time would make it unnecessary for the companies to press their securities into the hands of investors, who, in the absence of new corporate issues, would be in a better position to make more liberal investments in Liberty Loan bonds.

An intimation that some such proposal was having the attention of the authorities in Washington was had in the dispatches published a week ago Saturday in which legislative plans were outlined for the licensing, by the Treasury, of all new security issues.

According to bankers, the organization of the $500,000,000 corporation has the tentative approval of the Federal Reserve Board, and the bill providing for its establishment is nearly completed, only a few minor details having yet to be decided upon. It is understood that the proposed corporation would lend money to public utility and other companies, provided an investigation showed that the money was needed for essential industries, and provided the credit standing of the concern was satisfactory. It is believed that loans made to corporations will be secured by the deposit of collateral, and that all applications will be carefully scrutinized, in fact to a far more exhaustive extent than is usually done by bankers. Although nothing official has been made public on the subject, the supposition is that loans will be made at a uniform rate to all borrowers.

Government to Supply Funds.

As the Government is to own all the stock of the corporation it will have to supply the funds, and the understanding is that the proposed bill will provide for an appropriation to be made out of the general fund or out of the proceeds of Liberty Loan bond sales.

The expectation is that the proposed corporation will work together with the members of the suggested Security Licensing Board, and that in some cases, where it does not appear advisable for the corporation to finance an applicant, the applicant will receive permission to arrange for its financial needs in the open market. It is not intended that all new financing should be handled by the corporation, but presumably the corporation, in co-operation with the Licensing Board, will have control over all new issues.

Another interesting suggestion made by the Federal Reserve Board in its annual report is its statement in reference to the position of savings banks. "Undoubtedly some effective measure, not so much of actual relief as of organization to afford relief if required, is desirable, and if made available will be of great benefit to the banking situation," declares the board.

According to local bankers, the board has in mind an arrangement by which the funds of the Federal Finance Corporation would be deposited with the various commercial banks. In the event that a savings bank found it necessary to borrow money it would go to the national or State bank where it keeps an account and negotiate a loan, secured by the deposit of collateral. In a tight money market such banks would be indisposed to make loans, and consequently to make it easy for savings institutions to obtain accommodation, should they need it, it is proposed that the deposits of the Federal finance corporation be maintained with the national or State bank until such time as the loan made to the savings institution is liquidated.

Bankers Proposed Amendment.

This proposal, bankers say, will solve the problem confronting the savings institutions, some of which have feared that investors in Liberty bonds might be inclined to withdraw their funds for the purpose of buying war loan bonds, in which case they might find it necessary to maintain a larger cash reserve. Because of the depressed condition of the bond market, savings institutions are likely to hesitate to liquidate their security holdings and would endeavor to increase their ready cash by borrowing on the securities held by them. Some time ago several bankers proposed that the Federal Reserve act be amended so as to permit rediscounting of notes of member banks secured by railroad, State, and municipal bonds, but this suggestion has not received general favor and the Federal Reserve Board has repeatedly indicated its strong opposition to it.

Under the plan outlined above the needs of the savings banks will be taken care of indirectly by the proposed Federal finance corporation. The Federal Reserve Board, referring to corporate financing in its annual report, declared it was of the opinion "that some plan for governmental intervention or aid can be worked out which would meet the requirements of the situation satisfactorily."

Bankers who were interviewed yesterday expressed themselves as in accord with the proposal for the organization of the Federal finance corporation, saying that the plan was sound. They placed stress, however, on the importance of selecting the right kind of men to manage the enterprise.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Forecast: N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; fair Fri.

Fla.—Fair and warmer Thurs. and Fri.

Ala., Tenn., and Miss.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ky.—Snows or rains Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ind.—Snow and warmer Thurs.; fair Fri.

Mich.—Snow and warmer Thurs.; snow Fri.

Ohio—Snow and warmer Thurs.; fair Fri.

La.—Fair and warmer Thurs., fair Fri.

Ark.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs, fair Fri.

Okla. and Texas—Fair Thurs., fair and colder Fri.

Ill.—Snow Thurs., cloudy Fri.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Wis.—Snow Thurs., unsettled Fri.

Minn.—Fair Thurs., cloudy and warmer Fri.

Iowa—Fair and colder Thurs., cloudy Fri.

N. Dak. and S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.13	Mexican	.10
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.12
Caledonia	.01	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.04	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Savage	.01
Confidence	.08	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.08	Sierra Nevada	.12
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con	.05
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.65½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Con	.42
Halifax	.14	Goldfield Merger	.08
Jim Butler	.56	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.19	Jumbo Ext	.18
Midway	.08	Kawanas	.07
Mispah	.06	Silver Pick	.08
Monarch Pitts	.05	Spearhead	.02
Montana	.08	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.03	Consolidated	.11
Rescue	.08	Morning Glory	.12
Tonopah Dev	.40	Union Amal	.06
Tonopah Ext	1.62½	White Caps	.47
West End	.71	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.14	Nevada Hills	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.13
Atlanta	.10	Rochester	.31
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.22
Florence	.13	United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5	5½	Granite	45	50
Dr. J'kpot	4	4½	Isabella	8½	8⅝
Elkton	6	8	McKinney	6¾	10
El Paso	15	20	Portland	106	110
Fanny R.	2¼	4	Un. Gold M	15	17
Golden Cy.	175	180	Vindicator	54	60
Gold Sov.	2½	2⅝			

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN RAILROAD—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	$41,734	$33,940	$5,544
Net aft. taxes	15,771	14,724	*953
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,137	3,075	*938
11 mos. gross	496,164	426,104	70,059
Net aft. taxes	185,252	185,418	*167
Sur. aft. chgs.	56,778	59,727	*2,949

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER, & RAILWAYS—

Gross	$1,078,297	$950,855	127,442
Net aft. taxes	553,918	487,361	66,557
Sur. aft. chgs.	156,671	90,464	66,207

†Approximated on the basis of actual earnings for eleven months to Nov. 30 and one month (December) estimated, comparison being made with year previous.

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM—

Nov. gross	142,814	125,610	17,204
Net aft. taxes	38,893	38,821	72
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,743	2,558	1,185
11 mos. gross	1,618,440	1,468,736	149,704
Net aft. taxes	515,100	548,989	*29,890
Sur. aft. chgs.	138,103	148,850	*10,748

WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA LIGHT AND POWER for year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	1,712,220	1,804,460	407,760
Net aft. taxes	806,480	698,150	108,330
Sur. aft. chgs.	597,618	.....	.....

*Decrease.

CITIES SERVICE—

	1917.	1916.
12 mos. gross	$19,252,492	$10,110,842
Expenses	357,220	239,389
Net earnings	18,895,363	9,870,953
Int. on notes & deb.	2,861	258,965
Net to stock	18,892,402	9,611,994
Divs. pfd. stock	3,712,695	2,409,690
Net to com. stock and reserves	15,179,706	7,202,301
Contingent fund	910,108	.....
Surplus reserve	3,890,281	.....
Stock surplus	4,062,164	.....
Surplus	14,814,903	.....
Total sur .and res.	23,807,397	.....

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.75	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.50
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.00
C., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.90	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.50
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'28	4½@5	5.90	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.00
Michigan Central	1918-'26	5	6.10	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'28	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	6.00
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.75	5.00
N. Y., N.H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn Gen. Fr.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.50
Southern Pac.	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.20
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.70	6.00

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesroom, Jan. 23:

$54,000 Gulf Florida & Alabama Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, $5,000 lot.

80 shares Eagle Savings and Loan Company, Class B, $50 lot.

$300 Mountain Lakes Club 5 per cent. debenture bonds, $120 lot.

20 shares De Fehmaraner Company, $100 lot.

83 shares Urbana Wine Company, $100 per share.

$68,000 United Traction Company, Albany, N. Y., consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, 77 per cent.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Show Net Decline of 5 to 14 Points After Day of Indifference.

The local cotton market is still waiting for something to turn up from Washington. Yesterday it backed and filled nearly all day, relapsing into indifference after a slight early display of strength, and wound up with prices steady at a net decline of 5 to 14 points. On the whole it was a dull and featureless session, and most of the "big people" appear to be staying out of the market until they find out definitely what, if anything, is to be expected in the way of Government regulation.

The opening showed a decline of 5 to 15 points, and prices went 10 points or so lower under over-night selling orders before the trade came in and began to pick up bargains, although with nothing like the enthusiasm of last week. At this point there was a little hopeful-sounding peace news, together with reports that spinners were calling cotton; some of the shorts hunted cover, and for perhaps an hour the market looked reasonably strong. When prices had gone from 12 to 20 points net higher, however, the demand petered out, and they were soon back where they had started.

The Census Bureau ginning report, showing 10,580,475 bales ginned up to Jan. 16, against 11,157,636 last year, was about what had been expected, perhaps a little larger, but not enough so to affect the market. Price fixing continued to be talked of most, but with little positive information. Although the tone was generally more hopeful. No exports were reported for the day. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged to 15 points lower.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
Jan.	30.65	30.85	30.55	30.62@30.65	30.73
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	30.40 bid	30.45
March	30.40	30.75	30.35	30.50@30.51	30.55
April	.....	.....	.....	30.10 bid	30.15
May	30.00	30.30	29.95	30.04@30.07	30.18
June	.....	.....	.....	29.84 bid	29.94
July	29.60	29.95	29.60	29.69@29.71	29.79
Aug.	.....	.....	.....	29.44 bid	29.54
Oct.	28.37	28.55	28.25	28.31@28.32	28.43
Dec.	28.17	28.36	28.10	28.09@28.11	28.23

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points lower at 31.75c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31.25c; New Orleans, 30.87c; Savannah, 31¼c; Augusta, 31.25c; Memphis, 31.25c; Houston, 31c; Little Rock, 31c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Wednesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	17,100	18,055	21,879
Exports	.....	18,940	35,073
Exports, season	2,806,904	2,246,927	3,833,700
Port stocks	1,311,700	1,374,018	1,393,127
Interior receipts	10,900	18,890	12,466
Interior shipments	5,500	18,609	14,920
N. Y. arrivals	7,941	3,488	11,053
N. Y. stocks	149,539	135,430	138,605

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; middling, 7 points higher at 23.33d; good middling 7 points up at 22.72d. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000. Imports none.

Futures opened quiet, 4 to 12 points lower. Closed quiet at a net decline of 5 to 22 points. January, 23.43d; February, 23.14d; March, 22.61d; April, 22.43d; May, 22.20d. Manchester: Yarns quiet and firm; cloths dull.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The report of earnings of the Georgia Light, Power & Railways Company for 1917, with December estimated, shows gross earnings of $1,078,297 and net income of $553,918, both figures the largest in the company's history.

W. C. Langley & Co. have opened a new department to assist investors in making out their income-tax returns.

The Acme Power Company has executed to the New York Trust Company, as trustee, a first mortgage, securing an authorized issue of $4,500,000 of 7 per cent. bonds.

L. R. Beach has joined Clarence C. Perpall & Co. as manager of their new special information department.

The Toledo Traction, Light & Power Company has executed to the New York Trust Company a trust indenture securing an authorized issue of $18,000,000 first lien 7 per cent. two-year gold bonds.

S. N. Bond & Co. offer $400,000 Essex County, Mass., bonds issued in anticipation of revenue.

Bonbright & Co., Inc., have followed the payment in gold recently made by the National City Bank to the Federal Reserve Bank, on account of the Argentine Government, with another payment on the same account.

Harold C. Strong, formerly with Hallgarten & Co., has been made manager of the stock department of Hemphill, White & Chamberlain.

The New York Stock Exchange has substituted on the list Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation permanent three-year first lien 7 per cent. sinking fund notes, due 1920, in lieu of the temporary certificates.

The Alaska Packers' Association has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, a special dividend of $20 a share, and a dividend of $2 from insurance fund interest income.

At the annual meeting of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation retiring Directors were re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company retiring Directors were re-elected for a term of three years. At the Directors' meeting, following the annual meeting, all former officers were re-elected to serve for one year.

The Commonwealth Edison Company has petitioned the Illinois Public Utilities Commission to allow it to refuse to extend its service into new territory except where consumers will bear the cost of the extension.

The Cook County, Illinois, Forest Preserve District has rejected all bids for $500,000 4 per cent. bonds, for the reason that the offering had not been sanctioned by the Treasury Department and bids were much below other Cook County bonds.

At the annual meeting of the New York Central Railroad retiring Directors were re-elected.

Worcester, Mass., has sold $100,000 revenue notes dated Jan. 24 and maturing Sept. 18, 1918, to Solomon Bros. & Hutsler at 5.7 per cent. discount.

The City of Hoboken, N. J., awarded yesterday $325,000 of 5 per cent. semi-annual 20 2-3-year average school bonds to Harris, Forbes & Co. at 100.351. There were also awarded $125,000 5 per cent. semi-annual 17 5-6-year average and $36,000 5 per cent. semi-annual 1-36-year serial school bonds to R. M. Grant & Co., the former for a premium of $713.50 and the latter for a premium of $205.20.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Nineteen new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,945,500, were chartered today. They include:

Dilloorosett of New York, Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, $50,000; E. R. Dick, E. Downs and E. M. Yates, 730 Kelly St.

Em-An-Ess Corp., Manhattan, clothing and uniforms, $5,000; F. R. and D. D. Schulman, S. Mossbacker, 437 Manhattan Av.

Stiefel & Co., Manhattan, toilet articles and requisites, $25,000; J. C. Cotten, H. H. Frieder, A. J. Westermayr, 90 Nassau St.

The All State Chemical Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $5,000; D. E. Hubener, W. Graveur, P. J. Nice, 525 West 109th St.

Polish Daily Wolna Polska, Manhattan, newspaper, $50,000; S. Mankoski, L. Waszeter, A. A. Knapp, 4 West 50th St.

Wilson Steam Laundry Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Melnitzky, R. and S. Hausman, 80 Willett St.

R. H. Greeff & Co., Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, $200,000; F. E. Dixon, W. N. Barman, R. H. Greeff.

Queen Waist Co., Manhattan, $13,000; S. B. Pollak, S. and M. Cypres, 881 Stebbins Av.

Atlantic Leaf Tobacco Co., Manhattan, $300,000; D. A. Fraser, H. A. Sippig, T. A. Luddy, 23 Manhattan Av.

Oscar H. Geiger & Co., Manhattan, furs, $10,000; M. Goldman, N. C. and O. H. Geiger, 6 West 37th St.

Consolidated Creamery, Inc., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; H. D. Holden, W. R. Conklin, B. Harris, 914 Simpson St.

Atlantic Towing Co., Manhattan, $15,000; M. Zallels, A. J. Thaanum, A. Foshay, no address given.

Gersetta Corp., Manhattan, make silk, $1,000,000; G. W. Kyle; C. and P. Gerli, 251 West 74th St.

United Picture Theatres of America, Manhattan, 10,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $50,000; H. J. Stellyes, J. S. Edelman, S. Goldsmith, 524 West 152d St.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

J. A. Miguel, New Jersey, silk and textile fabrics, $1,000,000; representative, J. A. Miguel, 422 4th Av.

Associated Fruit Co., Del., $10,000; representative, U. G. Border, 204 Franklin St.

Rhodes & Manvel, New Jersey, contracting, $25,000; representative, H. E. Manvel, 90 West St.

The Sponge Corp., Del., $25,000; representative, J. A. Sherman, 462 Broome St.

The Curtis Engineering Corp., Del., 10,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital 10 shares; representative, A. H. Jennings, Garden City, L. I.

Metalold Co., New Jersey, make powder and liquid for repairing iron and lead, $25,000; representative, J. E. Gerry, 80 Malden Lane.

Pierce Realty Corp., Del., 2,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital 10 shares; representative, V. M. Pierce, Buffalo.

Pierce Estates, Inc., Del., 6,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital 10 shares; representative, V. M. Pierce, Buffalo.

American-Philippine Co., Del., $5,000,000; representative, W. N. Simpson, 50 Broad St.

Sun Co., New Jersey, oil and oil products, $1,000,000; representative, W. F. Morgan, 30 Church St.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Hyclass Producing Co., Manhattan, to L. Lawrence, Weber Photo Drama, Inc.

Banzhu Fraternity Lodge, Ithaca, to Phi Delta Sigma, Inc.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Sherman Shipbuilding Corp., Brooklyn.

Eagle Safety Razor Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—Charters filed.

R. Odell & Sons, Newark, perfumes; $125,000. R. Odell, S. R. Odell, and R. M. Odell, all of Newark. Fox Silk Co., Paterson, $25,000 A. C. Fox, J. McLuckie, Paterson; and G. W. Phelps, Clifton.

Franks, Newark, ladies wear, $15,000. S. Frank, B. Frank, and I. Frank, all of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 23.—Charters filed:

Lincoln Co., to acquire oil lands and develop same, $1,500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

International Munitions Co., $1,000,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, George V. Reilly of New York.

Prudential Stores Co., wearing apparel, $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Adams & Hudson, investments, $25,000; S. Charles Adams, New York; Frank P. Hudson, J. R. Buckland, both of Philadelphia.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat trade continues to take a favorable view of the new crop outlook, owing to the very extensive snow covering, while recent rains over the extreme Southwest were also believed to be highly beneficial. The movement of wheat at primary points was again light, and it is apparent that the mills are having considerable difficulty in securing supplies, which only goes to emphasize the necessity of widespread economies in the domestic consumption of flour during the balance of the present season.

RYE.—Market easy; No. 2 Western, $2.0 cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market developed pronounced firmness, despite the predictions of larger receipts, closing with net gains of ¾c to 1¼c. The local cash market was steady; kiln-dried No. 3 yellow quoted at $1.77 and No. 3 mixed at $1.72, cost and freight, New York, prompt shipment, subject to embargo; Argentine corn at $2.03 asked, cost and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	$1.27⅛	$1.27⅛	$1.27⅛	$1.27⅝	...
March	1.25¾	1.25	1.25⅛	1.24⅝	...
May	1.24⅜	1.23½	1.24⅛	1.23⅝	1.02⅛

OATS.

The oats market was again dominated by firmness in the cash position and buying by exporters. Cash values in the West were well maintained, and it was said that a very liberal business had been done for export through outports. As a result there was an active demand to cover shorts, and prices advanced sharply, closing with net gains of 1⅝@1¾c. Advices from the interior again indicated the probability of some enlargement in the movement, although it was still believed highly probable that preference will be given to corn. The local cash market was firm; natural quoted at $1; clipped white, $1.02, and sample oats, 95c@$1, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	80⅛	79½	80⅛	79¼	...
March	79⅞	79¼	79½	78	...
May	77⅝	76	77⅛	76	55¼

PROVISIONS.

Receipts of hogs at Western points proved much smaller than expected, and in consequence the provision market developed a firmer tone and prices early were firm. The demand, however, proved light and values failed to hold all of the advance. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000; estimated for Thursday, 44,000; Kansas City received 17,000, and Omaha 8,400 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	24.80	24.67	24.67	24.70	18.25
May	25.10	24.90	24.90	24.96	16.55
Ribs—					
January	24.05	23.92	23.92	23.95	18.49
May	24.45	24.35	24.35	24.35	16.72
Pork—					
January	47.25	47.25	47.25	47.15	31.15
May	45.80	45.75	45.75	45.75	29.75

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again dull and featureless, with prices entirely nominal, closing bids being net unchanged to 5 points lower. Tenders on January contracts amounted to 1,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	20.30	20.35
January	...	...	20.30	20.80
February	...	...	20.30	20.85
March	...	...	20.30	20.80
April	...	...	20.30	20.80
May	...	...	20.30	20.80

COFFEE.

The more optimistic talk of peace prospects caused a moderate rally in the coffee market after an early decline yesterday, but the buying was not sufficient to sustain prices, and some months made the lower levels in the late trading, with the close showing a net loss of 15 to 20 points. The local spot market remained quiet at 8¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	...	...	8.15@8.20	8.30
February	...	...	8.15@8.20	8.30
March	8.55	8.46	8.42@8.43	8.60
April	...	...	8.52@8.53	8.69
May	8.75	8.62	8.62@8.63	8.78
June	...	...	8.72@8.74	8.90
July	8.98	8.83	8.81@8.83	9.00
August	...	...	8.90@8.92	9.10
September	9.18	9.01	9.02@9.03	9.20
October	...	...	9.06@9.09	9.28
November	...	...	9.16@9.18	9.36
December	9.40	9.26	9.25@9.27	9.43

SUGAR.

The International Committee reported purchases of 47,000 bags Cubas, January loading, at 4.985c cost and freight basis, still holding off on purchases for later positions. Cable advices from Java report sales of 60,000 tons new crop Javas at 2.35c for brown and 2.75c for whites, both free on board Java. There was nothing new in refined sugar, the coal situation tying up refineries, and only one or two interests distributing very moderate quantities of sugar to the local trade. All interests quote 7.45c, less 2 per cent. for cash.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,825 packages. A good deal of stock came in Tuesday and yesterday, so that the trade is much better supplied. Demand for the fresh creamery grades is pretty fair, however, and values are firmly maintained. Quote a strong market for storage creamery, with three carlooads of 88 to 90 score goods sold at 47c. Renovated doing a little better. Ladies and packing stock firm. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 54¼@55c; extras, (92 score,) 54c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 49¼@53c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 46@49½c; thirds, 44@45c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 50½@53c; extras, 53½@53c; firsts, 51@52c; seconds, 47¼@50½c; creamery, held, extras, 47c; firsts, 46½@47c; seconds, 45@46c; thirds, 42@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 50@53½c; good to prime, 49@52c; common to fair, 43@48c; renovated, extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 40@43c; lower grades, 40@42c; ladles, current make, firsts, 40@40½c; seconds, 39@39½c; lower grades, 37@38½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 39@39½c; No. 2, 38½c; lower grades, 36@36c.

EGGS.—1,096 cases, as reported by the New York Mercantile Exchange, but there are a number of cars of California eggs which are not included in those figures. The rather liberal offerings of Pacific Coast stock are receiving the preference of buyers, and Western and Southern fresh gathered have tended to accumulate in some stores, leading to a more urgent offering and some decline in prices. Advices indicated a slight increase of shipments in transit by express. Californias are held unchanged, but the outside figure is more extreme. Storage eggs are still irregular. Some dealers are working out their holdings upon their interpretation of the Food Administration rulings, usually $14.35 a case, at which various qualities from fair to prime are selling to selected customers, but the demand at this price still exceeds the supply available, and holders who have higher cost goods and who ask higher prices are able to effect some sales as high as 50c. for prime qualities, and in instances even a shade more. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 70@71c; extra firsts, 69c; firsts, 68c; seconds and poorer, 62@67c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 73@75c; ordinary to good, 70@72c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 68@72c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 68@72c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 72@73c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 68@71c.

Ready for Distribution

Forms for Reporting Payments of $800 or more, under the Income Tax Law

ALL persons, corporations, partnerships, associations and insurance companies making payment of rent, interest, salaries, wages, compensation, remuneration or other fixed or determinable income of $800 or more during the taxable year are required, under the Income Tax Law, to file with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., on or before March 1st, a report of such payment, on information Form No. 1099.

These forms may be obtained at our offices in this city.

We also have for distribution official forms for individual income tax returns covering incomes in excess of $3,000 for the calendar year 1917.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.	LONDON OFFICE 32 Lombard St., E. C.
MADISON AVE. OFFICE Madison Ave. & 60th St.	PARIS OFFICE Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3
Capital and Surplus	$50,000,000
Resources more than	$600,000,000

QUEEN INS. CO.

OF AMERICA, 84 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

Established 1891

A CONSTITUTIONALLY STRONG AMERICAN COMPANY

SPRINKLER LEAKAGE INSURANCE

STATEMENT

ASSETS	$12,149,847.97
LIABILITIES	7,973,698.40
SURPLUS	4,176,149.57
CAPITAL	2,000,000.00
Total Surplus	6,176,149.57

Oil for Fuel!

The resources of the Mexican oil fields could heat and light the United States for many years.

The United States Naval Consulting Board has reported: "The Mexican Oil Fields are probably the most extensive deposits of oil in the Western Hemisphere if not in the world."

C. W. Barron says in his book,

THE MEXICAN PROBLEM

"The farm power, the food power, the sea power, the world power, cry out for gasolene and fuel oil. The Pennsylvania and Indiana oil fields are failing. . . . . appearances are that the great central reservoirs are in the Mexican fields."

* * * * *

"It is figured that more than three-fourths of the oil values in this Mexican field are under the Mexican Petroleum Company's 62,000 ac

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

80 Babcock & Wilcox
100 Federal Sugar Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100 Hud. & Manh. R. R. Com. & Pfd.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
10M New York Shipbuilding 5½
100 Walter A. Wood Mow. & Reap.
25 Singer Manufacturing
50 So. Porto Rico Sugar Com.
25 Texas & Pacific Coal

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
200 Brooklyn City R. R.
75 Continental Insurance
20 Home Insurance
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
100 Northern Ohio Electric Pfd.
30 Texas & Pacific Coal
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 30 Wall St., N. Y.

WANTED
Elmira Water, Lt. & R. R. 2nd Pfd.
Butte Water Co. 5s
Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
American Cyanamid Com.
Gillette Safety Razor
Georgia Lt., Power & R'way 5s
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Amer. Light & Traction
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Niagara Falls Power
Santa Cecilia Sugar
Semet Solvay
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & Woodward
Telephone 3109 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

Air Reduction Co.
Carbon Steel
Conn. Brass & Mfg. Corp.
Guantanamo Sugar
Santa Cecelia Sugar Com. & Pfd.
DUNHAM & Co.
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

Unlisted Securities Department

Francisco Sugar 6s, 1939
National Sugar Refining
Santa Cecilia Sugar Corp.
Taylor Wharton Com. & Pfd.
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Pine St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Russian Ruble
Int. 5½s—1926
Currency
BOUGHT AND SOLD
DIDRICHSEN & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co.
Atlantic Fruit Company
Atlantic Holding Company
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6051-2-3-4-5-6.

Amer. Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. Part. Pfd.
Carolina Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
Cities Service Preferred
Nor. States Power Com., Pfd. & War.
Nor. Ohio Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Electric Com.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.

Marlin Arms
Eastern Steamship
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

We offer
Michigan Cent. Ry. 5s
May 15, 1918@5.50
Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. 6s
Feb., 1919@7%
Bethlehem Steel Co. 5s
Feb. 15, 1919@6.40%
Merrill, Lynch & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
7 Wall Street, New York.
Phone Rector 6070.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
bought and sold
C. C Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Carbon Steel
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R.
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Germania Fire Insurance
Merganthaler Linotype
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 8340. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

Home Insurance
Yale & Towne
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS
COEUR D'ALENE & SPOKANE RY. 5s
DAYTON POWER & LIGHT PFD.
NIAGARA FALLS WATER WORKS 5s
RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS
SINCLAIR OIL WARRANTS
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

AMER. LT. & TRAC. COM. & PFD.
CITIES SERVICE COM. & PFD.
FEDERAL LIGHT & TRAC. PFD.
STAND. GAS & ELEC. COM. & PFD.
H. F. McConnell & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York.

SEE 15 PER CENT. CUT IN STEEL PRODUCTION

Experts Discuss Effect of Fuel Administrator's Order on the Industry.

FREIGHT BLOCKADE WORSE

Trade Less Affected Than Some Others Because of Big Government Orders.

Steel trade periodicals present different estimates of the effect the Garfield holiday order had on the industry during the first five days of enforced curtailment of operations. The period brought a reduction running from 10 to 15 per cent. from the rate of production in the weeks preceding the application of the order, according to The Iron Age, while The Iron Trade Review said yesterday that the activities of the industry had been widely affected by the shut-down order.

"With so large a part of their product, particularly in heavy lines, going to the Government," says The Iron Age, "or its allies or to plants having Government contracts, the iron and steel industries felt less than others the closing-down order of the Fuel Administration. Fresh snows and intense cold combined to aggravate the freight blockades as the order went into effect, and made more difficult any measure of its effect.

"Probably 70 per cent. of the blast furnace, open-hearth steel, and coke oven capacity was kept in operation, but all Bessemer plants were down, the Government not buying converter product, and only such rolling mills were run as had been engaged in producing for ships and shells, including plate mills and some structural and boiler tube mills.

"Not only is there great perplexity owing to the new priorities in fuel, but some observers see the steel trade drifting into a state of helplessness that bodes no good even for some work considered important to the war. Exemptions from the closing order do not meet the case if fuel needed to keep iron and steel works going has been diverted to uses higher up on the preferred list.

"There has been prompt and generally strict compliance with the Garfield order not only by producers but manufacturer consumers of iron and steel. Blast furnaces were considered exempt, and open-hearth furnaces in many cases produced much more steel than would take care of exempted rolled product, the remainder going into stock ingots. Rolling mill operation was much curtailed.

"The steel trade sees the bearing of the week's events on the effort at Washington to have steel production and prices put under the same executive control that now exists in food and fuel, opinion being that the chances of the Tonnage bill have not been helped by the results of centralized power over fuel." As a result of the country's engrossment with the throwing of millions of workers into idleness the steel market has had fewer transactions than in months."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"Four days of mandatory stagnation of industry have yet to prove their concrete benefits to iron and steel plants. Such improvement, to be of consequence, can come only from a sustained relief from traffic blockades which have been strangling industry for a number of weeks. Reports from all districts, barring St. Louis, where conditions have not been acute, fail to show that the fuel conservation campaign has brought about a foundation for permanent betterment. As a result of the restricted operations of the furnaces, it is estimated that consumption of lake ore during Winter months will be probably 2,500,000 tons below that of a like period a year ago."

IMPORTS HERE SHOW GAIN.

Total Values for December $2,000,000 More Than November.

Notwithstanding the difficulties confronting overseas transportation at the present time, total imports at New York in December showed a gain of $2,000,000 over November, although last month's entries here fell about $9,000,000 below those of December, 1916.

Figures made public yesterday by Byron R. Newton, Collector of the Port, showed that total imports here in December from all the world had a value of $91,511,471, against $89,520,970 in November, and $100,965,853 in December, 1916. Last month's European imports totaled $33,612,952, compared with $28,174,529 in November, and $42,500,301 in December, 1916. Both England France made slight gains in December, compared with the month before, December entries from England being returned by the Custom House at $10,323,340, while those of France were valued at $7,853,297.

Raw materials from Russia brought to New York last month totaled $2,395,855, or $1,000,000 more than in November. Spain led the European neutrals with merchandise entries worth $2,777,731. Incoming trade from the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries was at a low level.

December showed a gain in imports from South America and Africa, while declines were registered in movements from North America, Asia, and Oceania.

MOTION-PICTURE MEN YIELD

Patents Company to Drop Its Appeal from Anti-Trust Decree.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Motion Picture Patents Company plans to withdraw its appeal from lower court decrees restraining it and ten proprietary companies, as well as a large number of individuals, from carrying out agreements held to be in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The company has notified Attorney General Gregory that it is content to abide by the decree, and that with one or two exceptions all those named originally as defendants had agreed to conform to the order. Today the Supreme Court granted a motion by the company to postpone arguments on the appeal, and it was understood that as soon as communications could be obtained from all the defendants the company would ask the court to dismiss the case.

The Government charged that the company had obtained a monopoly of all patents used in the motion picture industry.

OFF TRADE BLACKLIST.

War Board Removes More Firms in South America from Barred List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The War Trade Board announces that the following concerns have been removed from the enemy trading list:

Argentina: Isley, Carlos, Buenos Aires.

Brazil: Contreiras, H., Belam, Para; Rebecchi, R., & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

Chile: Contreras, Pablo, Valparaiso; Alvares, Jose Reinaldo, Coquimbo.

Colombia: Sanclemente, Israel, Buenaventura, and Cali; Volckmann, Gustav, Bucaramanga.

Haiti: Preetsmann-Aggerholm, Port au Prince.

Mexico: Grether & Co., Ernest, Mexico City.

Panama: Toledano & De Lemos, changed to read Lemos (Arturo de) of Toledano & De Lemos, Panama.

Paraguay: Giusich & Co., Asuncion.

Uruguay: Ferrari, Macedonio, Montevideo; Merio, Juan M., Montevideo.

Venezuela: Preetsmann-Aggerholm, Caracas.

HANDLES JAPAN'S BUSINESS

Federal Reserve Bank Arranges for Mutual Transactions.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced yesterday that arrangements had been consummated between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York whereby mutual relations are established for the purpose of transacting such business as may develop from time to time.

This relationship was effected following recent negotiations with Baron Tanetaro Megata, Financial and Economic Commissioner of the Imperial Japanese Government, and Itsuo Hamaoka of the Bank of Japan, and it is in line with the general policy adopted some time ago by the Federal Reserve Board, when permission was given for the establishment of reciprocal relations with the Bank of England.

Section 14, paragraph e, of the Federal Reserve Act, authorizes any Federal Reserve Bank, with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to "open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries, appoint correspondents and establish agencies in such countries, wheresoever it may deem best for the purpose of purchasing, selling and collecting bills of exchange, and to buy and sell, with or without its indorsement, through such correspondents or agencies, bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions * * * and to open and maintain banking accounts for such foreign correspondents or agencies."

Both the Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank of Japan, says the bank's statement, have felt it desirable to establish mutual relations, so as to come to a general understanding with respect to monetary movements during and after the war, and to confer with each other as occasion may require.

BRITAIN'S WAR BILL MOUNTS

Bonar Law Puts the Daily Expenditure at $37,585,000.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced today in the House of Commons that the daily average of national expenditure during the seven weeks ending Jan. 19 was £7,517,000, (about $37,585,000.)

Federal Liquor "Ads" Excepted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Solicitor Lamar of the Post Office Department, in an opinion submitted to Postmaster General Burleson today, holds that the Federal statute excluding from the mails going into "dry" territory publications carrying advertisements of intoxicating liquors does not apply to advertisements for the sale of liquors inserted by the Government.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97¼
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	97¼
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96½	97¼
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1940	84	88
3s, coupon, 1940	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105¼
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105¼
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, Panama, '61, reg	82	86
3s, Panama, '61, coupons	82	86

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July	1967	95¾	96¼	95¾
4½s June	1965	95¾	96¼	95¾
4½s Mar.	1963	95¾	96¼	95¾
4½s Nov.	1957	96	96½	96
4½s May	1957	96	96½	96
4½s Mar.	1960-30	89½	90½	89½
4½s April	1966	89¾	90½	89¾
4½s Mar.	1964	89¾	90½	89¾
4½s May	1962	89¾	90½	89¾
4½s Sept.	1960	89¾	90½	89¾
4s May	1959	86½	87¼	86½
4s Nov.	1958	86½	87¼	86½
4s May	1957	86½	87¼	86½
4s Nov.	1956	84½	86	84½
4s Nov.	1955	84½	86	84½
4s Nov.	1936	80	..	80
4s May	1919	98½	..	98½
4s Nov.	1918	99	..	99

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
3½s Nov.	1954	..	80	..
3½s May	1954	77	79	..
3½s Nov.	1955	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.90	4.80	4.90
4½s	1921-1923	4.90	4.80	4.90
4½s	April, 1920	4.90	4.80	4.90
4½s	1918-1919	4.90	..	4.90
3½s	1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s	1930-1939	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s	1922-1929	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s	1919-1921	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s	1918	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s	1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s	1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s	1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Explo.	7⅞	7¾	7¾
1,500	‡Atl. Fruit...	11	10½	11
100	‡Car L. & P. pf.	2½	2½	2½
25	‡Chalm. Mots. pf., w. i.	30	30	30
1,200	Chev. Motor.	110	107	108
295	‡Cities Serv. Corp. old.	213	212	213
100	‡Cit Serv. pf.	72	72	72
1,200	‡Cuprite Sul.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,200	‡Elec. Gun.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	‡Emerson Phon.	4½	4	4
100	Holly Sugar.	40	40	40
1,400	Hupp Motor.	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
225	‡Int. Trading	1¼	1	1¼
40	Is. S. Kresge	70	70	70

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

400	Anglo-Am. O	13½	13	13
1,000	Do rights	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
25	Ohio Oil Co.	830	830	830
10	S. Ohio Cal.	233	233	233

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,000	‡Am. Oil.	18	18	18
11,000	Am. Oil Fuel	12	10	11
1,500	‡Bay. O. & G	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	‡Cos. & Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾
5,000	‡Crown Oil.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	Cum. Pa.	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,000	‡Eureka Oil.	57	53	54
100	‡Elk B. Pet.	6¼	6¼	6¼
3,700	‡E. O. & G. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,400	‡Esm. Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,300	‡Federal Oil.	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,500	‡Glen. Oil.	3½	3¼	3½
400	‡H. O. & R.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1,500	‡Houston Oil	48¼	46¾	46¾
3,500	‡I. O. & T.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
3,900	Ken'a Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	‡Mer. O. Cp.	22	21½	21½
4,000	Met. Pet'm.	½	½	½
5,700	‡Jim Butler	62	55	59
500	‡Jumbo Ext.	20	19	20
1,000	‡Kewanaa.	8	8	8
600	‡Kirk. Por. Co. M. Ltd.	50	50	50
200	Louis. Cons.	½	½	½
2,000	‡Marsh Min.	3	3	3
1,000	‡McK.-Dar.	56	55	56
1,300	‡Monat. Chief	2	2	2
1,000	‡Moth. Lode	20	20	20
8,000	‡Nat. Leas.	5	4	5
3,500	‡Nat. Z. & L.	17	17	17
1,000	‡New Cornelia	16¾	16¾	16¾
1,600	‡Nicklas Min.	41	38	40
500	‡Nixon Nev.	14	13	14
2,300	‡Pole Star.	24	24	24
2,200	‡Prov. Con.	32	32	32
2,800	‡Provincial.	47	46	47
700	‡Rawley	2¼	2	2¼
400	‡Ray Hercules	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
2,000	‡Rex Con.	10	9½	9½
2,000	‡Rochester.	33	31	32
350	Sil. Ky. Con. of Utah	3	2⅞	3
1,500	Std. Sil.-Lead	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,000	‡Success Min.	8½	7½	8
200	Tono. Ext.	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Unit. East'n.	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Unity Gold.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
500	‡Verde Comb.	¾	¾	¾
900	‡Yv. End Con.	70	70	70
500	White Caps.	½	½	½

BONDS.

$2,000	‡Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w.i.	99¼	99¼	99⅛
10,000	‡Beth. Stl. 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97¾
20,000	‡Can. Govt. 5s	95½	95⅜	95½
5,000	‡Gen. Elec. 6s 2-yr. nts. '19	99¼	99¼	99¼

‡Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Tuesday 1,000 shares Maxim Munitions sold at ⅝@⅞, and high on Cresson Gold was 5¼, not 5½.

***

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Air' Reduct'n.	65	75	70
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	2	5	2
Am. Beet pf.	10	20	10
Am. Writ. Pa.	2	2¼	2
Atl. F. & S.	2	2¼	2
Blumenthal	90	102½	90
Do pf.	90	95	90
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15½	16½	15½
Do coupon	17	18	17
Butter.-Jud	38	45	38
Can. C. & Fy.	15	25	15
Do pf.	45	50	45
Can. Nat. G.	¼	½	¼
Carbon Steel	78	82	78
Chal. Motors	3	5	3
Do pf.	40	..	50
Carwen Steel	8½	9	8½
Char. Iron	7⅛	8	7⅛
Do pf.	5¾	6¼	5¾
Cramp Ship	72	78	72
Curtiss Aero	25	27	25
Do pf.	50	75	50
Everett H'y.	20	21	20
Free. Texas	38	40	38
Grant M. Car	4	6	4
Hall Signal	5	7	5
Do pf.	17	18	17
Havana Tob.	½	1	½
Do pf.	2	5	2
Holly S. pf.	95	100	95
Int. Lube Cho.	1	3	1
Int. Mangan.	8½	9	8½
Int. Motors	10	14	10
Do 2d pf.	16	17	16
Int. Tread. pf.	75	75	75
Key. T. & R.	12	14	12
Do pf.	11½	13½	11½
Kirby Lumber	11	12	11
Do pf.	90	100	90
Kresge pf.	95	105	95
Lake T. Boat.	3	8½	3
L. T. B. 1st pf	3	6	3
L. Val. C. S.	73	78	73
Lima Loco.	44	44	50
Mar. of Am.	3⅝	8½	3⅝
Mid. Oil	120	130	120
Do pf.	100	106	100
Mitchell Mot.	35	40	35
Nash Motors	75	85	75
Nat. Motors	10	15	10
N. Y. Ship	40	40½	40
Peer. T. & M.	16	17	16
Poca. Con. Coal	3¼	3½	3¼
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50
Rep. Truck	35	45	35
St. L., R. M. & P.	31	35	31
Smith, (A. O.)	90	95	90
Do pf.	85	90	85
Stand. Motors	8½	9½	8½
Todd Ship	72	75	72
Un. Zinc Sm.	1¼	1⅜	1¼
U. S. L. & H.	1¼	1½	1¼
Do pf.	1¼	2½	1¼
World Film	½	½	½

OIL STOCKS.

Beth. O. & G.	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
B.-Wyo. Oil	24	25	24	25
Cos. & Co. pf.	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Friar Oil	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Hous. Oil pf.	65	70	65	70
Humble Closed	4¾	..	4¾	4¾
Int. Pet'm.	13	13¼	13	13¼
Ky. Petrol	6	6¼	6	6¼
N. Y.-Okla. O.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Okla. Oil pf.	12	14	12	14
Pa. Gasoline	⅜	½	⅜	½
Pierce Oil	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Sapulpa	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
Savoy Oil	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Sinclair Gulf	16	18	16	18
South. O. & T.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Ventura Con.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Victor Oil	60	62	60	62
Way. O. & G.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Magma Cop.	40	35	40	

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	70	74	70	74

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Irregularity marked the course of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, but the final tone was weak. Prices took on final unfavorable turn when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in urging prompt action by Congress on railroad legislation, was quoted to the effect that the Government intends to float, by June 30, ten billion dollars of Liberty bonds, and that the status of the railroads must be definitely fixed before these financing operations can be begun.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Am. B. Sug.	77⅞	70¼	77¼
210	Am. Can.	37	36¼	36¾
140	Am. Linseed	32	31⅝	31⅝
10	Am. Loco.	55½	55½	55½
20	Am. Su. Tob.	66½	66½	66½
880	Am. S. & R.	82⅝	81⅝	81⅝
10	Am. Sugar.	106¼	106¼	106¼
540	Anac. Cop.	61⅞	60⅝	60⅝
300	Bald. Loco.	59⅜	58⅝	58⅝
40	Balt. & Ohio	50	49¼	49¼
2,860	Beth. St'l B.	74¼	73¼	73¼
50	Cal. Petrol.	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
10	Can. Pacific.	139¼	139¼	139¼
140	Cent. Leather	65¼	64⅜	65¼
60	Ches. & Ohio	52½	51¾	51¾
70	C., M. & St. P.	41¾	41¼	41¼
50	Chile Copper	15½	15¼	15¼
100	Col. F. & I.	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
670	Corn Prod.	32¾	31⅜	31⅝
370	Crucible St'l	54½	53¾	53¾
190	Cuba Cane Su.	32¼	30¾	31¼
790	Dist. Secur.	38	36⅞	36⅞
40	Gen. Motors.	113¼	111½	111½
10	Goodrich Co.	41	41	41
40	Gt. Nor. Ore	26½	26¼	26½
50	Inspir. Cop.	43¾	43⅜	43¾
890	Int. Mer. M.	24¼	23½	23¾
6,610	Do pf.	91¾	89	89¾
40	Kenne. Cop.	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛
1,860	Mex. Petrol.	91¾	89½	89¾
10	Miami Cop.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
170	Midvale Steel	44	43¼	43¾
20	Mo. Pacific.	21	21	21
10	Nat. Lead.	45½	45¼	45½
70	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28¼	28	28
10	Pennsylvania	46¼	46¼	46¼
20	Pullman Co.	111¼	111¼	111¼
20	Ray Copper.	23¼	23¼	23¼
660	Reading	72¾	72	72¼
10	Sinclair Oil.	33¼	33¼	33¼
10	So. Pacific.	81½	81½	81½
80	So. Railway.	22¼	22¼	22¼
80	Studebaker.	48⅝	48	48⅛
310	Tenn. Cop.	15¼	14⅛	14⅜
10	Texas Co.	147¾	147¾	147¾
150	Tob. Prod.	54¼	53¾	53¾
110	Union Pac.	111¾	111¾	111¾
105	Un. Cig. St.	98¾	95¼	95¾
40	U. S. Ind. A.	120¼	118¼	118¼
310	U. S. Rubber	58⅜	55¼	56
16,120	U. S. Steel.	91	89¾	89¾
100	Utah Copper	81	80¾	80¾
10	Willys-Over.	17	17	17
80	Wilson & Co.	53¾	53¾	53¾

BONDS.

$1,800	Liberty 3½s	98.28	98.18	98.18
1,000	Do 1st 4s	97.02	97.00	97.00
2,000	Do 2d 4s	96.82	96.28	96.30

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼
400	Halifax	.16	.16	.15
500	Iron Blos.	.47⅛	.47⅛	.47⅛
1,300	Jim Butler	.62	.56	.59
500	Jumbo Ex.	.19	.19	.19
200	West. End.	.71	.71	.71

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12¾	*13¼	13
Atlantic Refining	910	935	920
Borne-Scrymser	450	470	450
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	98	90
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	340	315
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	475	500	480
Crescent Pipe Line	30	50	30
Cumberland P. L.	120	130	120
Eureka Pipe Line	195	205	200
Galena Signal Oil	130	135	130
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	130	120
Illinois Pipe Line	135	155	155
Indiana Pipe Line	100	102	100
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	13
National Transit	12½	13½	12½
N. Y. Transit	100	150	150
Northern Pipe Line	98	103	100
Ohio Oil	828	833	330
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	43	48	43
Prairie Oil & Gas	440	450	440
Prairie Pipe Line	245	255	250
Solar Refining	290	310	290
Southern Pipe Line	175	185	175
South. Penn. Oil	280	290	280
S. W. Penn.	95	100	95
Stand. Oil of Cal.	228	233	230
Stand. Oil of Ind.	635	645	638
Stand. Oil of Kan.	460	490	460
Stand. Oil of Ky.	315	325	315
Stand. Oil of Neb.	485	515	485
Stand. Oil of N. J.	545	550	547
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	265	270	270
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	420	440	430
Swan & Finch	100	105	100
Union Tank	84	87	84
Vacuum Oil	350	380	350
Washington Oil	27	32	27

*Ex dividend.

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Aetna pf.	40	44	40
American Brass	218	225	218
Atlas Powder	159	163	159
Do pf.	94½	96	94½
Babcock & Wilcox	108	111	108
Bliss	370	425	..
Do pf.	75	85	75
Can. Found'g F.	123	150	123
Colt's Arms	56	58	54
Du Pont	240	244	240
Do pf.	240	245	240
Niles-Bem't-Pond	115	117	113
Scovill Mfg	425	450	415
Winchester Arms	700	850	..

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
American Cigar	90	95	87
Do pf.	85	95	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf.	100	100	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
Do pf.	93	98	93
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	153	175	153
Do scrip	120	125	115
R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
Do pf.	100	104	100

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
90	Am. Light & Traction	204	200	200	203
420	Cities Service pf.	72¼	71½	72	72¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	14	16
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	72
Am. Gas & Electric	87	90

MAJ. MURPHY CALLS FOR A FINISH FIGHT

Only the Thorough Defeat of Germany Will Suffice, He Tells Red Cross Members.

WANTS AWAKENING HERE

Retiring Official Describes Work for the Allies Done by America's Red Cross.

More than 1,700 members of the American Red Cross gathered in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon to welcome home Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, who since the United States entered the war has been the American Red Cross Commissioner in Europe. Major Murphy, who is a West Pointer, resigned in order to enter active service under General Pershing, and will shortly sail for France.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, presided. Major Murphy, the only speaker said in part:

"When you are 'over there' and see what this war means and what peace or half victory will mean, you shudder to think that our people at home, on whom the whining of this war is now depending, may not realize the absolute necessity for a victory. I want to ask you to consider for a moment the fact that up to this day Germany is entirely victorious in this war; that any peace that is made today on the basis of today's conditions or on the basis of the status quo ante would be practically a complete victory for Germany and for the German idea. Germany has lost nothing in this war except blood. She has fought her war on the territory of others. She has drawn from the territory of others vast supplies of materials and vast sums of money. She has had between forty and fifty million people working for her for practically no wages—really as slaves. She has established her cursed hold on Austria, on Turkey, and on Bulgaria, and she has at her feet murdered Serbia and unfortunate Rumania.

"If the war ended today, with France ruined, as she is, in the north, bled of her man power, with Belgium wrecked, with Great Britain fearfully damaged not alone in man power but in the loss of her great sea fleet and in the money that she spent to maintain herself and her allies in this war; with Russia crumbled and disorganized and an absolute prey to German methods and guile and ingenuity of Germany, you must realize that the world would not have a chance to live except as Germany said that the world should live, and our country would have to anticipate the time when Germany would cross with us and when her great military and naval power could be thrown against us, and when we, with those habits of unpreparedness that are native to our people and from which we can never hope to escape, would meet her and go down. If we cannot beat Germany now when we are fighting together, we can never beat her single handed.

What the Germans Are.

"Now, you don't know what these German people are, I believe. We always thought of Germans in the old days as a kind of kindly people—professors smoking pipes and drinking beer and absentminded fellows that left their umbrellas around in places. I want to tell you what an Englishwoman who is representing Great Britain officially told me, that what there was a threat of a German invasion in England the women in that part of England carried about with them poison and had selected places where they could drown themselves to save themselves from what they would face if German troops landed on British soil.

"I cannot begin to describe to you the horrible, brutal, beastly official things that Germany has done, not in isolated cases, but generally, due to the women and children and the poor old suffering people in the countries where she set her dreadful foot. Germany has stopped at nothing. British officers told me of seeing their wounded piled in heaps and hand grenades thrown in the midst and exploded to burn them while they lay there. Other officers have told me of the men being taken as prisoners through Germany and German women coming and offering them a glass of water and spitting in it as they handed it to them. I came back across the water with a prominent British officer and statesman. He told me of a friend of his who lay wounded and suffering horribly in front of the German trenches. He laid there for a day and ahalf, or two days, suffering terribly, and the Germans came out at night, stood around him and scoffed at him and kicked him and made fun of him, and then went away and left him, and when some of his own people went out at the risk of their lives and brought him in before he died he told them of these things.

"Did you think that the men in that British regiment would be willing to make a half peace with Germany? Do you think that the Canadians who went in the trenches and found their officers crucified—whether those men will ever make a half peace with Germany? I will tell you, it is only a short time before our boys who are over there now are going to be suffering those same things, and you have got to understand it here, and you have got to build and build and sacrifice, no matter what it costs to beat that beast.

"It is not the armies of France that are the essential thing to France in this war, nor the armies of England, nor the other countries. These armies will do their part and do it to a finish, if they are supported by the people behind. The great crying need in Europe today is to build up the spirit and keep up the spirit of the people behind the lines, and it is that great work in which the Red Cross—thanks not to us on the other side, but to you, on this side—have performed and become the largest known single factor since our entry into the war.

"In the first place we went to a country stripped by three years of war. There is very little you can buy on the other side in the way of supplies and material. There is very little you can get hold of in the way of human power. There are no stenographers, no telephone operators, no people to run errands or keep furnace fires going, or anything of that sort. We had, therefore, to import practically all the labor we had to use for our undertaking. We also had to get together supplies from places other than in Europe itself.

The American Red Cross, in conjunction with the French Government, Major Murphy said, is furnishing hot and nourishing meals to more than 1,000,000 soldiers every month. The organization has also provided canteens, recreation places, and other comforts for the soldiers of the Allies as well as our own. In Belgium and in Italy the same work is being carried on to success. In Great Britain, Major Murphy said, the American Red Cross is operating a number of hospitals and co-operating in various other important ways with the British organization. In conclusion Major Murphy said:

"I came here with a very buoyant feeling about America; I am going back a good deal worried. No one save those on the other side realizes what America means to our allies in this war. The great question is how soon are you coming. They are counting on us everywhere, and if there is any back break on our part I do not know what would happen. This is a war of every one of you, and every one of you has as much active interest in the war as if we were an old and savage tribe and our village was surrounded by an enemy and some of our tribe were picking the enemy with spears at the walls and the others were making spears and arrows which were being carried to the front. If there are men in this country who to save their selfish position or their selfish fortunes or their selfish happiness and pride, who are standing in the way of the proper development of an organization to fight this war they are worse than Germans."

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Drive Apartment House in Deal —Investor Acquires First Avenue Loft Building.

Interest in Washington Heights investment properties continued to characterize the real estate market, another transaction being closed yesterday which resulted in the transfer of ownership of a valuable holding on Riverside Drive between 158th and 160th Streets.

The Podwil Realty Company, Joseph Silberson, President, sold to the Queen Mab Company the six-story elevator apartment house at 836 to 842 Riverside Drive, known as the Kingsland, and covering a plot 108 by 152 feet. The property contains accommodations for forty-five families and carries an annual rent roll of $33,000. It has been held at $285,000.

Nehring Brothers negotiated the sale. The purchasing company recently acquired, through the same brokers, three similar properties in the immediate neighborhood, including the adjoining apartment house known as the Gustavius, all of which have been resold.

Investor Buys First Avenue Loft Building.

The six-story factory building at 538-540 First Avenue, covering an irregular plot at the northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, has been sold by the General Optical Company to a client of Harry Aronson. The selling company vacated the property recently upon removal to a new plant at Mount Vernon, and since that time practically all the space has been rented to clients of the George Rosenfeld Company.

The building is "L"-shaped, occupying a plot with a frontage of 49.5 feet on the avenue and 150 feet on the street, with an easterly line of 98.9 feet. The new owner is an investor who paid cash above the mortgage. The sale was negotiated by the George Rosenfeld Company.

Buying Flats for Investment.

William Kreisberg purchased from the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company 320 West Fiftieth Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100. The sellers acquired the property about a month ago in foreclosure proceedings. Eckhardt & Kelly negotiated the sale.

Edward J. Toner purchased from the West Side Savings Bank 630 West Fifty-eighth Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100.5, located between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. The stated consideration was $14,500, subject to a mortgage of $10,000.

Mrs. John Martin sold to an investing client of Goodwin & Goodwin the Idlewild apartment at 1,854 and 1,856 Seventh Avenue. The structure occupies a plot 50 by 100, adjoining the northwest corner of 112th Street. It is understood that the buyer will remodel the apartment in the form of four room suites.

Dwelling Deal.

The four-story dwelling at 25 East Ninety-fourth Street, on a lot 21 by 100, has been reported sold by William A. Sinclair, who acquired it in March, 1917. The property adjoins the La Salle apartment house, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue.

Chesterfield Sold for $438,653.

George Abeel, as plaintiff, took over the Chesterfield, a ten-story apartment house, on a plot 100 by 98 feet, at 290 Riverside Drive, on a bid of $438,653. Mr. Abeel held a second mortgage judgment against the property amounting to $58,475. Back taxes aggregated $5,550.

The sale, conducted by Henry Brady, was subject to a first mortgage of $410,000 and accrued interest of $20,753. The plaintiff made the only bid, $7,500 over prior liens.

New Long Island City Factory.

Plans are being prepared by Louis Allen Abramson, architect, for a new plant of the Central Smelting and Refining Company. The structure is to be one and one-half stories in height, 75 by 180, on a plot situated at Borden Avenue, Hayward and Third Streets, Long Island City.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Union Evangelical Church of College Point has purchased from the Berachan Orphanage a plot 60 by 60 feet adjacent to the present church property on the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, College Point.

H. Goldschlag sold to M. Feldman of Brooklyn a plot 100 by 160 feet on the north side of Fourteenth Street, east of Seventh Avenue, and a plot 80 by 100 feet on the south side of Fourteenth Street, 160 feet east of Seventh Avenue, Whitestone.

The Degnon Contracting Company sold to W. J. Boucher the dwelling and plot 55 by 120 feet on the northwest corner of Henry Road and Kingston Road, Jamaica.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold the house now occupied by Harold Scott on Brayton Road in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale Village, to C. C. Homman, Jr., of New York City.

Long Term Harlem Lease.

The Lenox Wall Paper Company leased for a twenty-one-year term the property at 225-227 East 120th Street, a size 50 by 100.11, which is improved with a five-story stable. The property is owned and was originally used by the late Richard Webber, in connection with his business.

Samuel Williams, the real estate operator, is interested in the leasing company which will alter the property to meet its requirements. Joseph P. Day and the Mulvihill Company negotiated the lease.

Rental Increase on William Street.

E. E. Clapp & Co., insurance brokers and managers of various departments of the Fidelity & Casualty Company, have arranged, through the Charles F. Noyes Company, for an extension on their lease of the eight-story building at 90 William Street, 23 by 112.

The lease was for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $200,000, and represents a rental increase of 20 per cent.

Leases $7,500 a Year House.

F. B. Adams of the firm of Potter, Choate & Prentice, bankers, leased for a term of years from J. C. Lyons, the builder, the new five-story American basement residence just completed at 14 East Eighty-third Street. The house was held at $7,500 a year. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the lease.

Commercial Leases.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., leased the store and basement at 7 West Twenty-fourth Street to S. & H. Seid, who were represented by J. Scobel.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., leased for the Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, Dr. Charles V. Paterno, President, to Richard Pickard, Jr., proprietor of the Little Shop, now at 5 East Forty-eighth Street, the store in the block front of Madison Avenue, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, known as 403 Madison Avenue, for a term of years.

Special Sales Day.

At the special sale to be conducted by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street Exchange Salesroom today a number of properties of diversified character in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn will be offered.

Among the properties to be sold are 8 East Sixty-fourth Street, 126 East Fifty-fourth Street, 323 West Eighteenth Street, 1,253 West 142d Street, 543 East Twenty-third Street, and 189 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Realty Note.

Warren & Wetmore filed plans yesterday for the apartment house which August Heckscher plans to erect at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. They call for a sixteen-story structure to cost $650,000.

RESULTS at AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Riverside Drive, 260, n e corner of 98th St, 106.8x130.11x100.11x96.11, ten-story Chesterfield Apartment House; George Abeel against Chesterfield Realty Corp. et al.; Townsley, F. & C., attorneys; due, $58,475.32; taxes, &c., $5,555; prior mortgage, $410,000; to the plaintiff for $438,653.

By Joseph P. Day.

131st St, 3 East, n s, 99 ft e of 5th Av, 26x99.11, five-story tenement; Kate Mopey against Emily Stephens et al.; G. H. Corey, attorney; due, $3,990.55; taxes, &c., $171.74; prior mortgages, $16,000; to the plaintiff for $19,960.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

104th St, 64 East, s s, 117.6 ft w of Park Av, 16.9x100.11, three-story synagogue; N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co. against Hannah Harris et al., executors, &c; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorneys; due, $4,429.72; taxes, &c., $306.76; to the plaintiff for $5,800.

Burnett Place, n s, 70.2 ft w of Barry St, 20x90; one-story frame shed; City of N. Y. against W. L. Hildburgh et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $838.27; taxes, &c., $459.65; to the plaintiff for $250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Madison Av., s e cor 88th St, for a 16-story apartment building, 98.8x125; A. Heckscher, 30 E. 42d St., owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 E. 47th St., architects; cost, $650,000.

135th St, 179 to 183 West, for a 6-story clubhouse, 75x99; T. M. C. A. of New York City, 215 West 23d St., owner; J. F. Jackson, 1,328 Broadway, architect; cost, $200,000.

Park Av., s e cor 131st St, for a 1-story freight depot and garage, 99x110; Keats Co., 135 Broadway, owner; S. Cohen, 32 Union Square, East, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

49th St., 40 West, to a 4-story dwelling; S. Kalvin, 1,480 Broadway, owner; A. E. Nast, 546 5th Av., architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1061, w s, 50 ft n of 67th St., 25x77; Jacob Rubin to Eva Rubin, 1516 54th St., Brooklyn, q. c., Jan. 21; attorney, David E. Hurwitz, 115 B'way.....$1

BEDFORD St, 64, e s, 43.9 ft n of Morton St., 18.9x80; Bedford St, 98, e s, 62.6 ft s of Morton St, 18.9x89; Katherine Foley to N. E. Vail & Co., 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 27, 1917.....$825

CANNON ST, 112 and 114, e s, 75.2 ft n of Stanton St, 50x100, foreclosure Dec. 20, 1917; E. F. Maloney, referee, to Albert Salomon, 299 Broadway, and Ludolf H. Abraham, 164 Water St, trustees, Jan. 21; attorney, Felix H. Levy, 128 Broadway.....$45,000

CANNON ST, 127, w s, 140 ft s of Houston St, 20x100; Benjamin Aufses to Dena Aufses, 118 East 73d St, Jan. 22; attorney, Solon B. Lilienstern, 115 Broadway.....$100

FRONT ST., 95-97, s e s, at n e s Gouverneur Lane, 44.11x51.8x45.2x60.8; Sarah B. Reynolds et al. to Thomas S. Gladding, 112 Gates Av., Montclair, N. J., Sept. 24, 1917; attorneys, Burke & Mitchell, 37 Liberty St.....$100

LENOX AV, s e corner of 143d St, 24.11x55; Lenox Av, e s, 24.11 ft s of 143d St, 50x85; Anna L. Healy to Rebecca Sifek, Lowland Drive, South Nyack, N. Y.; Essie Cohen, 131 West 110th St, b. and s., Jan. 7; attorneys, Joseph & A. T. Sapinsky, 135 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV., 1311, e s, 20.4 ft s of 93d St., 20x74; Emanuel Hockheimer to Evelyn N., his wife, on the premises, all liens, May 2, 1917; attorneys, Strook & S., 30 Broad St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Evelyn N. Hockheimer to Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases at 210th St. and Gun Hill Road, Bronx, Jan. 4; attorneys, same.....$1

WEST St, 422, e s, 86.8 ft s of 13th St, 81.8x22.11x irregular, 1-3 part; West St, 421, e s, 86 ft s of 11th St, 23x8.11x24x81.8, ⅓ part; Isabel B. Tyte to Bertrand D. Depierris, 630 West 172d St, Jan. 22; attorneys, Wells & Moore, 60 Wall St.....$1

107TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x94.7; B. B. Realty Co. to Archibald C. Reid, 160 Magnolia St., Jersey City, N. J., mtg $7,000; all liens, Jan. 4; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway.....$100

22D ST, 462 West, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 87.6x96.9; Olive E. Halbert to Benj D. Woodward, 40 Monroe, N. Y.; Olive E. Woodward, 419 West 22d St., and Ethel D. Earle, 155 East 34th St. a. t., q. c., Dec. 19, 1917; attorneys, Thornton & Earle, 38 Park Row.....$1

26TH ST, 440 West, s s, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Mary, wife of Aaron Snitow, to Lillian Snitow, 588 10th Av, ½ part, all titles, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 17; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway.....$1

49TH ST, 426 West, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Mary, wife of Aaron Snitow, to Lillian Snitow, 588 10th Av, ½ part, all titles, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 17; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway.....$1

49TH ST, 541-545 West, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100.5; William Lustgarten & Co., to Stewart Maurice, 183 E. Post Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Jan. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

58TH ST., 530 West, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av., 25x100.5; West Side Savings Bank to Edward J. Toner, 658 10th Av., b. & s. & c. s. s., all liens, Jan. 22; attorneys, Whelan & Helt, 51 Chambers St.....$14,500

71ST ST, 274 West, s s, 80 ft e of West End Av, 20x100.5, foreclosure Dec. 19, 1917; Emanuel S. Cohn, referee, to Carolina Maync, 131 Riverside Drive, Jan. 21; attorneys, Pratt, K. & B., 61 Broadway.$19,000

106TH ST, n s, 158.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; William Kappenberg to Tracy S. Voorhees, 285 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, mtg $8,500, Jan. 21; attorneys, Satterlee, C. & R., 49 Wall St.....$100

117TH ST, 218 East, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.12; Levi M. Scoville to Milton Realty Co., 370 East 149th St. Bronx, mtg $13,500, all liens, Jan. 21; attorneys, Kurtz & Uren, 370 East 149th St.....$1

124TH ST, 224 East, s s, 17.6 ft w of 1st Av, 16x100.11; Cone Briganti to Gennaro Demarco, 348 East 124th St, and another, all liens, Jan. 22; address, Michael Briganti, 181 Bay 17th St., Brooklyn.....$1

134TH ST., s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av., 25x99.11; Babetta Levor to Gustav Levor, 525 West End Av., all liens, Oct. 16, 1917; attorney, Max L. Schallok, 74 B'way.....$1

170TH ST, 504 West, s s, 144 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 43.6x99.11; Delta Holding Corp. to William Daly, 1,226 Fulton Av, Bronx, mtg $33,000, Jan. 15; attorney, William N. Moore, 346 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$100

Bronx.

BARRETTO ST, 915, s e corner of Southern Boulevard, 23.9x100; Hugh P. Skelly to G. & E. Realty Co., Inc., 659 1st Av, mtg $25,000, Jan. 12; attorney, G. & E. Realty Co., Inc., 659 1st Av.....$100

CARPENTER AV, 215, w s, 23x102.6; Albert Crouter to Max Schlesinger, 2,400 Webster Av, mtg $3,000, Jan. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COSTER AV, e s, 150 ft n of Edenwald Av, 75x100; Coster Av, e s, 250 ft n of Edenwald Av, 50x100; Fox Av, w s, 200 ft n of Edenwald Av, 25x100; Harry Kempner, referee, to Julia Ward, 16 East 48th St, Jan. 15; attorneys, Dayton & B., 54 William St.....$3,100

FOREST AV, 1,152, e s, 19x107.2; Sebastian Weiffenbach to Amelia C. Schuler and another, 1,132 Forest Av, joint tenants, July 25, 1912; attorney, George W. Weiffenbach, 1,132 Forest Av.....$1

HOME ST, 759, n s, 20x100; Sebastian Weiffenbach to Amelia C. Schuler et al., 1,132 Forest Av, joint tenants, July 25, 1912; attorney, G. W. Weiffenbach, 1,132 Forest Av.....$1

HOME ST, 761, n s, 120x120; Sebastian Weiffenbach to Amelia C. Schuler et al., 1,132 Forest Av, joint tenants, July 25, 1912; attorney, G. W. Weiffenbach, 1,132 Forest Av.....$1

INTERIOR PLOT, begins 97.2 ft n of Grote St x 38.7 ft e of Prospect Av, runs n 41.5 x 2.6 x w 48 x n 2.6; Sarah Weissman to Alsar Realty Co., 2,133 Daly Av, Jan. 22; attorney, Abr. Feit, 51 Chambers St.....$1

VYSE AV, e s, 64.7 ft n of Home St, 50x100; Eisenberg et al. to Bernhard Susser, 1,202 Vyse Av, mtg $39,800, Jan. 22; attorney, S. W. Tuckman, 320 Broadway.....$100

WALTON AV, n w corner of 138th St, 102.2x28.1x100x40.1; Jacob Bros. Co. to Isabella Realty Co., 530 West 29th St, Jan. 22; attorneys, Wentworth L. & S., 60 Wall St.....$47,000

WHITLOCK AV, n e corner of Tiffany St, 100x18.2x100.4x112.8; Down Town Realty Co. to Roseh-Crane Realty Co., 350 Broadway, mtg $19,500, Jan 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 50.4 ft n of 163d St, 25.2x100.6x109.3; Bly S. Clark to Mary D. Clark, 1,130 Anderson Av, mtg $6,000, Nov. 30, 1917; attorneys, Ver Planck & P., 149 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, 3,310, e s, 16.6x— to Boston Road x 16.10x—, Orson A. Raynor, referee, to Albert Mamlock, 230 West 103d St, Jan. $9,000, Jan. 21; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 300 Broadway.....$750 over mtg.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

FRONT ST, 95-97, s e s, at n e s Gouverneur Lane, 44.11x61.8x45.2x60.8, Jan. 15, Thomas S. Gladding to N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. 5 years, 5½ p. c.....$35,000

SAME PROPERTY, Jan. 16; same to Sarah B. Reynolds, Kingston, N. Y., and another, due Feb. 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $35,000; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....

MONROE ST, 7, n s, 123.8 ft e of Catharine St, 25.11x101.4x27.4x101.4, Dec. 28; Bertha Isaac to Anna Glaser, 270 Manhattan Av, installments; address, Fred B. Glaser, 99 Columbus Av.....$3,000

8TH AV, 881, n w corner of 50th St, (301-305 West) runs w 118.11x n 100.5x e 38.4x s 77 x e 80 to avenue x s 23.5 to beginning, Jan. 22; Bancroft Realty Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$35,000

167TH ST, 115-137 West, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 300x92, Jan. 22; 115-137 West 169th St. Co. to Clyde McC. Mark, 177 South Oxford St, Brooklyn, installments, $1,250 month, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....

22D ST, 533-537 West, n s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9, Dec. 3, 1917; Mary M. Sherman to Martin Taylor, St. James, L. I., and another, guardians, due Dec. 20, 1920; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$25,000

57TH ST, 50 East, s s, — secures notes of the Vermont Last Block Co., Brattleboro, Vt., date June 21, 1913; Generva C. Woodruff to Vermont National Bank and People's National Bank, Brattleboro, Vt., due and interest, as per notes; attorneys, Clarke, P. & R., 61 Broadway.....$20,000

58TH ST, 530 West, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 23x100.5, Jan. 22; Edward J. Toner to West Side Savings Bank, 110 6th Av, 5 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

71ST ST, s s, 80 ft e of West End Av, 20x100.5, Jan. 23; Caroline Mayne to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 5 years, 5½ p. c.....

167TH ST, 358 East, s s, 287.6 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2, Jan. 22; Millie Arnstein and Marian W. Levy, executrices and trustees, to David E. Levy, 178 East 78th St, and Hattie W. Miller, 120 Bergen Av., Jamaica, Borough of Queens, 3 years; attorneys, Guggenheim, U. & M., 120 Broadway..$6,000

130TH ST, 17 East, n s, 214 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11, Jan. 19, Johanna Metzger to Frances Lipyner, 1,018 East 166d St., Bronx, installments, as per bond, prior mtg. $4,400; address Charles S. Lippner, 1,018 East 163d St.....$200

Bronx.

GROTE ST, s s, 38.7 ft e of Prospect Av, 50.8x112.4x48x67.2; Abner Realty Co. to West Side Savings Bank, 110 6th Av, Jan. 22, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$34,000

GROTE ST, s s, 81 ft e of Prospect Av, 39.5x —; same to same, Jan. 22, 5 years; attorney, same.....$39,000

VILLA AV, e s, 550 ft n of Potter Place, 25x123.3; Louis and Angelo Lunmineso to Gelardo Gasperino, 3,042 Holland Av, Jan. 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Cianchetti, 192 Broadway.....$1,200

WALTON AV, e s, 150.10 ft n of 174th St, 75x104x75x98.6; Frederick C. Laubuscher to Dorothy L. Klamroth, 18 Fairfield St, Montclair, N. J., Jan. 18, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, F. C. Leubuscher.....238 Broadway.....$5,000

Wall, Lock AV, n s, corner of Tiffany St, 100x134.2; Rosen-Crans Realty Co. to Down Town Realty Co., 30 Nassau St, prior mtg $12,500, Jan. 22, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

151ST ST, n s, 350 ft n w of Morris Av, 50x 59.3; 151st St, s s, 375 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118.5; James P. Pinto to Mendel Marcus, 2,505 West 5th St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $4,300, Jan. 16, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$1,020

169TH ST, s s, 110.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 18.9 x 75; Matilda Cahn to Penn Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, prior mtg $2,700, Jan. 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$600

223D ST, s s, 83.9 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100; Maria and Antonio Alvina to J. Retland, 827 East 226th St, prior mtg $3,000, Jan. 21, due Dec. 15, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

217TH ST, 206-14 East, all; Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., and another, executors, to Samuel Cox, Bay Shore, L. I., 21 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, Hy. Hof, 567 3d Av.

Net for term, $126,000

36TH ST, 15-7 West, store and basement; Jatison Construction Co. to Seligman & Myers, firm of H. & E. & S. Myers, 881 Broadway, from Aug. 1, 1917, to Jan. 31, 1923; address 17 West 36th St.....$1,350

49TH ST, 116 West, all; Peck & Zucca, Inc., to Israel Witsky, 20 East 49th St, 4-12 years from Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, Solon Welt, 81 William St.....$2,800

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 618 and 620, all; Edcele Realty Co. to I. & M. Realty Co., Inc., 152 East 54th St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1918, Jan. 18; attorney, I. H. Taylor, 132 Nassau St.....$2,800

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, w s, 175 ft n of 170th St, mtg $6,000; Adolph Wurzburger to Charles Lippman, 505 West 162d St; attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith, 35 Nassau St.....$1

MADISON ST, s w corner of Montgomery St, mtg $7,000; Carrie A. Knight, trustee, to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

137TH ST, 21 West, mtg $13,000 as collateral; John E. Nail to Reuben Newman, 236 5th Av.....$3,500

Bronx.

FULTON AV, w s, 177.7 ft s of 170th St; Esther H. Eno to William C. Knapp, 1,109 Washington Av; attorney, G. A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$2,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 62d St, 200.10x225; Peter Clark against New Theatre, owner; Century Amusement Corp., contractor.....$25

SAME PROPERTY; same against same...$25

SAME PROPERTY; same against same...$47

SAME PROPERTY; same against same...$15

SAME PROPERTY; same against same...$3

SAME PROPERTY; same against same...$13

SAME PROPERTY; same against same...$4

SAME PROPERTY; same against same.$288

5TH AV, s e corner of 74th St; M. F. Westergren, Inc., against Havitch Bros. Const. Co., owner; Zahner Metal Sash and Door Co., contractor.....$150

13TH ST, 7 East; Samuel Hyman against Society of the Commonwealth Center, Inc., owner; Clark & Appleman, contractors.$785

207TH ST, 254 to 258 West; Isidor Schwartz against Edward W. Browning, owner; Lazarus and Allen Black, contractors.....$54

27TH ST, 142 to 146 East; Isidor Schwartz against Edward W. Browning, owner; Lazarus and Allen Black, contractors.....$108

53D ST, 46 West; Reliable Roofing Co. against Dr. Wilbur B. Harple, owner; Robert B. Aigle, contractor, renewal.....$17

54TH ST, 128 East; P. Aguado vs. against Amelia H. Sinsheimer, owner and contractor $39

Bronx.

CANNON PLACE, 3,488-90-92-94; Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., against Cannon Place Const. Co., owners and contractor, renewal....$49

PURDY ST, 1,586; Pasquale Giacobbe against Bridget Runn, owner; Maggie Sommer, contractor $42

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

5TH AV, 471; William Buess, Inc., against Guardian Holding Co., et al, Nov. 22, 1917.....$97

16TH ST, 115 to 137 West; G. Pardee Works against 115-137 West 16th St. Co., Inc., et al, Aug. 1917.....$1,350

SAME PROPERTY; Leopold Anzig against same; Aug. 27, 1917.....$480

SAME PROPERTY; N. Y. Mineral Flooring Co., Inc., against same, Nov. 14, 1917..$100

SAME PROPERTY; John S. Kelly against same, Oct. 15, 1917.....$1,983.90

SAME PROPERTY; A. B. See Electric Elevator Co. against same, Aug. 30, 1917...$1,300

SAME PROPERTY; Henry A. Bade against same, Sept. 29, 1917.....$491.08

SAME PROPERTY; Murray & Hill Co. against same, Aug. 29, 1917.....$3,315.43

SAME PROPERTY; Knickerbocker Window Gardens against same, Aug. 1917..$535.30

SAME PROPERTY; Albert S. Hoyd against same, Sept. 4, 1917.....$1,627.40

SAME PROPERTY; Sidney F. Strongin against same, Aug. 30, 1917.....$685

SAME PROPERTY; Fiore Amanna against same, Nov. 17, 1917.....$765

SAME PROPERTY; Franz A. Boedtcher against same, Nov. 14, 1917.....$360

SAME PROPERTY; Ole G. Berlelsen against same, Nov. 13, 1917.....$7,811.27

SAME PROPERTY; Mortimer C. Rosenbaum & Bro., Inc., against same, Aug. 28, 1917.....$2,221.60

SAME PROPERTY; Jarcho Bros., Inc., against same, Aug. 28, 1917.....$4,875.65

SAME PROPERTY; Susan Lewis against same, Nov. 14, 1917.....$278.07

SAME PROPERTY; Owen Walsh Mfg. Co. against same, Nov. 7, 1917.....$2,666.77

SAME PROPERTY; Frank E. Pearson, Inc. against same; Nov. 7, 1917.....$5,792.50

SAME PROPERTY; Reis & O'Donovan, Inc., against same, Aug. 29, 1917.....$6,727.82

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred Peats Co. against same, Sept. 5, 1917.....$741.68

SAME PROPERTY; B. A. & G. N. Williams against same, Sept. 5, 1917.....$703.60

SAME PROPERTY; Schwelbish Bros., Inc., against same, Oct. 2, 1917.....$2,720.25

SAME PROPERTY; Arco Co. against same, Nov. 16, 1917.....$31.10

SAME PROPERTY; Morits Arnstein against same, Sept. 6, 1917.....$623.03

SAME PROPERTY; Henry Bosch Co. against same, Sept. 4, 1917.....$274.15

SAME PROPERTY; James J. Mooney Co. against same, Sept. 6, 1917.....$800

SAME PROPERTY; Norwalk Lock Co. against same, Nov. 14, 1917.....$657.38

SAME PROPERTY; Amanna & Lyons against same, Aug. 30, 1917.....$1,394.80

SAME PROPERTY; Isidor Berger against same, Nov. 21, 1917.....$140.55

SAME PROPERTY; Anton Larsen & Son, Inc., against same, Aug. 30, 1917....$583.75

Bronx.

180TH ST, 250 East; Louis Hochman against Anton Lukasey, et al, Oct. 8, 1917.....$67

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

RIVERSIDE AV or Drive, e s, 22.5 ft n of 81st St, 20.2x88.9x irregular; Henrietta I. Emley against Estella A. Tucker et al., petition; attorney, C. Tompkins.....

5TH AV, 1,329; Lincoln Trust Co., trustee, against Henry S. Brightman, action to reform agreement, &c.; attorneys, Edwards, O'Loughlin & George.

120TH ST, 229 West; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. against Ferdinand Cahn et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Alexander & Green.

120TH ST, 123 West, s s, 312.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 32.6x90.11; N. Y. Life Ins. Co. against Sauer Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Hubbell.

207TH ST, n s, 329.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S against Jessie F. Mahon et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

Bronx.

HILTON AV, s w corner of Dean Pl, 100x 38.7, Fannie H. Younger, as trustee, against Century Holding Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Holt, Warner & Gallard.

JACKSON AV, 906, Helen M. Bowland et al. against Diamond Finance Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

TIFFANY ST, w s, 250 ft n of Randall Av, 100x100; Worthen St, s s, 350 ft n of Randall Av, 30x irregular; Longwood Av, s w s, 104.7 ft n w of Tiffany St, 100x100; triangular piece of land beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of centre line of Leggett's Creek and n w s of Truxton St, —x—; Walter S. Gurnee et al., as exrs., against Tiffany Development Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Cooper.

TIFFANY ST, s e corner of Spofford Av, 50x 100; Randall Av, n e corner of Casanova St, 100x175; Barretto St, e s, 300 ft s of Spofford Av, 70x100; Randall Av, n w corner of Manida St, 100x100; Barretto St, s e corner of Spofford Av, 100x275; Walter S. Gurnee et al., ex exrs., against John J. Tierney et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Cooper.

WAR RELIEF FOR THE EAST.

Financiers at Luncheon Consider How to Relieve Sufferers.

Fifty financiers met at a luncheon yesterday at the Downtown Association, 60 Pine Street, as guests of Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Board of the Guaranty Trust Company, to consider conditions, social and political, in the Russian Caucasus, the Ottoman Empire, and Palestine, and to take up directly the question of relief for the sufferers of the Eastern war zone. The guests of honor were Dr. W. W. Peet, who has just returned after thirty years of work intimately connected

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

125TH, 600 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, warm room; modern corner apartment. Johnston.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Exceptionally warm room, private lavatory; $5. Apartment 31.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive single room or suite, warm; subway; reasonable. Dent.

121ST, 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive alc. car location; near parks, dining rooms, restaurants, and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms; southeastern corner room, five windows, alcove, suitable for three, $12 weekly; southern front, three windows, $7; eastern front, $7; other rooms, $4, $5; parlors; room for dancing week days and evenings; attractive social life; board strictly optional, at cost, in co-operative dining room; Broadway subway, elevated, Riverside bus. Chaperons: Mrs. Young and Mrs. von Siller. Telephone Morningside 4886.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 5.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Large, single room; private apartment; $4.50; warm. Apt. 56.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive suite; sunny front room; small room; kitchen. Apt. 41.

145TH, (3,544 Broadway,)—Large, outside, sunny room; modern elevator apt.; gentlemen. Mayer.

150TH, (B'way, 4,241.)—Will rent together two attractive rooms; $8; $4.50; housekeeping privileges; suit refined couple. Francis.

AN OPPORTUNITY for two (gentlemen preferable) to secure two charming bedrooms, bath adjoining, in high-class house; homelike; convenient to 116th St. subway; small private family. Phone Morningside 5306.

CLAREMONT AV., 189, (Apt. 82.)—Well-furnished single rooms; all conveniences; elevator apartment.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (115th St.)—Artistic rooms; reasonable rent; references. Morningside 252.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 448, (116th.)—Two large connecting front rooms; also single rooms; private bath. Apartment 42. Phone Morningside 6570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th Subway.)—Elegantly furnished front room, overlooking Drive; 12th floor; $33 month; gentleman. Telephone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th.)—Two rooms, single or en suite; running water; southern exposure. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Connecting, sunny rooms; private bath; gentlemen preferred. Apartment 75.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th.)—Large buck parlor, private bath; parquet; electricity.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Attractive two-room suite; large room, bath; smaller room. Cardoza.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large corner room overlooking Hudson, private family. Riverside 8973. Park.

SMALL HEBREW FAMILY, occupying 4 large rooms in apartment hotel on Central Park West, desires to share same with refined young woman; restaurant on premises; congenial. M. M., 133 Times.

WEST END, 410.—Attractive, sunny room or suite, private apartment. Schuy. 3283.

Brooklyn.

LINCOLN ROAD, 69.—Large and small beautifully furnished rooms; heated, electricity; private house; two minutes from Brighton "L" Prospect Park station. Telephone 4015 Flatbush.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—Parlor with davenport, steam heated, between 17th and 42d Sts., east side; full particulars. Write Permanent, 125 East 34th St.

Business woman desires comfortable, modern room in Washington Square section. C 383 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN wants furnished room; private family preferred; state particulars. C 394 Times Downtown.

JEWISH gentleman desires room with private family on west side. C 390 Times Downtown.

Gentleman desires two rooms, private bath, electric lights; central location Manhattan; describe and state terms. V 159 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Attractive, double room, top floor, near bath; home table; references.

38TH, (607 Lexington Av.)—Newly decorated sunny rooms, electricity; all conveniences; board.

58TH, 29 EAST.—Large room or studio and bath, Southern exposure; meals served.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity, all improvements.

16 WEST 55TH ST.

Table board; rooms, top floor; references.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; table guests accommodated.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table; accessible.

58TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, electric light, private bath; plenty of heat and hot water; southern cooking.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; private bath; also single room; board; references.

72D, 814 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water; adjoining bath; excellent home table.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large, well furnished room; private bath; excellent cuisine.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, private bath; excellent table; table guests.

72D, 261 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; also small room.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath, with board; ideal location.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private bath; steam, electricity; private phone.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room, good heat; excellent table.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)—Beautifully furnished suite, or singly; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large hall room, southern exposure; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; the room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.

Large, sunny room; private bath.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special to permanent.

83D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small, warm rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large front rooms; excellent meals correctly served; homelike; moderate.

87TH, 138 WEST. — Comfortable, large room, other rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

90TH, 812 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small boarding house; references. Riverside 8511.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Very desirable single and double rooms, with adjoining baths; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; table guests accommodated.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large, small steam heated rooms; southern exposure; excellent Southern cooking.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; also single; superior table; parlor dining; references.

102D, 249 WEST, (Broadway.)—Select table guests accommodated; unexcelled cuisine. Hamburger. Riverside 6513.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; family; gentlemen; other rooms; table guests.

141ST, 410 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

BROADWAY, (Corner 111th St., 545.)—Handsomely furnished room, bath; board; private American family. Phone Cathedral 8047.

ELEGANT large room for couple; elevator; subway; substantial board. Fisher. Morningside 5448.

MADISON ARMS,

41, 43, 45 West 58th St.; elevator.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH.

Large, attractive, well-heated room; twin mahogany beds; hot and cold water; home cooking. Morningside 6600. Apt. 3-N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549. — Steam-heated rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Morningside 4960. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46.—Very desirable, attractive suite; two rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.

20 Minutes Downtown N. Fare 5c.

Fifty Warm Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.

71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 541, (86th.)—Large, single rooms, table guests; parlor dining; social surroundings.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing Park; singles.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

WEST END AV. 801, (74th.)—Double rooms; private baths; meals optional; facing Park; singles.

YOUNG Jewish couple desires one or two as paying guests; no other boarders; front room, near Drive; best of references exchanged. Phone Riverside 9868.

BOARD WANTED.

Room, board, two business girls, 9th to 90th, convenient 6th or 9th "L"; $5-$7. N. K., 263 West 125th.

WANTED—A permanent home for a six-year-old girl; particulars furnished upon request; references. Apply Box Z 264 Times Annex.

Refined couple wants room and board with bath between 44th and 59th Sts., west side. Write 379 Manhattan Av., apt. 6 F.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New England.

GRADUATE NURSE will take invalid or convalescent in her comfortable home; well situated, and on trolley line; terms moderate. Mrs. R. H. Murray, 3 West Silver St., Middletown, Conn. Tel 896.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price $1,850. Harris, 1,498 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.

Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1918, 7-passenger touring; big reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires, many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,700 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.

Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.

Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, $975; open car taken in trade. Phone 422 Main.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHANDLER

USED CARS,

GUARANTEED, OVERHAULED, AND REPAINTED.

MODEL '17-7-PASS. SEDAN.
MODEL '17-7-PASS. LIMOUSINE.
MODEL '17-7-PASS. LANDAULET.
MODEL '17-4-PASS. COUPE.
MODEL '17-5-PASS. "CHUMMY" RDSTR.
MODEL '17-7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 HUDSON 7-PASS., NEW. $1,400.
1916 OAKLAND 5-PASS. TOURING.
1916 OAKLAND 7-PASS. TOURING, 8-CYL.
1916 CHALMERS 5-PASS. TOURING,
OTHER STANDARD MAKES.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N,
62D ST. & BROADWAY.

CHANDLER SEDAN 1917, 7-passenger, fully equipped; beautiful condition, driven 6,000 miles; will demonstrate. The Winton Co., 280 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Telephone Mulberry 900.

CHALMERS LIGHT 6, 5-passenger, in good condition. Willys-Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

CHEVROLET.—Electric starter; light, demountable rims, with extra tire; light and economical. Willys-Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock, Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

CHEVROLET 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CROW-ELKHART Country Club Speedster, 3-passenger. At condition; $475. Bed ord Motor Car Company, 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4678.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SON SPEEDSTER, 4 passenger; like new; car guaranteed. Alexander Harris, 1,790 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,498 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, 5-passenger; wonderful car; fine tires. Lexington Motors. Circle 1872.

LANCIA 1916 Special, 4-pass.

LANCIA "35" Touring, 5-pass.

Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE limousine; body just repainted; everything overhauled; extra touring body; gentleman compelled live in South account health will sacrifice. Z 253 Times Annex.

MARMON 1917 touring, also roadster and brougham; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 Landon brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MERCER coupe, beautiful special colonial style; starter, lights, 6 spare; $1,000; needs no recommendation; ideal for doctor. Telephone Mr. Widener, John 5822.

NATIONAL late 1916 run 5,000 miles; in best mechanical condition; car cost $1,850 six months ago; price, $775; this is a bargain; trades considered. RECORD USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636. Open Sundays and evenings.

OLDSMOBILE for sale; contract for new car; any eight-cylinder model may be selected at showroom and purchased at a discount. Dr. Beebe, 417 Park Av.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, 5-passenger; fully equipped; $500. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, "8" touring; Victoria top; wire wheels. Schoonmaker-Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

OVERLAND Country Club, 1917 model; first-class condition; $550. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

OVERLAND SEDAN, 1917. Model 83-6; choice all-year car; manufacturers' equipment and guarantee. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

OVERLAND five passenger touring, 1916 model, fully equipped, electric starter, first-class condition, $350. Malone, Bartley 9657.

OVERLAND coupe, 1915, four-passenger; run 5,000 miles, price $600. L. J. Rousselot, 115 Broadway. Phone 8160 Rector.

PACKARD 1916 3-35 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PIERCE-ARROW two-ton truck for sale, mileage less than 3,000; truck delivered May 31, 1917? complete with stake body, $2,750. The Modern Garage Co., Titusville, Penn.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"

4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REO, 1916, excellent mechanical condition, appearance like new; recent improvements; good tires; very reasonable. "Studebaker"-Brooklyn, 1,291 Bedford Av.

REO, 1916, 4 cylinder, 5 passenger; quick, $475. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

ROLLS-ROYCE brougham, also touring and sedan; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.

Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 town car; Al condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

SIMPLEX 1914, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, electric system, overhauled. Harris, 1,498 Broadway.

SIMPLEX "38" landaulet, extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1915 special 75 touring; shaft drive; Holbrook body. Harris, 1,498 B'way.

STEARNS-KNIGHT touring, 1917, "Light 6" model; the most desirable and economical high-class light car; overhauled and newly refinished; manufacturer's equipment and binding mechanical guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.

Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $5,000; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6474 Riverside.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STUDEBAKER.—A bargain, series 18, 50-86 H. P., six cylinder Studebaker, two passenger Lapdau, complete with standard equipment and other extras, including bumper, extra tire, etc. Only used a few months by city salesman. In first-class condition; can be inspected now in downtown garage; immediate delivery. F 178 Times.

STUDEBAKER Four-Sedan, '18 series, 7-pass., practically new, perfect condition an ideal Winter car with enclosed drive; a bargain. "Studebaker"-Brooklyn, 1,291 Bedford Av.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes touring cars and taxicabs,
THE WHITE COMPANY.
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS, open and closed, 5 and 7 passenger cars; new paint; excellent values. Willys-Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

WILLYS-KNIGHT Special Speedster; snappy and fast. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH. $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six, Winter Top; make offer.
1916 OVERLAND "8" Touring.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $350.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 807-985.

SEDANS.—We have numerous models of closed cars, all weather Sedans and coupes, that we will sell guaranteed and at sacrificing prices; no reasonable offer refused. Lexington Motors. Circle 1872.

LIGHT 5-PASSENGER CARS, ready for hard work; $250 up. Willys-Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

COUPE, 4-passenger; beautiful body; wonderful condition. Willys-Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

WEED SKID CHAINS 25 PER CENT. OFF. Only cut place in New York on everything. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,761 Broadway.

BEAR ROBES, two beautiful, (automobile); also gentleman's fur-lined overcoat; all fur chauffeur's coat. 148 East 39th St.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS for sale; three-quarter ton; five, all new; never used; must move quickly Write or phone R. A. Palmer, Hotel Astor.

TO HIRE.—One ton truck, by day or week. Phone 828-W Bushwick.

New high-grade trucks, 3½, 7 tons; discount. 66 Journal Bldg. Col. 9046.

TRUCKS for hire, long or short haul. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway Circle 3249.

Automobiles for Rent.

LADY going South will rent foreign limousine with chauffeur to responsible private party. Bernard, Columbus 2750.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 42d St. Phone 4210-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD Limousine; nicely appointed; monthly solicited; reasonable. Haas, 615 Madison Av. Plaza 5808.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire, careful driver, $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 856.

Automobiles Wanted.

COUPE wanted, inside drive four-passenger, 1917 model; best make and only in A1 condition. Apply, telephone between 10 and 11, Schuyler 7765.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

MOTOR TRUCK wanted with large closed body, 2-ton preferred. P 162 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. classes. "Founded on Honesty at Sardaway. 1906. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 602 W. 57th St. 7020. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write 235 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

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Modern Fireproof Garage. All Conveniences. CAPACITY 200 CARS
Storage with Service:—Touring Cars from $25 up; Limousines from $60 up; Fords $20. TELEPHONE BRYANT 5890-93.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Mat Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

A TYPIST will do your Monday or other surplus work at home; neat, accurate, moderate. C 397 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography, at present employed large coat manufacturing house six years, desires to change position for one with advancement and opportunities, capable of taking full charge. G 10 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, double entry, controlling accounts, monthly trial balance; salary $18. C 396 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience, efficient, reliable, thoroughly taking full charge, export experience, seeks good connection; $22.00. N 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge stenography, 5 years' experience; high school graduate; reference; $20. N 242 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience, trial balance, controlling accounts; $16-$18. N 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT desires position, with good firm; salary $15. C 382 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, high school graduate; experience. R. C., Room 601, 30 East 20th St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, high school graduate, knowledge stenography; $16. V 167 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; charge of office and correspondence. N 260 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER, efficient, reliable; private residence; references. A. Armstrong, 537 Tinton Av.

COMPANION.—Young lady wants position as companion, few hours day, to elderly lady or little girl. F 198 Times.

COOK.—Welsh girl wishes position, experienced cook, with American family. G 9 Times.

CREDIT ASSISTANT.—Seven years' experience with large manufacturing concern, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting. V 31 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns, evening coats; alterations specialty; $2.50 daily. Phone Hensley, 860 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER.—Remodel, make new dresses reasonable, at home or out. Cathedral 8096.

HOUSEWORK.—Young German girl wishes position; has city references; sleep out. Wichers, 502 West 142d.

LADY wishes position to read to invalid. Lewis, 142 Manhattan Av.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, understands buying, catering, managing help; hospital, institution or club; experienced; references. Address F 194 Times.

NURSE.—Swiss nurse, experienced in infant's care, would like position, going South or Southern California. T., 217 East 62d St.

NURSE.—Visiting nurse, half, full time. F. D., 33 West 84th. Phone 9949 Schuyler.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE — Assistant to busy man; organizer; experienced handling office help; highest references. F 176 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, adaptable, executive ability, 8 years' practical experience. F 195 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, refined, educated executive ability, wishes high-class connection. F 175 Times.

SOCIAL HELPER, &c.—Refined young girl desires position in family as social helper, companion. M. S., Apt. 28, E., 315 W. 98th.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, secretary; highly proficient; good correspondent; eight years' experience; render trial balances, financial statements; $18. R 394 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Qualified secretary, executive ability, thoroughly familiar with modern office methods, seeks responsible position; highest credentials. G 2 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, unusual experience with well-known educator, accurate, rapid, desires good connection; $15; references. A., 981 Whitlock Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Competent, thoroughly experienced, capable handling correspondence, wishes high-class connection. N 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, wishes position where proficiency brings advancement. Selma Lillie, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 9064.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman, desires position, that offers advancement. Selma Lillie, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 9064.

STENOGRAPHER and typist desires position as secretary, $18-$20, 4 years' experience, capable of handling office details. V 165 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and librarian, at present engaged with New York Public Library, desires position in similar capacity; highest references. R 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, long, valuable experience, can be of real assistance to busy man; good credentials; $18. D 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, young lady, 7 years' publishing and commercial experience; salary $17-$18. G. T., Apartment 33, 600 West 174th St., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, EXCELLENT BUSINESS ABILITY; INITIATIVE; GOOD REFERENCES; $20. D 206 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, experienced, competent, high school graduate, desires position of responsibility with advancement; best references; $18. F 189 Times.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, experienced, desires position; references. Address S. W., 90 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, long experience, desires position for mornings only; references. C. J., 3,523 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHIC or Copying Work wanted to fill in leisure time; employed downtown. J 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½ years' experience, conscientious worker, American, $15; references. N 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 6 years' experience; executive ability; best references. D 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — Highly efficient young lady desires position with first-class firm; salary $20; no agencies. L., 2,481 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligent, neat, competent; four years' experience; will start at $18. C. P., 106 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 6 years' experience, initiative; salary $18. C 379 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, accurate, good education, 8 years' experience; excellent references. D 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2½ years' practical experience; willing worker; reference; $12. C 389 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, thoroughly competent and reliable; reference; $16-$18. C 399 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, desires position, reputable concern; intelligent; $16. C 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, neat appearance, desires downtown position, $12. C 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; references; four years' experience. D. W., 180 2d St.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; high school graduate; thoroughly competent; $18. C 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (18,) beginner, reliable; reference; salary $9. V 162 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced and accurate. Apartment 2F, E., 520 West 122d.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school method; all branches. "Coaching." 263 109th.

TYPIST, familiar with tabulating, thoroughly competent, four years' experience. D 221 Times Downtown.

WIDOW, 30 years, with daughters, 7-9; position country preferred. Mrs. J. Lehmkuhl, 295 Henry St., Brooklyn.

WRITER. — College graduate, experienced, poetry, book reviews, editing, specials; references. G 8 Times.

YOUNG LADY, thoroughly experienced clerical worker, accurate figurer, excellent penmanship, desires position with reliable concern. $13-$15. A 121 Times.

Employment Agencies.

FERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, (colored;) references. Columbus 8129. Augusta Agency, 338 West 53d St.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 37, BROAD EXPERIENCE. With C. P. A. firms. Conventional headings, to catch the eye. Here's the story: I want a big order, with responsibilities to match, manage an office with one hand, watch costs, production, and methods, credits, sales, boost the business, and stop leaks with the other hand. As executive ability is shown absolute control is expected. Salary $3,500 and flat of town $4,000 per annum; half time, half rates.
DO IT NOW.
Box L. S. F., 134 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert systematizer and organizer; will guarantee satisfactory results and reasonable rates; facts and figures, from the business man's viewpoint, instead of your figures. Telephone Madison Square 6235. Colonial Audit Co., 1,270 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, holding responsible position, seeks evening work; thoroughly experienced in investigation, financial, bank and tax statements. V 36 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT, Bookkeeper, (25.)—Efficient, capable; N. Y. U. graduate; take charge office; references. Harry B. Falk, 159 Hopkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax report free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5656.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up weekly by private accountant from $3. Dale. 285 St. Nicholas Av.

ACCUSTOMED to meet people; tactful, educated, 33, fluent French; some Spanish; not afraid of hard work; best references; I wish position with more than living and with opportunity future. V 133 Times.

ADVERTISING AND SALES manager, (33,) ten years with two large food manufacturers, handling sales force and advertising; broad experience in office management, merchandising, and handling of men; highest credentials. N 254 Times Downtown.

ANY DEMAND FOR THIS KIND OF WORKER?

Wanted, a square, reasonable job of some kind; my assets are: Some knowledge printing; quick, steady action; can be well informed; English education; systematic; number minor business virtues; age over 50; salary $30. P 161 Times.

ION!—Capable man, years road experience selling goods, wants city position at anything, inside selling, shipping, or stock department; references. F 183 Times.

A $100 WEEK ADVERTISING MAN will accept $50 and commission. V 151 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, competent to handle any kind of accounts and to direct office organization; salary $1,500. Apartment 5G, 501 West 180th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) married, thoroughly experienced and willing, good references, desires position. Henry O. Kline, 461 East 139th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Married man, 38 years, desires position as bookkeeper; experienced. D 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 14 years' experience, capable office manager, desires position; references. G 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 26, exempt; monthly trial balance; 2 years' experience. D. H. M., 48 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience, double entry, trial balance, desires position with reliable concern. F 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—21, exempt; 4 years' experience; accurate figurer; references. C 384 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20 years old, well educated, 3 years' experience, as ledger clerk and on full set. C 381 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Exempt; thoroughly experienced cost systems, controlling accounts; $25. C 341 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MANAGER, exceptional broad, successful experience, wishes association with man of large interests who requires an able, dependable assistant; highest credentials; unusual qualifications. G 1 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, active, young, wide experience, college graduate, desires connection. G 4 Times.

BUTLER and Valet.—Best references; experience; moderate wages. E. Sarkissian, care Maher, 141 East 50th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—A gentleman giving up one of his chauffeurs desires to find a position for him. He has been employed for over a year and has been found thoroughly satisfactory in every way. He is an especially careful driver, very prompt, and excellent habits. His employer would be glad to give him the best personal reference. Address Chauffeur, Box 60 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 2 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4058.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, (24,) 6 years' experience private, desires position private; can operate any make car; reference. Lawrence, 1,702 3d Av. Telephone Lenox 5359.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman highly recommends driver, employed four years; sober, honest, good mechanic. P. Soden, 9 West 107th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; exempt; 8 years last position; trustworthy; careful driving young and old. Ferris, 541 West 163d St., Audubon 4050.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic; middle-aged American; abstainer; careful driver; any car; five years' experience; excellent references; private. V 150 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Scotch; married; careful, mechanic; 9 years' experience; sober; references. F 191 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, wishes position with private family; country preferred. Pars, 2,684 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; first class for commercial or private. Langford, 160 East 53d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver, mechanic; 9 years' reference; city, country; exempt. F 169 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (21;) experienced any car, city or country, Morrey, 279 Avenue B.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 24, married, employed at present as managing law clerk, desires change for position in commercial line requiring executive ability; will make good if given the opportunity. V 149 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVE.

The war has forced my concern to abandon its activities. I made money for them in a foreign field. Can do the same domestically or in open foreign market. Capable executive and experienced organizer; American; 40 years of age; in sound health; able to organize, enlarge, and inspire a sales force; can plan and direct comprehensive advertising campaign, indite forceful, convincing letters full of the necessary "ginger" productive of results; understands the meaning of diplomacy when occasion requires; accustomed to exercising judgment at periods when quick decisions are necessary; strong on detail; naturally systematic. F 43 Times.

COUPLE.—Belgian, with child, wants place, country; low wages. Braem, 216 West 24th St.

COOK, GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, or housework; experience; Japanese. Aki, 1,076 2d Av.

DENTAL MECHANIC, general worker, experienced, able to assist in office, desires position with dentist in or out of city; $25 weekly. A. P., 90a 8th Av., New York City.

DRAFTSMAN.—Structural designer, graduate civil engineer, 10 years' experience. N 249 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, mining, metallurgical; Peruvian, single, 6 years' experience, knowing English and French, best references, desires position of responsibility where he could show his capacity; no exigence for salary beginning. V 156 Times.

ESTIMATOR, first-class draftsman, seeks position with engineer or contractor. F 201 Times.

EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANT.

Six years' broad audit experience; familiar with complete workings of system; accounting knowledge covers all the ground, including the nine points; shall be free Feb. 1; age 36. C 42 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, high-class, energetic business man, many years' experience senior positions New York financial institutions, large acquaintance, desires associate himself with high-grade financial concern; best references. C 414 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, professional, desires occupation evenings after 6 o'clock; references. C 308 Times Downtown.

FACTORY MANAGER or Superintendent, American, 45, with 20 years' experience in wood and metal manufacturing, including 5 years in experimental research and development of devices, can handle men and material for 100% production, seeking permanent connection with reliable company. Address W. E. C., 12th floor, 17 West 44th St. Telephone Vanderbilt 4897.

GENERAL MANAGER, trained engineering, public service, retail and wholesale sales organizations, desires responsible position; salary commensurate. F 200 Times.

GENTLEMAN owning valuable New Jersey real estate, thoroughly understanding the business, wants position with reliable firm. F 193 Times.

GRADUATE civil engineer, 24, two years' experience construction work, office work, drafting, desires perm

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HELP WANTED—Male.

DIEMAKERS.—Government work; we have openings for first-class, experienced men, accustomed to high-grade work; 48-hour week; modern equipment. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

DIE AND TOOLMAKERS; EXPERIENCED MEN ONLY; MODERN SHOP. SIMON ZINN, INC., 257TH ST. and 11TH AV.

DRAFTSMAN with experience on electrical and mechanical instruments and calculating machines for best known maker; excellent opportunity; give experience and salary expected. J 248 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN experienced in Patent Office drawings of small, intricate mechanism; give experience and salary expected. J 249 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICIAN, licensed, for industrial plant on lower end of Staten Island; permanent position for right party; married man preferred. Z 272 Times Annex.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced young man, 18 or 19 years old; excellent chance for advancement; answer in handwriting, stating experience and salary. V 159 Times.

FOREMAN wanted for iron works; must be up-to-date. A 544 Times Harlem.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
FOR THEIR
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
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LATHE MILLING MACHINE GRINDER AND BENCH HANDS; MUST BE ABLE TO READ BLUE PRINT AND USE MICROMETER.
E. W. BLISS CO.
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

MAN WITH SOME ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE, PREFERABLY IN MANUFACTURING; POSITION OFFERS OPPORTUNITY FOR ENERGETIC AND CAPABLE MAN. ADDRESS GIVING FULL DETAILS, J 261 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN wanted, familiar with pile fabrics, to take charge of stock, making out charge tickets, and laying out goods. Address P. O. Box 344, N. Y.

MANAGER OF BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT,
(Customers' Bills.)
wanted by Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; only men with previous experience and who can take entire responsibility of the department need apply; today between 10 and 12 at our office, 120 West 32d St.; big opportunity for right man.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Prefer an American, 30 to 50 years of age, as master mechanic for factory employing about 500 people.
We have a well-equipped machine shop for repairs and manufacture of new machinery.
We want a really capable man who has sufficient training and experience to qualify him for his work. Must be a technical graduate, with thorough practical experience; able to handle men. Sober, reliable and ambitious.
Suitable salary and good future to right man.
Reply by letter, stating experience and qualifications, to
DRIVER-HARRIS COMPANY,
Box 390, Newark, N. J.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

MECHANICAL draftsman, one accustomed to laying out his own work; preference given those with automobile experience. Apply General Electric Company, 1 West 142d St.

MILLINERY MEN.
WANTED, EXPERIENCED RETAIL MILLINERY MEN FOR MANAGERS AND BUYERS OF MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS; PREFER MEN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY, WHO HAVE HANDLED LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS; ALSO INTERESTED IN YOUNG MEN FOR POSITION AS ASSISTANT TO MANAGER. ADDRESS J. R. ANTHONY, SECRETARY, NEW YORK OFFICE 621 BROADWAY.
EMPORIUM-WORLD MILLINERY CO.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by manufacturing corporation; good opportunity; must be of good character and appearance; about 16 years of age; state salary wanted. J 255 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY WANTED BY AN INTERNATIONAL BANKING FIRM; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY TO 212 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOYS.—Large corporation has openings for two boys capable of rapid advancement; state age, experience, education and salary. D 208 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, willing to work and advance. Crompton, Richmond Co., 31 East 31st.

OFFICE BOY wanted for wholesale house. Apply in own handwriting, P 134 Times.

OFFICE BOY WANTED. APPLY ROOM 1404, 128 BROADWAY.

OFFICE JUNIOR.—Bright youth in public accountants' office, where by study and close attention he can fit himself for good future; salary $8 to $10. Write, stating nationality, education, and references. O 888 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER for publication enterprise; energetic, ambitious, reserved young man who knows how to handle employes and greet visitors; permanent position, with advancement. Address, giving references, age, experience, and salary expected. F 199 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Must be familiar with cost system in shoe factory; submit reference from one in manufacturing, stating what capacity you were formerly employed, also age. J 247 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER to photograph factory employes for purposes of identification, temporary position. Apply, stating age, nationality, experience, salary desired, P. T., P. O. Box 50, Grand Central Station, New York.

REPRESENTATIVE well known in Joplin-Oklahoma mining district, assaying and mining experience, wishes to represent individuals or company in this field. Z 277 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Forceful American of character and education and at least 25 years of age, for local and territorial work; equivalent of high school education necessary and must come well recommended; advancement to those who qualify; thorough training given; commission basis, with drawing account. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 22d St.

SALESMEN in New York City and nearby towns to sell stock issue in a going shipbuilding concern; only those capable of getting results need apply; big money assured hustlers; this is strictly a commission proposition; high-class book and insurance salesmen can successfully sell this stock; leads furnished. L. P. McCormack & Co., 7 Pine St.

SALESMEN.—We have need for a few capable salesmen in Pennsylvania and New England States regardless of previous line sold; we offer men of intelligence and education a splendid opportunity, with chance for advancement, leads and transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. J. F., 80 Times.

SALESMAN and live men for side line; opportunity to make $1,500 to $2,500 yearly selling our special $10 accident, sickness and automobile policies; great demand for same; cost only $10 for year's insurance; big commission. Call or write for particulars, Fred J. Schaefer & Co., 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMAN for strong line silk neckwear; must have acquaintance with buyers; strictly commission basis. Z. Z., 1,864 B'way.

SALESMEN WANTED.—A few more traveling salesmen wanted to carry as side line highest-class electrical novelty, selling to department stores, drug stores, and electric dealers; first-class references required; commission only; state experience. J 264 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Young, aggressive man, with ability, willing to carry sample case, by old-established firm; commission basis to start averaging $4 day up; permanent position and drawing account to right man. D 222 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for permanent $10,000-a-year position, now vacant; A1 sales record in any line and some tutoring experience required; commission; drawing account; replies giving age, selling, teaching experience in detail considered only. P 136 Times.

SALESMAN wanted. See manager at any of our offices; commission basis. 2,016 Broadway, 846 Audubon Av., 1,337 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 665 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J.; 16 Belville Av., Newark, N. J.; 23 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Al sales people considered only if widely advertised and well-known dress line; men in the city who are traveling Coast, South and East; commission basis only; write full particulars. S. M., 200 Times.

SALESMEN, side line wanted, to call on sporting goods and notion trade; sample weights, ounces; commission. Call on Thursday and Friday afternoons or Saturday any time, Room 302, 22 East 21st St., N.Y.C.

SALESMAN for city and office trade on children's and intermediate high-grade dresses; only those who have sold this line apply; liberal proposition to right party; salary and commission. V 135 Times.

SALESMEN on cardcases; must have trade for city and out of town; commission basis. Royal Empire Leather Goods Co., 67 Greene St.

SALESMAN, (traveling;) side line popular boys' blouse; commission. David Kurtz, 603 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Popular priced coats and suits; city, vicinity; commission. B. Lasker, 122 West 20th St.

SALESMEN.—Men: $3 to $5 made daily selling photographic coupons; commission only. Brunel, 1,482 Broadway.

SCREW MACHINE MAN AS WORKING FOREMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF (8) B. & S. AUTOMATICS, CAPABLE OF SETTING UP AND OPERATING; ABILITY TO DEVELOP A DEPARTMENT PRODUCING EXCEPTIONALLY CLOSE WORK. CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. STATE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY WANTED. FOREMAN, 270 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIP DRAFTSMEN
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Several experienced hull and piping men for Bethlehem Ship Corporation work. Apply Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn.

SHIPPING CLERK, assistant; bright young man, 18 to 20 years of age; A1 references required; state salary and experience. Z 214 Times Annex.

SHIPPER.—Young man as assistant shipper; automobile experience; ability to run motor cycle tricar necessary. Call 2 W. 61st.

SHIPPING CLERK for toy factory; must be ambitious; advancement. Gund Mfg. Co., 442 West 42d St.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, wholesale house; requires A1 references; must furnish bond; good chance. V 164 Times.

SHOEMAKER with experience wanted for high-class custom shoes. P 164 Times.

SILK SALESMEN wanted, experienced, on strictly commission basis. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av.

SOLICITORS.—TWO HIGH-CLASS ADVERTISING SOLICITORS; LIVE WIRES; LIBERAL COMMISSION. F 188 TIMES.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN.
Specialty salesman for New York City and Boston; high-class men only apply; salary and commission. F 155 Times.

STATION AGENTS
who are telegraphers, good wages and working conditions, weekly pay, vacation after one year's service. Call or address Superintendent, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

STATIONERY MAN wanted, experienced in the commercial stationery business, capable of development into manager of the department; give full particulars as to experience, age, nationality, education, and salary desired in first letter; references. The Mattituck Press, Waterbury, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, accurate, and rapid; good penman; salary $12 to start. Write Edmond Van Dyk Co., 310 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in office of wholesale house; must be capable and experienced; state salary. J 256 Times Downtown.

STOCK OR BOND SALESMAN.—First-class, experienced man, with clientele, who can properly present exceptional offering; the only one of its kind in America, controlled by well-known successful business men and brokers; leads furnished to producer; commission arrangement. J. C., 202 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERKS. — Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK clerk, middle-aged man; automobile experience. Sally Wiesbader, 527 West 49th St.

STOCK SALESMEN.
Two men wanted to sell stock of dividend paying company; commission basis; we have an exceptional offering for the right men; we want men who are capable of producing, no others need apply. Suite 1506-10, 50 Broad St.

STOCK SALESMAN. — New dividend-paying sulphur company; attractive commission proposition; salesmen to qualify for district managers. Durell, Gregory & Co., 10 Wall St.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.
First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus, steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS.
Cooper Union or Pratt Institute night students in electrical engineering or allied subjects with a knowledge of physics or chemistry.

YOUNG MEN
for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education; $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TIME CLERK, young man, in large organization; night work; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 256 Times Annex.

TOOL DESIGNER.
TOOL DESIGNERS ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 BROADWAY,
9TH FLOOR.

TOOL SETTER.
EXCELLENT PERMANENT OPPORTUNITY FOR STEADY CAPABLE MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS TOOL SETTING ON AUTOMATICS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 410 EAST 32D.

YOUNG MAN.—Large manufacturing concern has a good opening for intelligent, well-educated young man, 17 years old or over, as junior clerk; one capable of rapid promotion; no experience necessary; right man starts at $8 a week. D 204 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to take charge automatic bottling outfit. William R. Warner & Co., 113 West 18th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HOWARD W. METZ.
Any one having information as to the present whereabouts of Howard W. Metz, formerly a florist on East 33d Street, will please communicate with the undersigned, who are in possession of information of interest to him.
PRESSINGER & NEWCOMBE,
60 Wall Street,
New York City.

THERE WILL BE A PROFESSIONAL matinee of "General Post" tomorrow, (Friday, Jan. 25,) at the Gaiety Theatre. The entire proceeds are to be used by the Stage Women's War Relief in buying supplies for all professional men in service, and also in aiding their families.

WANTED, FOR ABSOLUTE ADOPTION BY prominent man and wife in charming suburban home, bright girl or boy between 3 and 4 years, of American or English, clean, intelligent parentage; references carefully investigated; no agents. Reply care Z 216 Times Annex.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LOUIS REUSCHE has retired from the firm of L. REUSCHE & CO., and that said firm will be continued by E. F. REUSCHE, F. L. REUSCHE, and H. REUSCHE.
Dated January 2nd, 1918.

IF IRVING S. LEVY OR ANY ONE knowing his whereabouts will telephone South 3082 he will receive news to his advantage.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN wanted, experienced, qualified to take charge of inward freight department of steamship company; state age, experience, and salary. C 380 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge of wholesale stationery, to assist in sales and purchase department; splendid opportunity, rapid advancement. Frank Levy, 488 Broadway.

YOUNG COLLEGE MEN.—Good opening in the publishing business; give reasons if exempt from the draft; no experience necessary. G. H., 156 Times.

YOUNG MAN, assistant bookkeeper; knowledge of stenography and typewriting essential; closed Saturday; open Sunday; must have unquestionable reference; salary to start $15. J 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, bright, between ages of 16 and 19, wanted in resident buyer's office, to make himself generally useful; bring references. Ben. F. Levis, 72 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN for downtown fire insurance company; mention if you have had previous experience in same line and give age and salary expected. C 375 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as working assistant, good chemist; good chance for learning and advancement; state full particulars; confidential. L. V., 305 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for insurance office; write, stating age, experience, and amount of salary expected. J 260 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man wanted who can hustle and develop with salesman. Crompton, Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St.

YOUNG MAN for production work, bright, familiar with clerical detail; American. Apply Jones Speedometer, New Rochelle, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN for entry desk; must be good penman; state salary desired. N 248 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.
Call between 9 and 1.

BOOKKEEPERS. — 4, with some cost experience, $1,300 per annum; 3, knowledge of export business, $1,300 per annum.
SHIPPING CLERKS.—3 at $20, 2 at $25, according to experience; must take charge of department.
EXPORT SHIPPING CLERK.—Must be familiar with shipping to Australia and be able to supervise department; over 30 years old preferred; $1,300 per annum.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
Call 9 to 2.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St., purchasing agent, iron and steel, $2,000-$2,500; stenog.-secys., $20, $30, $35, $40; accountants, Sr. and Jr.; Elliott Fisher operators; register free.

BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 309 Broadway.—Accountants, $2,000; secretaries, $1,500 up; desirable openings for bookkeepers, typists, office boys.

C. P. A., (commercial proposition,) $4,000; C. P. A., (seniors,) $4,000; purchasing agent, $3,000; bookkeeper, $2,400; bookkeepers, $20-$30. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau St., stenographer, $25, $18, $14; beginner bookkeeper; boys $7.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS.
We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable
Call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practitioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs or the knife; is daily now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC. Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic, operating the largest and best equipped Chiropractic School, Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming, 45 West 34th, Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

MEN—YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
Big demand for mechanical dentists; you can learn simply and quickly; age or special education does not matter; we teach everything individually; day or night; easy payments. Call or write for Booklet T. Bodes School of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44th St., N. Y., 15-17 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Established 25 years.

RESPONSIBLE MEN are needed in organized business and by the Government; men who can audit expenditures, calculate cost, plus prices; prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, organize, organize, etc.; write for details of instruction being given to groups after business hours. Ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 80 Church St., New York.

MEN—AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course. Individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars. Write for free booklet No. 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 1-T, 741 West 30th St., New York.

TUTORING evenings or at office, by business man, in the principles of accountancy practice, credentials and references; comprehensive, quick, short-cut course; $5 and $10. Address Treasurer, Duross, Reardon & Co., 80 Church St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL CLASSES, instruction in day, evening and correspondence courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

SPANISH professor, graduate Madrid University, knowing best and most scientific teaching methods, gives lessons in individual or class instruction. Alonso, 9 East 85th.

CHIROPRACTIC.—American College, Incorporated; students taught by actual clinical cases by licensed surgeon. Charles Hendrick, M. D., 1968 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

TUTOR.—Refined family wants tutor educated at English university for young man one or two hours mornings. V 99 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

TUTOR.—Young Japanese wants to teach Japanese at night. V 148 Times.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT wanted to sell electric heaters, in big demand on account of coal shortage; profitable, seasonable article to push; commission basis. Jules, 209 West 48th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Mail order firm, retailing to private customers throughout country, will sell its mailing list, over 10,000 names small-town women, $50. T., Box 36, Station F, New York.

Financing Exports.—Financial assistance for export shippers desiring to place their export business on a cash basis in New York. V 47 Times.

$3,500 will buy half interest in well established woodworking plant; profits for 1918 should be at least $10,000. V 146 Times.

Fac simile letter plant for sale; established on 5th Av.; $500 down. Address Opportunity, 104 East 14th.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Sewall, Capt. G. M., and Doleman, 1st Lt. N. F., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Butts, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Sevier.
Jacobs, 1st Lt. S. H.; Acker, 1st Lt. H. H., and Collins, 1st Lt. H. G., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Davis, Capt. J. C., to Army Gen. Hosp. 1, at N. Y.
Frost, 1st Lt. C. G.; McClory, 1st Lt. A., and Sharpe, 1st Lt. F. A., to Ft. Riley.
Dick, Capt. G. F., and Kopfler, 1st Lt. J. S., to Camp Pike.
Cousins, 1st Lt. S. C., and Wellborn, 1st Lt. C. J., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Tomlin, 1st Lt. R. R., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Stafford, 1st Lt. F. W., hon. discharged.
James, Capt. H., to home.
Smith, 1st Lt. C. S., Snider, 1st Lt. F. E., and Davies, 1st Lt. E. T., hon. discharged.
McFarland, Maj. J., to Camp Beauregard.

Following to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 9, at Lakewood, N. J.:
McCreary, Maj. J. B.
CAPTAINS.
Keeler, J. C. | Vosler, D. C.
O'Malley, T. J.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Campbell, E. A. | Johnson, W. N.

Parson, 1st Lt. R. C., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry, duty.
Walker, Capt. W., will report to Surg. Gen.
Woodhouse, 1st Lt. S. W., hon. discharged.
Sherman, 1st Lt. W. E., to home.
Stidworthy, Capt. D. B., and Brodie, 1st Lt. B., to Ft. Monroe.
Lile, 1st Lt. M. C., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Mayers, 1st Lt. L. H., Jr., to Camp Dix.
Dearth, Maj. W. A., to Camp Grant.
Boudreau, 1st Lt. E. N., and St. Antoine, 1st Lt. H. E., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for training.
Moorish, 1st Lt. R. S., to Camp Shelby.
Bew, Capt. R., to Ft. Riley.
Kerr, 1st Lt. N. L., and Sherman, 1st Lt. W. E., hon. discharged.
Simons, 1st Lt. N. S., to Army and Navy Gen. Hosp. at Hot Springs, sick.
Gauchat, 1st Lt. P. C., previous orders revoked.
Ingersoll, Capt. E. S., to School for Aerial Observers at Ft. Sill with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.
White, 1st Lt. J. H., and Bevill, 1st Lt. S. D., hon. discharged.
Whitney, Capt. J. L., to duty with Medical Research Board, this city.
McCurdy, 1st Lt. J. T., previous orders revoked.
Billings, Maj. F., will report to Provost Marshal General.
Bryson, 1st Lt. E. J., hon. discharged.
Wescott, 1st Lt. F., previous orders amended to read Westcott.
Walton, 1st Lt. M., previous orders revoked.

Following assigned to Av. Sec. of Sig.C. at present stations:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Aronson, B. | Chidester, H. S.
Cook, L. | Cornlea, A. D.
Mensch, M. | Reed, L. V. H.
Tripler, S. | Valensi, A.
Wentworth, A. J. | West, T. S.

Metcalf, 1st Lt. E. H., to Camp Meade.
Haynes, 1st Lt. S. E., to Camp Funston.

Following to Hoboken:
CAPTAINS.
Dudley, R. B. | English, J. J.
Fitzpatrick, C. B. | Green, L. E.
Palmer, E. A. | Frankland, W. A.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Augur, F. A. | Pilkins, R. E.
Black, M. S. | Gilmartin, A. E.
Bush, A. C. | Goodfellow, E. H.
Davies, T. F. | Houghton, P.
Davis, A. T. | Johnson, M. J.
Fairbanks, C. V. | Johnston, H. J.
Martinson, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Robles, 1st Lt. L. F., to Chicago as asst. recruiting off., then to Ft. Riley for inst.
Baines, 1st Lt. M. C., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for inst.
Kraus, 1st Lt. W. M., to Nerological Inst., N. Y., for training, then to Base Hosp. 1, 12th Regt. Armory, N. Y.
Knight, 1st Lt. H. T., and Syverson, 1st Lt. B. C., to Camp Dodge.
Alsup, 1st Lt. F. F., to Camp Taylor.
Bartholomew, 1st Lt. D. C., to Camp Custer.
Bourbon, 1st Lt. R. P., to Camp Sherman.
Chase, 1st Lt. F. H., to Camp Upton.
Conlin, 1st Lt. C. S., and Covey, 1st Lt. C. B., to Camp Devens.
Dart, 1st Lt. R. A., and Davie, 1st Lt. N. T., to Camp Gordon.
Filkins, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Meade.
Fischer, 1st Lt. W. O., to Camp Grant.
Frazer, 1st Lt. B. F., and Hansen, 1st Lt. H. B., to Camp Gordon.
Haskell, 1st Lt. R. T., to Camp Meade.
Heming, 1st Lt. A. B., to Camp Taylor.
Jarman, 1st Lt. B. L., to Camp Lee.
Jones, 1st Lt. A. E., to Camp Grant.
Kiley, 1st Lt. J. E., to Camp Custer.
Kilgore, 1st Lt. J. C., to Camp Taylor.
Lawwill, 1st Lt. S., to Camp Gordon.
Lieberman, 1st Lt. J. F., to Camp Dix.
Livsay, 1st Lt. H. R., and Lodge, 1st Lt. E. A., to Camp Gordon.
Martens, 1st Lt. W. S., to Camp Upton.
Nesbit, 1st Lt. W. E., to Camp Travis.
Nourse, 1st Lt. J. D., to Camp Sherman.
Perry, 1st Lt. W. L., to Camp Devens.
Petty, 1st Lt. L. A., to Camp Taylor.
Price, 1st Lt. J., and Randall, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Upton.
Rasmussen, 1st Lt. H. A., to Camp Grant.
Raycroft, 1st Lt. H. V. Handley, 1st Lt. L. L., and Reimann, 1st Lt. L. E., to Camp Gordon.
Schnack, 1st Lt. A. G., to Camp Devens.
Seaward, 1st Lt. C. A., to Camp Upton.
Zeld, 1st Lt. M. J., and Shedd 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Gordon.
Sherwood, 1st Lt. R. A., and Shoemaker, 1st Lt. R., to Camp Dix.
Skillen, 1st Lt. S. R., to Camp Meade.
Smale, 1st Lt. W. P., to Camp Upton.
Stout, 1st Lt. J. D., to Camp Gordon.
Strode, 1st Lt. J. E., to Camp Taylor.
Turner, 1st Lt. J. R., to Camp Custer.
Venable, 1st Lt. S. C., to Camp Upton.
Woodland, 1st Lt. J. C., to Camp Meade.

Medical Corps.

Banister, Col. W. R., and Edger, Col. B. J., to San Fran. from Hawaii.
Duncan, Maj. W. A., retired, on account of disability.
Lewis, Col. W. F., to Camp Doniphan, then to station. Then to Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, and Camp MacArthur, to make san. insp.

Sanitary Corps.

Edwards, 1st Lt. T. C., will report to Surg. Gen for inst.
Lennox, 1st Lt. F. W., will report to director, inland transportation div. in office of Qm. Gen.
Kimball, 1st Lt. K. G., will report to Surg. Gen.
Boper, G. A., appointed Maj. and assigned to Ft. Oglethorpe.

Cavalry.

Mears, Maj. F., appointed Col. Engrs., N.A.

Veterinary Corps and Reserve.

Saul, 2d Lt. B. H., promoted to be 1st Lt. White, 1st Lt. W. G., to Camp Upton.

Following to Camp Upton:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Claflin, M. L. | Jones, F. E.
Heninger, F. C. | Moore, A.
Hoffmire, C. H.

Newton, 2d Lt. H. G., to Camp Doniphan.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Sersen, 2d Lt. F. J., appointed to same grade in Ord. R. C., and will report to Chief Gun Div., Design Sec.
Harvey, 2d Lt. J. J., to Newport News.
Lyon, 2d Lt. E. A., previous orders amended; to Camp Upton.
Fenno, 1st Lt. S. A., and Sharpe, 2d Lt. R. G., assigned to 28th N. G. Div. at Camp Hancock.
Luck, 2d Lt. C. C., hon. discharged.
Gregory, 1st Lt. P. E., to New York for examination for fitness for av. training.
Brooks, Capt. E., appointed 1st Lt. in Eng. R.C.

Infantry.

Moorehead, 2d Lt. J. K., previous orders revoked.
Smith, Capt. C. D., Penn. N.G., hon. discharged.
Hinsch, Capt. A., Penn. N.G., hon. discharged.
Murrin, 1st Lt. J. B., Penn. NG, to duty as aid de camp on staff of Brig.Gen. C. T. O'Neill.
Rudy, Capt. J. M., Penn. N.G., hon. discharged.
Bullitt, Maj. J. F., Va N.G., hon. discharged.
Fensternacher, 1st Lt. R. P., Penn. NG, will report to Brig Gen. C. T. O'Neill, N.A., as aid de camp on his staff.
Davis, Col. A. W., Ohio N.G., hon. discharged.
McSherry, Capt. J. J., to Camp Beauregard.
Robinson, 2d Lt. G. D., 325th, to Camp Gordon.
Morrison, Col. C. E., W. Va. N.G., hon discharged.
Griffiths, 2d Lt. A. S., promoted to be 1st Lt. in 77th Div.
Tighe, 2d Lt. J. L., previous orders amended to read J. J.
Holly, 1st Lt. Col. G. M., 53d, previous orders amended to read Holley.
Treat, Prov. 2d Lt. B. F., previous orders amended to assign him to 43d.
Boardman, 1st Lt. C. W., 34th, to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for av. training, then to station.
Konkle, Capt. G. B., Penn. N.G., hon. discharged.
Huber, Maj. L. H., Penn. N.G., hon. discharged.
Martin, 2d Lt. T. E., 25th, to Los Angeles, for examination for fitness for av. training, then to his station.
Coursey, 1st Lt. T. J., 108th, appointed to same grade in Ord. R.C.

Engineers Reserve Corps.

Blinn, Capt. T. W., hon. discharged.
Derby, 1st Lt. C. F., previous orders revoked.
Sweetser, Capt. C. H., and Filbert, Capt. C. B., to Camp Am. Univ. with 41st Engs.
Boyle, 1st Lt. E. A., previous orders amended to read E. A. Doyle.
Helland, Capt. H. R. F., to home.
MacLaren, Capt. M., will report to off. in charge Gen. Eng. Depot.

Following assigned to Camp Am. Univ. with 20th Engrs.:
CAPTAINS.
Withee, A. G. | Wright, A. H.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Libbey, C. A. | Smith, S. G.
Shaw, G. L.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Aernt, C. L. | Whiting, M. B.
Hughes, G., Jr.

Bergesch, 1st Lt. J. F., previous orders amended to assign him to Vancouver Barracks in command of eng. depot detachment.
Babcock, Maj. A. H., previous orders revoked.
Tinsley, Capt. A. M., will report to Chief of Engs.
Grove, 1st Lt. G. W., to Orange, N. J.
Upton, 2d Lt. W. B., Jr., will report to Director U. S. Geological Survey re. mil. mapping.
Norcross, 1st Lt. B. S., previous orders amended to relieve him from temp. duty with 301st Engs.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Lewis, 2d Lt. H. I., to St. Louis.
Doolittle, Capt. J. W., and Sheldrick, 2d Lt. L. S., to Peoria at Holt Mfg. Co. plant.
Haines, 1st Lt. M. G., to New York.
Bentley, W. F., appointed Capt. in Ord. R.C. and assigned to Watertown Arsenal.
Hammond, 2d Lt. H. R., Jr., to Wakefield, Mass., at Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. plant.
De Laval, 1st Lt. R., will report to Chief Insp. Div., at N. Y.
Naughton, 1st Lt. A. L., to Whitehouse Le Compte Mfg. Co. plant at New Britain, Conn.
Coleman, R. E., appointed 2d Lt., and assigned to Chicago.
Brown, J. A., appointed Maj., and assigned to N. Y.
Wright, 2d Lt. W. C., to Springfield Armory.

Following will report to Chief of Ord.:
MAJORS.
Black, C. N. | Crews, R.
Boyle, J. M. | Pomeroy, F. W.
CAPTAINS.
Bayliss, W. F. | Ewing, R. D.
Carter, W. D. | McKenna, Wm. J.
Campbell, R. L. | Parke, C. F., Jr.
Derby, C. F. | Stamp, C. E.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Cottrell, F. A. | Weil, S. L.
Cozzens, A. B.
England, J. T.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Huyler, C. C. | Maley, R. C.

Black, 1st Lt. R. C., to Rock Island Arsenal.
Chaninel, 1st Lt. E., D., previous orders revoked.
Black, Maj. C. N., promoted to be Lt. Col.
Williams, R. G., appointed Capt. and will report to Chief of Ord.

Following to Raritan Ord. Depot, Metuchen:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Falvey, H. J. | Morrison, H. B.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Austin, E. D. | Mather, D. W.
Barrows, A. K. | Scotton, J. L.

Signal Corps.

Willard, A., appointed temp. Capt. in av. section, and assigned to Gerstner Field.
McFadden, J. F., appointed Maj. in av. sec., and assigned to Camp Kelly.
Smith, 1st Lt. C. M., to School for Supply Officers, School of Military Aeronautics, Atlanta.
Waterbury, Capt. C. L., to Hazelhurst Field.

Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Following promoted to be 2d Lts. in av. sec. and assigned to Army Balloon School at Fort Omaha:
PRIVATES.
Brown, H. M. | Kiplinger, E. E.
Cole, A. B. | Madden, D. D.
Carrington, G. D. | Phillips, G. A.
Duell, P. | Ryan, D. L.
Farrar, W. B.

Following promoted to be 2d Lts. in av. sec., and assigned to Garden City:
Quackenbush, Sergt. | Spencer, Corp. E. B. L.
PRIVATES.
Evans, S. | Spinney, B. H.
McClury, L. J.
Hazen, Musician H. M.

Following promoted to

PUPILS HONOR DEAD SAILOR

1,000 Line Streets Near Church During Funeral in the Bronx.

A thousand school children yesterday lined the streets near the St. Paul's Lutheran Church, at Fontaine Avenue and 178th Street, the Bronx, to honor their former comrade, Carl Marahrens, a sailor in the navy, who was killed on the battleship Michigan by the fall of a mast during a storm at sea. Boy scouts from the school and sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard formed a guard of honor in the funeral and marched to the Lutheran Cemetery.

Marahrens was only 15 years old and ran away from his home at 701 East 183d Street, the Bronx, to join the navy. His parents searched for him for several months, and learned finally that he had enlisted. In his address the Rev. Karl Kretzman said that the boy's action in misrepresenting his age could be forgiven because he had a desire to serve his country.

One of the stars on the flag at Public School 42, at Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway, has been moved into the red border to show that Marahrens died in the service.

Y. M. C. A. War Council Chartered.

The National War Council of the Y. M. C. A. filed a certificate in the County Clerk's office yesterday of intention to operate under that name for the purpose of equipping and supplying Y. M. C. A. branches for American soldiers and sailors here and abroad. The incorporators are William Sloane, William Fellowes Morgan, Cleveland H. Dodge, and John R. Mott.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Saturday, 19th, diamond bar pin, between 101st St. and West End Av., down Riverside, bus to 5th Av. and 50th St., or from 50th St. and 5th Av. to Frank Shoe Store; reward. Return to Ufland Millinery Co., 616 5th Av.

LOST—$100 reward for return of dark Russian sable neckpiece, with two brilliants set in eyes, lost Saturday night between Automobile Club, 57th St. and 210 Riverside Drive. Return to 381 4th Av., Room 819.

LOST.—Diamond and platinum bar pin, Tuesday, Vanderbilt or McAlpin grill; liberal reward. Lost and Found Department, Hotel McAlpin.

LOST.—Tuesday, on 5th Av., between Mount Morris Park and 126th or 125th Sts., to or in Koch's store, a diamond and platinum bar pin; liberal reward. Return to 2,042 5th Av.

LOST.—Silver cigarette case, gold lined, initialed "B. M.," either in main dining room of Hotel Astor or the Knickerbocker. Return to Mrs. B. Murdock, 414 West 121st St.; reward.

LOST.—Black cardcase, in or in front of Hotel Astor, containing money, railroad passes, and private papers. Liberal reward if returned to Room 322, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 32d St. and 7th Av.

LOST.—Package containing leather traveling clock, on 5th Av. bus, between 10th and 23th Sts., about 9:30 Thursday morning; liberal reward. Phone Scarsdale 410.

LOST.--Large, brindle Belgian male pup, one top ear, collar, license and leather leash. Please phone Lenox 3223, or return to 73 East 86th St., and receive reward.

LOST.—Lady's gold wrist watch, hexagonal, probably on 42d St. or 5th Av.; monogram "D. P. M."; reward. Box 875, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

LOST.—If lady who took Cross fox muff by mistake on Friday, between 5:30 and 6:30 P. M., will return to Churchill's, she will receive her own and no questions asked.

LOST—Otter fur muff with gloves inside; left in taxi at 12 West 56th St., Tuesday, Jan. 22. Reward on returning same to Kent, Buckingham Hotel, 50th St. and 5th Av.

LOST.—Tuesday afternoon, silk purse wrapped in Wanamaker's with $45 sales check. Reward for its return. Write Mrs. H. A. Greeley, P. O., Seabright, N. J.

LOST.—At matinee Jan. 17, Broadhurst Theatre, grey pearl opera glasses, maker Lemaire. Liberal reward if returned to 105 East 71st St.

LOST.—Downtown subway, Saturday evening, purse with brooch. Kindly phone Hoboken 2034 or communicate 926 Willow Av., Hoboken. Keepsake of dead relative.

LOST.—On 6th Av. train, between 26th and 58th' St. stations, Wednesday afternoon, package with 2½ yards of cloth; reward. E. Pilpel, 725 Broadway, Room 1.

LOST.—Sunday afternoon or evening, Jan. 20, diamond bar pin about three inches long. $50 reward if returned to Cashier, Belmont Hotel, 42d St.

LOST.—Between Waldorf and Grand Central Station, yellow suit handbag, contents gold cigarette case, pinch glasses, purse, small amount change; reward. Z 283 Times Annex.

LOST—A gold purse studded with diamonds, in taxi; name engraved inside, "C. W. Lassell"; finder liberally rewarded. Return to desk, Algonquin Hotel, West 44th St.

LOST.—In Jack's Restaurant or vicinity, diamond ring, with two green stones on sides. $150 reward and no questions asked, if returned to B. F., 12 West 46th St.

LOST.—In Shanley's, Friday noon, (18th,) ring with two diamonds, sapphire centre; valuable heirloom; reward. Phone Garden City 1531.

LOST.—A small Howard watch in front Martinique Hotel; liberal reward. M. H. Colwell, Martinique Hotel.

LOST.—A brocaded purse, $40 and receipts, 38th St., "L," and 165 Broadway, Wednesday morning; reward. Call Cortlandt 3022.

LOST.—Gold and platinum bracelet, four sapphires, three diamonds. Return to 100 West 80th St.; liberal reward; no questions.

LOST.—Wallet containing money, identification card. Reward. Ordenstein, 121 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST.—$500 reward for return of jewelry lost on Broadway, 148th, 161st. Lohr, 3,605 Broadway.

LOST.—Platinum, diamond wrist watch, between Hotels Plaza and Paterson. Liberal reward. Williams, 309 West 142d St.

LOST.—On Saturday, Jan. 19th, grey raincoat on or near 23d St. Ferry; reward. Return 141 East 45th.

LOST.—A wallet containing valuable papers and passport, black with initials H. G. Please return same; reward. P 151 Times.

LOST.—Blue-beaded bag containing money, case; initials "M. E. S."; reward. Communicate V 170 Times.

LOST.—Blue and gray-beaded bag, Wednesday, neighborhood of 42d St., West; $5 reward. Lynn, Wellington Hotel, city.

LOST.—Tuesday evening, Broadway, 108th, leather purse with gold pencil, &c.; reward. Return to Plaine, 201 West 108th.

LOST.—Gold locket, 5th Av. or Riverside bus, between 101st and 149th; liberal reward. Miller, 567 West 149th. Apt. 42.

LOST- Enameled vanity case, with chain, in Metropolitan Opera House, Thursday evening; reward. Address Box F 10 Times.

LOST—Black silk handbag containing sum of money, keys, silver rosary. Return 400 Park Av.; reward.

LOST—Gold watch and fob, initials "K. H.;" reward. Callahan, 31 West 65th.

LOST.—Black silk bag, 45th and Madison; no questions. Return to Hotel Chatham.

LOST—Tuesday evening, on 6th Av. "L," black leather purse; reward. Riverside 1906.

LOST.—Purse containing $8, between 74th and 79th, West. V 155 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of black seal muff lost between Jersey City and 145 West 12th, in either taxi or ferryboat. M. A. Payton, 145 West 12th.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost, Wednesday evening, Hotel Knickerbocker, Justine Johnstone Club, taxi, large skunk stole. Return Mahan, 20 West 10th.

REWARD.—Monday, West End Av., beaver sash; return to office Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway, 71st St.

REWARD.—Wrist watch, initials "G. M. B.," Sunday morning. Barker, care Thorley, 562 5th Av.

REWARD.—Gold cross and crown pin, 231st St., 10th St. Seibel, 3,061 Bailey Av.

IF THE PERSON WHO CALLED Bryant 1433, regarding coat taken by mistake, will call again, it will be greatly appreciated and no questions will be asked.

WILL THE PERSON ("M. C.") WHO GOT wrong coat and hat at popular restaurant on Columbus Circle Saturday evening, please communicate with P 165 Times?

TELLS OF A PLOT TO BOMB LUSITANIA

Lieut. Barnitz, at von Rintelen Trial, Reveals Plans for Explosion on the Ship.

SWORE AT U-BOAT CAPTAIN

Man Now Said to be Insane Declared to Have Been Angry When 'Cigars' on Vessel Were Spoiled.

The trial of the fourteen German subjects, one of them Franz Rintelen, who in 1915 was one of the chiefs of the German plot system in the United States, was continued before Judge Howe in the Federal District Court yesterday. At the outset of the trial Judge Howe announced that no technical objections would be permitted to delay the trial which he added must proceed with as little undue interruption as possible. The conspirators are charged with placing fire bombs in the cargo spaces of ships plying between New York and allied ports in Europe, the particular instance cited in the indictment being the attempt that was made to blow up the British freighter Kirk Oswald.

Lieutenant Barnitz of the Police Headquarters Bomb Squad, who is now on duty with the United States Army Intelligence Service, testified that Eugene Reister, another of the defendants, admitted that he had tested a number of fire bombs which had been turned over to him by Carl Schimmel, and had then handed them to Walter Uhde, who is also on trial, to be delivered to a man on the west side. According to the witness, Reister said that Schimmel informed him that the bombs were intended for use on the Lusitania. According to Barnitz, Reister then told him that a man named Hanson, but who he said in reality was Franz Rintelen, was supplying the money for the making and placing of the bombs.

Touching upon the alleged connection of the defendant, Joseph Zeffert, with the bomb plot, Lieutenant Barnitz said on the stand that the latter had admitted carrying a package of bombs to the west side. This package, according to the witnesses' version of Zeffert's story, was handed to him by the defendant, Reister, by whom he was employed as bartender. According to the testimony, Reister and Zeffert rode in a taxicab to Twenty-third and West Streets, where they were to have handed the package of bombs to a third man. The latter failed to appear and, according to the Barnitz narrative of Zeffert's admissions, the bombs were taken to the office of Carl Schimmel in William Street, where he removed the contents of the lead containers.

Missing Men Located.

Lieutenant Barnitz stated that the bomb squad had traced two of the alleged plotters who were missing. Herbert Ebeling, who is said to have taken the bombs aboard the steamships in cigar boxes, the witness declared, is confined in Bloomingdale Asylum. The other man, who was not indicted, but sought for by the police, was Max Klein, who, according to Lieutenant Barnitz, died in the Lincoln Hospital a few weeks ago.

Inspector Tunney, who as Captain of the bomb squad unearthed the alleged plot, opened his testimony by telling, under questioning of Federal Attorney Osborne, a series of conversations he had had with several of the defendants. The first of these, he said, was Charles von Kleist, who is charged with having been one of the most trusted in the "go-between" service conducted by Rintelen and the men who are said to have supplied the money to the latter.

During the conversation, as related by Inspector Tunney, the date of which he fixed as April 11, 1916, von Kleist, when one of the bombs was shown to him, said he did not know its contents except that it contained fluid and a powder. Von Kleist, he said, admitted that he had seen a check for $10,000 in the possession of Dr. Walter P. Scheele of Hoboken, another of the defendants. The doctor, he asserted, explained that the check was made payable to one Hanson, who, he said, was none other than Rintelen. While questioning the defendant, Captain Otto Wolpert, on the same date, Inspector Tunney said the latter asserted the man who had been supplying the money for the anti-Ally sabotage plots was interned in England, and for that reason the defendant declined to give the name. He said that the man would come over to this country if released and would be able to clear up the whole matter if he felt so inclined."

The District Attorney then offered in evidence and read several pages of the stenographer's minutes of the conversation between Inspector Tunney, Captain Wolpert, and Ernst Becker, in which Becker admitted that he had made the tubes and screws forming the fire bombs.

This conversation showed that Becker said he made them on board the liner Friedrich der Grosse in Hoboken and delivered them to Dr. Scheele, who, in turn, sent them over to Captain Wolpert at the Atlas Line pier of the Hamburg-American Line, in Manhattan.

Bombs Called "Cigars."

"When I interviewed the defendant Boniface," added Inspector Tunney, "he told me that a man named Ebeling was the man who had been actually employed in placing the bombs on board outgoing steamships, and the latter had 'cussed' the Captain of the submarine which sank the Lusitania because he had spoiled the 'cigars' which he had placed on board. Boniface explained that the fire bombs were referred to as 'cigars' by the alleged plotters."

"I also had a talk with Eugene Reister," continued Inspector Tunney. "He said he knew that he had been summoned to my office in connection with the fire bomb plot, and he said he had sent me an anonymous letter after the arrest of Captain Wolpert and the others, telling me that I had the right man. That letter never reached me. Reister said that he was present at many conferences, which were attended by Dr. Scheele, Captain Wolpert, Captain Sternberg, and Uhde.

"Reister further stated that Captain Wolpert was complaining because he saw no results, and he insisted that more activity be shown."

Detective Sergeant Zempft of the Bomb Squad testified that on the day von Kleist was arrested he had donned shabby attire and entered the room in which the prisoner was being detained.

"I pretended to be at work on an electric fixture," said Sergeant Zempft, "and von Kleist asked me if I was a detective. When I said 'No,' he asked me if I could take a message from him to a friend. He then asked me if I was German, and when I said 'Yes,' he spoke to me in German."

Adolph Schomberg was taken into custody by agents of the Department of Justice in the financial district yesterday on orders from Washington and interned at Ellis Island. Little could be learned about Schomberg. It was said that he represented a firm that does a large business in the Philippines.

George Baumann, who has been employed as a butcher on various ocean steamers, was sent to Ellis Island pending an investigation of his activities since the United States entered the war.

HELD UNDER ENEMY ACT.

Importer and Scandinavian Ship Stewardess Taken by Federal Aids.

Customs Inspectors yesterday arrested Thomas Madsen of Thomas Madsen & Co., importers of 18 Broadway, on a charge of violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act. Emile Holm-Peterson, a stewardess on the steamer Helig-Olaf of the Scandinavian Line, was also held by the Federal authorities after they had found in her cabin on the ship scraps of letters addressed to Thomas Madsen & Co., Copenhagen.

When Madsen recently asked officials in the Custom House how he could have letters censored and returned to him for delivery abroad, Inspectors were assigned to watch him. They arrested Madsen at his home at 11 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, while he was in conversation with the liner's stewardess. Both waived examination before United States Commissioner McGoldrick in Brooklyn, who fixed bail at $500. They were sent to the Raymond Street Jail.

The Customs Inspectors say they found pieces of two letters in a wash bowl in the stewardess' cabin. One was addressed to Thomas Madsen & Co., Copenhagen, and was said to give orders for the purchase of $50,000 worth of seeds and vegetables to be consigned to the United States. Another letter was addressed to a relative, but the Inspectors did not divulge its contents. Both letters were written in Danish.

DIVIDED OVER UNIFORM BILL

Clothiers Discuss Measure to Supply Soldiers at Cost.

The National Association of Clothiers held a spirited discussion at its annual convention yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor, on the bill introduced by Senator Jones of Washington providing that the Government supply all officers' uniforms at cost. Samuel Weill of Rochester, President of the association, presided at the morning and afternoon business sessions.

While all the members participating in the discussion protested that they were patriotic and condemned profiteering in the making of officers' uniforms, there was a division of sentiment regarding the advisability of enacting the Jones measure. Some of the members held that it was undemocratic that rich men's sons should wear highly expensive uniforms when their poorer fellow-officers wore cheaper clothes. These maintained that there should be a standardization by the Government as to fabric and tailoring and a fixed price.

Others at the meeting said that while the fabric and texture should be uniform, yet if an officer could afford and was willing to pay a higher price for a dress uniform not to be worn in camp or in the trenches, he should be permitted to do so. The question was finally referred to the War Service Committee of the association for future action.

The Rev. W. Russell Collins, a representative of the Federal Food Administration, spoke on conservation, and G. W. O'Reilly of the Irving National Bank told the clothing manufacturers of the benefits to be derived from the use of trade acceptances.

Officers re-elected for the ensuing year were: President, Samuel Weill, Rochester; Treasurer, Max Wile, New York, and Secretary, William R. Corwine, New York.

At the dinner of the association last night at the Astor the members heard addresses urging that America put forth the last ounce of her strength in the effort to win the war. The speakers were the Rev. W. Warren Giles of the First Reformed Church of East Orange, N. J.; Representative Walter M. Chandler of the 19th Congressional District of New York, and Sir John Foster Fraser, E. R. G. S., F. Z. S., who has just arrived in this country from England and who told of what he had seen of wartime conditions in Russia, the Balkans and Asia. Mr. Chandler said that, although he had voted against President Wilson at the last election, he meant to support him in this war to the end.

MAIL CHAUFFEUR FREED.

Richardson Honorably Discharged When Bag Is Found.

Charles J. Richardson, a chauffeur, who was arrested on Saturday on suspicion of being concerned in the disappearance of a mail bag containing eight sacks of registered mail, was honorably discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Hitchcock. The bag was found late Tuesday afternoon in a pile of other bags at the General Post Office.

The bag, which contained $125,000 in cash for the Federal Reserve Bank, had been missing since Jan. 7, when Richardson, the driver of the auto mail truck, brought it from the terminal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Communipaw and properly delivered it at the Post Office. Richardson continued driving the truck until Jan. 11, when he gave up his job.

Richardson, who protested that he had delivered the bag, was held in $25,000 bail, and locked up in the Tombs. Federal Prosecutor Yaselli quizzed him several times under the impression that he had been working with accomplices. Mr. Yaselli said yesterday that Richardson had left the mail truck unguarded while he went into the cabin of the ferryboat, but it was not the intention of the Government to prosecute him for the alleged offense.

SPECIAL ELECTION MARCH 5

Whitman Issues Call for Choice of Four Congressmen.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—A proclamation fixing March 5 as the date for the special election to fill vacancies in four New York Congressional districts was issued today by Governor Whitman.

Under an opinion by Attorney General Lewis, the new Representatives will be elected from districts the boundaries of which were fixed by the 1917 apportionment. This ruling is expected to give an advantage to a Republican candidate in the district formerly represented by Congressmen Murray Hulbert, a Democrat.

The other vacancies to be filled were caused by the resignations of Congressmen Fitzgerald, Bruckner, and Griffin, all Democrats.

DEPEW CALLS CAMPS AIDS TO DEMOCRACY

Indorses Compulsory Military Service at Birthday Luncheon of the Pilgrims.

SPEAKS FOR COALITION

Says President Should Have Help of Country's Best Minds in War Responsibilities.

The announcement was made at the annual meeting of the Pilgrims of the United States in the Bankers' Club yesterday that the American Officers' Club, which has been opened in London through the co-operation of American and British citizens for the entertainment of visiting officers from the United States, will be continued after the war as the Anglo-American Club for the reception of visiting Americans. The Pilgrims' Society reached its fifteenth anniversary yesterday and will celebrate the event on Monday, March 4, Messrs. Garfield and Hoover permitting, with a dinner at the Waldorf in honor of the Earl of Reading, the newly appointed British Commissioner to the United States; the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, and the Archbishop of York.

More than 500 guests at yesterday's luncheon cheered the announcement that instead of a balance of more than $4,000 in the society's treasury as was the case last year, only $250 remained on hand now, the difference being accounted for by contributions of $1,000 each to the American and British Red Cross and the Lord Kitchener Fund and by extraordinary expenses in connection with the honors paid to the late Joseph H. Choate, President of the society at the time of his death. What appeared to be nearly a tie in a viva voce referendum as to the admission of women to the next annual dinner was settled in their favor by a standing vote.

George T. Wilson, Vice President of the Equitable Assurance Society and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims, presided at yesterday's meeting, at which Chauncey M. Depew, newly elected President, was the chief speaker.

Mr. Depew in his speech argued strongly for the retention of compulsory military service in the United States, and for a coalition war administration. He said, in part:

"The camp is the great leveler. The country and the city boys, the young men of the east side and of the avenue, the products of the clubs and of the gangs are occupying the same tents, having the same rations, wearing the same uniforms, subject to the same discipline and performing the same duties. They are discovering the same manhood, patriotism, and Americanism which is the foundation of them all. The gangster is becoming a gentleman, the gentleman is becoming a democrat, and both good Americans.

"If we would preserve this healthy, vigorous and inspiring democratic spirit among future generations, and provide for the safety of our country from internal disorders or foreign foes, we must have as part of our permanent policy universal military training. The unexpected and discouraging development in our trial and distress of racial disloyalty has demonstrated that our much boasted 'melting pot' has proved a failure, but the amalgam of the camp educates and trains the soldier and the citizen to be at all times and under all circumstances American.

"There is a feeling everywhere that the success of this war depends upon the absence of partisanship. It is the peoples' war and all parties are anxious for victory. We have the highest respect and the greatest loyalty for our President, and we want to strengthen his hands. We can learn lessons from the experience of our allies. In the most terrible trials, they have been taught and slowly acquired their present policies.

"The four greatest constructive statesmen in our history are Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster, and Abraham Lincoln. If either of them had the responsibilities of this war, which are greater than all our wars put together, he could not have survived the task, but together their united experience and vast powers would have consolidated the country confidently behind them. We want President Wilson to remain our President, we don't want to overburden or kill him, we want him to have all the help there is in the demonstrated brains of our countrymen."

BUTLER CONDEMNS A CLASS STRUGGLE

Educator Says World, Revolutionized Since 1914, Must Choose Progress or Reaction.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 23.—"The assumption of all those who preach and urge a class struggle is that men should not have equal rights and equal opportunities, but that full rights and opportunities should be the privilege of one economic group," Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, declared in an address at the first annual dinner of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce tonight.

"This is a policy and progress of reaction. This doctrine, carried to its logical conclusion, would destroy the traditions and the protection of the common law, tear up the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, undermine the civilization which man has been painfully building for centuries, in order to place in their stead a chaos and a bedlam.

"That is the choice which is offered to the world today. Progress by the steady development and improvement of those institutions of free government and of social order that have been so long in making, or reaction into a welter of words where chaos is hailed as desirable and bedlam is praised as rational.

"Every old question that confronted men and nations in 1914 has been changed or revolutionized by the war, and a score of new questions have been brought forward for answer. Those who would answer these questions, whether old or new, in terms of the circumstances of the moment and regardless of the effect of those answers on the permanent good order and happiness of mankind, would do no service to the world.

"The Russian revolution began with promise of marked success, as well as of the establishment of a stable Government able to maintain the integrity of the nation and to represent it effectively. The progress from Lvoff and Milukoff to Kerensky, and from Kerensky to Lenine and Trotzky, marks the increase of the revolution in violence and its decline in effectiveness.

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Dr. Butler said that Germany realized she was practically defeated on the battlefield, and that the anarchy in Russia was the direct result of the machination of German agents. It was Germany's aim to spread such a spirit of anarchy wherever she could.

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